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PROPERTY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

and necessary for carrying on its legitimate business within the meaning of KRS 271.145.

§ 24. Section 298.320 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

When the articles of incorporation of a real estate title insurance company are filed as provided in KRS 296.090, and the company is authorized by the director to commence business, it shall thereupon become a body corporate, with the powers set forth in KRS 271.125, and with the power to examine titles to real estate and chattels real; to procure and furnish information in relation thereto; to make and guarantee the correctness of searches for all instruments, liens or charges affecting the same; to guarantee or insure bonds and mortgages, and the owners of real estate and chattels real, and others interested therein, against loss by reason of defects of title thereto and encumbrances thereon; to act as trustee under mortgages or deeds of trust executed to secure the payment of bonds where the title to the real estate included in the mortgage or deed of trust has been examined and approved by the title company; to acquire and hold, subject to the provisions of KRS 271.145, such real and personal property as may be necessary or convenient for the conduct of its business, including real estate taken in satisfaction of debts due the company or by subrogation under its guaranties or insurance, and to sell, lease, pledge, mortgage and convey the same.

§ 25. Subsection (2) of section 272.130 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

(2) The articles shall be signed, acknowledged, filed and recorded in accordance with the statutes relating to private corporations generally, and, in addition, a quadruplicate of the articles, endorsed by the Secretary of State with the fact and time of recording of the articles in his office, shall be filed with the Dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Kentucky.

§ 26. Subsection (3) of section 272.140 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

(3) For the recording of articles of incorporation or amendments thereto by the Secretary of State and county court clerk, and for the issuance of a certificate of incorporation or certificate of amendment by the Secretary of State, an association shall pay the same fees as are provided for such services in the statutes relating to private corporations generally.

§ 27. Section 272.400 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

The articles of incorporation may be altered or amended at any regular or special meeting called for that purpose. An amendment must first be approved by two-thirds of the directors and then adopted by a vote representing a majority of all the members of the association. Amendments, when so adopted, shall be recorded in accordance with the provisions of the general corporation law of this state, except that the fee to be charged by the Secretary of State for filing such an amendment shall be one dollar.

§ 28. Section 272.410 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

The articles of incorporation shall be signed, acknowledged, filed and recorded in accordance with the provisions of the general corporation law of this state, and, in addition, a quadruplicate of the articles, indorsed by the Secretary of State with the fact and time of recording of the articles in his office, shall be filed with the State Department of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, within ten days after the articles have been recorded in the office of the Secretary of State. After the articles have been duly filed and recorded, and a certificate of incorporation has been issued, the corporation may proceed to do business. For recording the articles and issuing a certificate of incorporation the Secretary of State shall be entitled to a fee of $2.50, and for recording the articles the county court clerk shall be entitled to a fee of $2.50, which fees shall be in lieu of all other fees charged by either of such officers.

§ 29. Section 287.050 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

(1) Before filing the articles of incorporation of any financial institution mentioned in KRS 287.040, the incorporators shall present a copy of their proposed articles to the director of banking, who shall investigate the financial standing, moral character and capability of each of the incorporators, and determine whether there is reasonable assurance of sufficient volume of business for the proposed corporation to be successful, and whether the public convenience and advantage will be promoted by the opening of the proposed corporation.

(2) If the director of banking determines that it is expedient and desirable to permit the proposed corporation to engage in business, he shall approve the articles of incorporation in writing, and the articles then may be filed and recorded as provided in the general corporation law.

§ 30. Section 291.130 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

(1) Before delivering the articles of incorporation to the Secretary of State for recording, a copy of the articles shall be presented to the director of banking for approval.

(2) The director of banking shall examine the articles and shall investigate the financial standing and moral character of each of the incorporators. The director of banking shall also determine whether or not the incorporators are seeking to establish a bona fide loan and investment business, and upon his conclusion he shall approve or disapprove the articles.

(3) If the director of banking approves the articles of incorporation, the Secretary of State may receive the articles for recording, and the articles shall then be recorded as provided in the general corporation law.

(4) The company shall not transact any investment or loan business until it receives a certificate from the director of banking stating that it has fully complied with all the provisions of KRS 291.120 to 291.160, and that the requisite capital has been in good faith subscribed and paid in cash.

§ 31. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 1946.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Otto W. Goff	Louis T. Peniston
Roy W. Arnold	R. M. Hall	Sylvester Phillips
Walter J. Bailey	Harold G. Helm	L. W. Preston
F. O. Baker	E. R. Hilton	E. F. Prichard
Harold L. Barnes	Clyde S. Howard	Hobart Rayburn
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Jerry F. Howell	Wade H. Riley
W. G. Biggers	J. J. Huff	Amos Runyan
B. J. Bonn	Ira W. Hulette	Luther Slusher
J. C. Bradley	W. H. Hunt	Forrest Smith
B. K. Brantley	Paul Jonas	W. R. Smith
John Y. Brown	L. H. Jones	E. A. Spencer
Mrs. Mary Burnett	B. F. Kincaid	Paul J. Stapleton
Chas. W. Burnley	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Geo. W. Steinford
Alex. H. Calvert	Edgar Kitchen	L. S. Stephens
W. K. Coleman	Homer E. Losey	C. W. Taylor
Fred Creasey	H. K. Lowman	E. L. Thompson
S. J. Daugherty	E. J. Lucas	Ray G. Tipton
L. A. Demumbrun	Ed Marcum	E. N. Todd
E. R. Denny	F. G. Marquette	Walter L. Trivette
Adron Doran	E. H. Martin	S. J. Wagner
G. I. Drury	W. E. McClure	Harry F. Walters
Forest C. Easley	Jack McPherron	Lyle H. Webb
Bernie S. Edlin	Harry L. Moore	W. W. Webster
Eck Embry	J. L. Moore	Geo. J. Weining
R. R. Ernst	Fred Morgan	Morris Weintraub
Henry J. Giles	E. C. Mullins	Lawrence Wells
Tom Gilliam	Rodes K. Myers	Rodney Whitlow
M. B. Gilligan	Joe E. Nunn	John Wilborn

—84

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 37. An Act transferring balances of funds to toll free bridges to sinking funds of Livermore and Rockport bridges.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

(1) The Commissioner of Highways, Commissioner of Finance and the State Treasurer are hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the Highway Bridge Bond Sinking Fund Accounts of the Livermore and Rockport Bridges in equal proportions, the balances in the Highway Bridge Bond Sinking Fund Accounts, on the following projects, which have become toll free and on which the outstanding bonds have been paid or called for payment:

Project No. 1, which are Boonesboro, Burnside, Canton, Eggner's Ferry, Paducah, Smithland, Spottsville and Tyrone Bridges; Project No. 2, which is the Maysville-Aberdeen bridge; Project No. 9, which is the Paducah-Brookport bridge; Project No. 10, which is the Newport-Cincinnati bridge; Project No. 11, which is the Calhoun-Rumsey bridge; Project No. 12, which is the Covington-Cincinnati bridge; Project No. 14, which is the Catlettsburg-Kenova bridge.

(2) Such balances hereby authorized and directed to be transferred shall be used for the payment and retirement of the revenue bonds of the Commonwealth of Kentucky outstanding against the bridge projects to which transferred.

(3) Any outstanding ticket coupons on the named projects heretofore freed and on which balances are transferred hereby shall be redeemed from the State Road Fund.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Otto W. Goff	Louis T. Peniston
Roy W. Arnold	R. M. Hall	Sylvester Phillips
Walter J. Bailey	Harold G. Helm	L. W. Preston
F. O. Baker	E. R. Hilton	E. F. Prichard
Harold L. Barnes	Clyde S. Howard	Hobart Rayburn
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Jerry F. Howell	Wade H. Riley
W. G. Biggers	J. J. Huff	Amos Runyan
B. J. Bonn	Ira W. Hulette	Luther Slusher
J. C. Bradley	W. H. Hunt	Forrest Smith
B. K. Brantley	Paul Jonas	W. R. Smith
John Y. Brown	L. H. Jones	E. A. Spencer
Mrs. Mary Burnett	B. F. Kincaid	Paul J. Stapleton
Chas. W. Burnley	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Geo. W. Steinford
Alex. H. Calvert	Edgar Kitchen	L. S. Stephens
W. K. Coleman	Homer E. Losey	C. W. Taylor
Fred Creasey	H. K. Lowman	E. L. Thompson
S. J. Daugherty	E. J. Lucas	Ray G. Tipton
L. A. Demumbrun	Ed Marcum	E. N. Todd
E. R. Denny	F. G. Marquette	Walter L. Trivette
Adron Doran	E. H. Martin	S. J. Wagner
G. I. Drury	W. E. McClure	Harry F. Walters
Forest C. Easley	Jack McPherron	Lyle H. Webb
Bernie S. Edlin	Harry L. Moore	W. W. Webster
Eck Embry	J. L. Moore	Geo. J. Weining
R. R. Ernst	Fred Morgan	Morris Weintraub
Henry J. Giles	E. C. Mullins	Lawrence Wells
Tom Gilliam	Rodes K. Myers	Rodney Whitlow
M. B. Gilligan	Joe E. Nunn	John Wilborn

—84

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 57. An Act relating to notaries public.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

1. That subsection (2) of Section 423.020, Kentucky Revised Statutes, 1944 Edition, be amended by repealing and deleting therefrom all of subsection (2) in entirety, and by enacting in lieu thereof, the following, so that the whole of Section 423.020 of Kentucky Revised Statutes, 1944 Edition, as amended shall read as follows:

423.020 (3721a) Notary may act in any county; certification of notary's authority. (1) A notary public may exercise all the functions of his office in any county of the state, by filing in the county clerk's office in such county his written signature and a certificate of the county clerk of the county for which he was appointed, setting forth the fact of his appointment and qualification as a notary public, and paying a fee of one dollar to the county clerk.

(2) When this has been done the instrument or instruments so proved or acknowledged and certified by the notary, whether prior or subsequent to this date, shall be entitled to be read as evidence or to be recorded in any county the same as if it were certified by a county clerk.

(3) The county clerk of a county in whose office any notary public has so filed his signature and certificate shall, when requested, subjoin to any certificate of proof or acknowledgment signed by the notary a certificate under his hand and seal, stating that such notary public has filed a certificate of his appointment and qualifications with his written signature in his office, and was at the time of taking such proof or acknowledgment duly authorized to take the same; that he is well acquainted with the hand-writing of the notary public and believes that the signature to such proof or acknowledgment is genuine.

2. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are repealed.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Otto W. Goff	Louis T. Peniston
Roy W. Arnold	R. M. Hall	Sylvester Phillips
Walter J. Bailey	Harold G. Helm	L. W. Preston
F. O. Baker	E. R. Hilton	E. F. Prichard
Harold L. Barnes	Clyde S. Howard	Hobart Rayburn
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Jerry F. Howell	Wade H. Riley
W. G. Biggers	J. J. Huff	Amos Runyan
B. J. Bonn	Ira W. Hulette	Luther Slusher
J. C. Bradley	W. H. Hunt	Forrest Smith
B. K. Brantley	Paul Jonas	W. R. Smith
John Y. Brown	L. H. Jones	E. A. Spencer
Mrs. Mary Burnett	B. F. Kincaid	Paul J. Stapleton
Chas. W. Burnley	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Geo. W. Steinford
Alex. H. Calvert	Edgar Kitchen	L. S. Stephens
W. K. Coleman	Homer E. Losey	C. W. Taylor
Fred Creasey	H. K. Lowman	E. L. Thompson
S. J. Daugherty	E. J. Lucas	Ray G. Tipton
L. A. Demumbrun	Ed Marcum	E. N. Todd
E. R. Denny	F. G. Marquette	Walter L. Trivette
Adron Doran	E. H. Martin	S. J. Wagner
G. I. Drury	W. E. McClure	Harry F. Walters
Forest C. Easley	Jack McPherron	Lyle H. Webb
Bernie S. Edlin	Harry L. Moore	W. W. Webster
Eck Embry	J. L. Moore	Geo. J. Weining
R. R. Ernst	Fred Morgan	Morris Weintraub
Henry J. Giles	E. C. Mullins	Lawrence Wells
Tom Gilliam	Rodes K. Myers	Rodney Whitlow
M. B. Gilligan	Joe E. Nunn	John Wilborn

—84

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 60. An Act relating to estates of widows and infant children.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Paragraph (c) of Sub-Section (1) of Section 391.030 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes of 1944 is hereby repealed, amended and re-enacted to read as follows:

"Personal property or money on hand or in bank to the amount of $1500.00 shall be exempt from distribution and sale and shall be set apart by the appraisers of the estate of an intestate to his widow and infant children, or, if there is no widow, to his infant children surviving him. The widow of any deceased person, may at any time before the appraisers and the administrator of his estate are appointed, procure on petition from the Judge of the County Court having jurisdiction over administration of his estate, a order authorizing her to withdraw from any bank or other depository or depositories not exceeding $500.00 belonging to the estate of the deceased. Upon presentation of said order, any such bank or depository shall permit her to withdraw said sum and shall lodge said order, endorsing thereon the amount withdrawn, with the Clerk of said County Court, and he shall deliver it to the appraisers when they are appointed who shall treat the same as a charge against the property of the estate exempt from distribution. A like amount of $1500.00 of property or cash shall be exempt from distribution and sale and shall be set apart by the appraisers to the surviving infant children of a widow who dies intestate."

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Otto W. Goff	Louis T. Peniston
Roy W. Arnold	R. M. Hall	Sylvester Phillips
Walter J. Bailey	Harold G. Helm	L. W. Preston
F. O. Baker	E. R. Hilton	E. F. Prichard
Harold L. Barnes	Clyde S. Howard	Hobart Rayburn
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Jerry F. Howell	Wade H. Riley
W. G. Biggers	J. J. Huff	Amos Runyan
B. J. Bonn	Ira W. Hulette	Luther Slusher
J. C. Bradley	W. H. Hunt	Forrest Smith
B. K. Brantley	Paul Jonas	W. R. Smith
John Y. Brown	L. H. Jones	E. A. Spencer
Mrs. Mary Burnett	B. F. Kincaid	Paul J. Stapleton
Chas. W. Burnley	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Geo. W. Steinford
Alex. H. Calvert	Edgar Kitchen	L. S. Stephens
W. K. Coleman	Homer E. Losey	C. W. Taylor
Fred Creasey	H. K. Lowman	E. L. Thompson
S. J. Daugherty	E. J. Lucas	Ray G. Tipton
L. A. Demumbrun	Ed Marcum	E. N. Todd
E. R. Denny	F. G. Marquette	Walter L. Trivette
Adron Doran	E. H. Martin	S. J. Wagner
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R. R. Ernst	Fred Morgan	Morris Weintraub
Henry J. Giles	E. C. Mullins	Lawrence Wells
Tom Gilliam	Rodes K. Myers	Rodney Whitlow
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—84

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 64. An Act relating to school term.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 158.070, Kentucky Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

The minimum school term shall be eight school months. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, upon the approval of the local board of education and upon the approval of the State Board of Education, may extend the minimum term to nine or ten months when the resources of the school fund or contributions by local taxation or donations justify the extension, but no extension shall be made if it reduces the monthly salaries of teachers below those paid for the shorter term. A board of education may extend its term beyond the minimum term set by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Mrs. Mary Burnett	Bernie S. Edlin
Roy W. Arnold	Chas. W. Burnley	Eck Embry
Walter J. Bailey	Alex. H. Calvert	R. R. Ernst
F. O. Baker	W. K. Coleman	Henry J. Giles
Harold L. Barnes	Fred Creasey	Tom Gilliam
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	S. J. Daugherty	M. B. Gilligan
W. G. Biggers	L. A. Demumbrun	Otto W. Goff
B. J. Bonn	E. R. Denny	R. M. Hall
J. C. Bradley	Adron Doran	Harold G. Helm
B. K. Brantley	G. I. Drury	E. R. Hilton
John Y. Brown	Forest C. Easley	Clyde S. Howard

Jerry F. Howell	Harry L. Moore	Paul J. Stapleton
J. J. Huff	J. L. Moore	Geo. W. Steinford
Ira W. Hulette	Fred Morgan	L. S. Stephens
W. H. Hunt	E. C. Mullins	C. W. Taylor
Paul Jonas	Rodes K. Myers	E. L. Thompson
L. H. Jones	Joe E. Nunn	Ray G. Tipton
B. F. Kincaid	Louis T. Peniston	E. N. Todd
G. O. Kirkpatrick	Sylvester Phillips	Walter L. Trivette
Edgar Kitchen	L. W. Preston	S. J. Wagner
Homer E. Losey	E. F. Prichard	Harry F. Walters
H. K. Lowman	Hobart Rayburn	Lyle H. Webb
E. J. Lucas	Wade H. Riley	W. W. Webster
Ed Marcum	Amos Runyan	Geo. J. Weining
F. G. Marquette	Luther Slusher	Morris Weintraub
E. H. Martin	Forrest Smith	Lawrence Wells
W. E. McClure	W. R. Smith	Rodney Whitlow
Jack McPherron	E. A. Spencer	John Wilborn

—84

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 116. An Act creating a Board of Claims.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

(1) A Board of Claims composed of a Judge or Commissioner of the Court of Appeals appointed by the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, the Attorney General and the Commissioner of Finance, is hereby created and vested with full power and authority to investigate, hear proof, and to compensate persons for damages sustained to either person or property as a result of negligence in the construction, recon-

struction, maintenance and policing of highways by the Department of Highways.

(2) An award or judgment shall only be made after careful consideration of the facts surrounding the matter in controversy, and no award or judgment shall be made unless the Board is of the opinion that the damage claimed was caused by such negligence on the part of the Department of Highways or its agents as would entitle claimant to a judgment in an action at law if the state were amenable to such action.

(3) The Board shall have jurisdiction of claims for the recovery of money where the value in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, does not exceed $1,000.00.

(a) A claim must be presented to the Board within one year from the time it first accrued; provided; however, such claim arising between January 1, 1945, and the effective date of this act shall be presented to the Board prior to the second Tuesday in January 1947.

(b) This act shall not be construed to deprive any person from suing in the courts where such right exists if this act had not become law, but such person may waive his right to sue in the courts and prosecute his claim under the provisions of this act.

(4) Orders, awards, and judgments of the Board may be enforced by filing in the office of the Clerk of the Franklin Circuit Court an authenticated copy of the order, award, or judgment, which, when ordered entered by the judge of the court, shall be entered on the order book and become to all effects and purposes an order, award, or judgment of the court, and be enforcible in a like manner.

(5) The Board shall hold regular sessions at Frankfort, Kentucky, beginning on the second Tuesday of January, May and November, and such special sessions at such places as it deems necessary to expedite the business of the Board. The Board shall establish rules for its government and for the regulation of the method of pleading and practice before it. Any member thereof may subpoena witnesses, administer or cause to have administered oaths.

(6) It shall be the duty of the Assistant Attorney General assigned to the Department of Highways to present

any opposition the department may have to the allowance of any claim.

(7) Should the business of the Board require clerical or other help, such help shall be employed only by the written consent of the Commissioner of Highways, the Commissioner of Finance and the Governor.

(8) The members of said Board and the Assistant Attorney General assigned to the Department of Highways shall serve without additional compensation now allowed them by law. All awards or judgments made by the Board and all costs incident to the operation of said Board shall be paid out of the State Road Fund upon warrants drawn by the Commissioner of Finance upon the State Treasurer.

(9) Appeals may be taken to the Franklin Circuit Court from all awards or judgments of the Board where the amount in controversy, exclusive of interest and cost, is over $50.00. Appeals shall be taken within thirty days from the rendition of the award or judgment, and the method of appeal shall follow as nearly as may be the Civil Code of Practice, Section 724, sub-section 1, except the state shall not be required to execute bond.

(a) On appeal no new evidence may be introduced, except as to fraud or misconduct of some person engaged in the hearing before the Board. The Court shall hear the cause upon the record before it, and dispose of the appeal in a summary manner, being limited in determining: Whether or not the Board acted without or in excess of its powers; the award or judgment was procured by fraud; the award or judgment is not in conformity to the provisions of this act; and whether the findings of fact support the award or judgment. The Court shall enter its findings on the order book as a judgment of the court, and such judgment shall have the same effect and be enforcible as any other judgment of the court in civil causes.

(10) Appeals may be taken to the Court of Appeals under the same conditions and under the same practice as appeals are taken from judgments in civil causes rendered by the Circuit Court, but no motion for a new trial or bill of exceptions shall be necessary. The Court of Appeals shall review only the matters subject to review by the Circuit Court

and also errors of law arising in the Circuit Court and made reviewable by the Civil Code of Practice, where not in conflict with this act.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson
Roy W. Arnold
Walter J. Bailey
F. O. Baker
Harold L. Barnes
F. H. Bassett, Jr.
W. G. Biggers
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Geo. J. Weining
Morris Weintraub
Lawrence Wells
Rodney Whitlow
John Wilborn

—84

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 117. An Act to provide and grant to real or personal representatives of any obligee the right to pay upon sixth days prior written notice obligations of decedents.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

That any and all obligations, oral, written or implied, which come into being or are made or undertaken after the effective date of this Act, may, upon the death of the obligor, or any one of the joint obligors, upon any such obligations, be paid to the creditors of such obligations by the representatives, real or personal, or by the heirs or devisees, of such decedents upon sixty days written notice to the holder or holders, or payees or beneficiaries, of any such obligation or obligations; and that all such contracts or obligations which come into being after the effective date of this Act shall be subject to the provisions hereof.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Walter J. Bailey	Harold L. Barnes
Roy W. Arnold	F. O. Baker	F. H. Bassett, Jr.

W. G. Biggers	Clyde S. Howard	L. W. Preston
B. J. Bonn	Jerry F. Howell	E. F. Prichard
J. C. Bradley	J. J. Huff	Hobart Rayburn
B. K. Brantley	Ira W. Hulette	Wade H. Riley
John Y. Brown	W. H. Hunt	Amos Runyan
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Paul Jonas	Luther Slusher
Chas. W. Burnley	L. H. Jones	Forrest Smith
Alex. H. Calvert	B. F. Kincaid	W. R. Smith
W. K. Coleman	G. O. Kirkpatrick	E. A. Spencer
Fred Creasey	Edgar Kitchen	Paul J. Stapleton
S. J. Daugherty	Homer E. Losey	Geo. W. Steinford
L. A. Demumbrun	H. K. Lowman	L. S. Stephens
E. R. Denny	Ed Marcum	C. W. Taylor
Adron Doran	E. J. Lucas	E. L. Thompson
G. I. Drury	F. G. Marquette	Ray G. Tipton
Forest C. Easley	E. H. Martin	E. N. Todd
Bernie S. Edlin	W. E. McClure	Walter L. Trivette
Eck Embry	Jack McPherron	S. J. Wagner
R. R. Ernst	Harry L. Moore	Harry F. Walters
Henry J. Giles	J. L. Moore	Lyle H. Webb
Tom Gilliam	Fred Morgan	W. W. Webster
M. B. Gilligan	E. C. Mullins	Geo. J. Weining
Otto W. Goff	Rodes K. Myers	Morris Weintraub
R. M. Hall	Joe E. Nunn	Lawrence Wells
Harold G. Helm	Louis T. Peniston	Rodney Whitlow
E. R. Hilton	Sylvester Phillips	John Wilborn

—84

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 125. An Act relating to Associate Commissioners of Revenue.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. Section 131.040 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes, 1944 edition, is amended to read as follows:

"The Governor shall appoint two associate commissioners of revenue. The term of office of each associate commissioner shall be four years. One associate commissioner shall be appointed each four years beginning with 1937, and the other shall be appointed each four years beginning with 1938. The term of each shall begin on July 1. Each associate commissioner may head a division of the department if so directed by the Commissioner of Revenue, and shall be paid four thousand five hundred dollars annually for his services."

Section 2. Section 15.140 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes, 1944 edition, is amended to read as follows:

"(1) The Attorney-General shall, with the approval of the Commissioner of Revenue and the Governor, appoint an Assistant Attorney-General, who is over twenty-six years of age and who has been a regular practicing attorney for four years, and assign him to the Department of Revenue. The Assistant shall advise the Commissioner of Revenue and shall, when called upon to do so by the Commissioner, represent the Department of Revenue in any litigation concerning the Department. No other duties shall be imposed upon the Assistant without the consent of the Commissioner of Revenue.

"(2) The Assistant Attorney-General shall receive a salary not to exceed four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to be fixed by the Commissioner of Revenue and paid out of the appropriation of the Department of Revenue."

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Otto W. Goff	Louis T. Peniston
Roy W. Arnold	R. M. Hall	Sylvester Phillips
Walter J. Bailey	Harold G. Helm	L. W. Preston
F. O. Baker	E. R. Hilton	E. F. Prichard
Harold L. Barnes	Clyde S. Howard	Hobart Rayburn
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Jerry F. Howell	Wade H. Riley
W. G. Biggers	J. J. Huff	Amos Runyan
B. J. Bonn	Ira W. Hulette	Luther Slusher
J. C. Bradley	W. H. Hunt	Forrest Smith
B. K. Brantley	Paul Jonas	W. R. Smith
John Y. Brown	L. H. Jones	E. A. Spencer
Mrs. Mary Burnett	B. F. Kincaid	Paul J. Stapleton
Chas. W. Burnley	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Geo. W. Steinford
Alex. H. Calvert	Edgar Kitchen	L. S. Stephens
W. K. Coleman	Homer E. Losey	C. W. Taylor
Fred Creasey	H. K. Lowman	E. L. Thompson
S. J. Daugherty	E. J. Lucas	Ray G. Tipton
L. A. Demumbrun	Ed Marcum	E. N. Todd
E. R. Denny	F. G. Marquette	Walter L. Trivette
Adron Doran	E. H. Martin	S. J. Wagner
G. I. Drury	W. E. McClure	Harry F. Walters
Forest C. Easley	Jack McPherron	Lyle H. Webb
Bernie S. Edlin	Harry L. Moore	W. W. Webster
Eck Embry	J. L. Moore	Geo. J. Weining
R. R. Ernst	Fred Morgan	Morris Weintraub
Henry J. Giles	E. C. Mullins	Lawrence Wells
Tom Gilliam	Rodes K. Myers	Rodney Whitlow
M. B. Gilligan	Joe E. Nunn	John Wilborn

—84

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 136. An Act relating to county government building.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. Definitions:

"CITY" includes city or cities.

"CITY-COUNTY BUILDLING" includes building or buildings, main or auxiliary or supplementary building or buildings, and includes new or adaptation of existing building or buildings, and also includes such land, and all types of interests in land, such equipment, furnishings and facilities and such other real or personal property as is necessary, convenient or desirable for the use and enjoyment of said building or buildings.

"GOVERNMENTAL PURPOSE" includes the governmental and administrative activities of the city and county proper or either or both and city or county commissions, boards, agencies and instrumentalities and joint city-county commissions, boards, agencies or instrumentalities.

Section 2. In any county of the Commonwealth of Kentucky in which there is located a city of the first class, the said county and said city of the first class are authorized to erect, purchase, lease, condemn or otherwise acquire, keep in repair and improve, own and use a joint city-county building.

Section 3. Said city-county building may be used for any governmental purpose in which either or both the said county and city are engaged.

Section 4. The city through its Legislative body and the county by its Fiscal Court are authorized to make and enter into contracts and agreements to provide for the joint acquisition, ownership and use of such city-county building including but not limited to contracts and agreements providing for the means and methods of acquisition of said building, the method of allocation and payment of original cost, cost of repair, upkeep and improvement, cost of maintenance and operation, providing for furnishing employees and personnel necessary or appropriate for the establishment, maintenance, operation and use of said building, and for the control, direction and supervision of said employees and

personnel, and such other contract provision not otherwise forbidden by law as may reasonably be in furtherance of the joint ownership and use of said building.

Section 5. Any and all means and methods of securing funds for the acquisition, maintenance, and use of real or personal property of the type included in the term "city-county building" as herein defined, which are now or may hereafter be permitted to be used by the said county or city may be used in securing funds for the acquisition, maintenance and use of said city-county building. Both the city and county and the several commissions, boards, agencies and instrumentalities referred to in the definition of "governmental purpose" in Section 1 are authorized to apply for and accept and use grants-in-aid of such city-county building from the government of the United States or the Commonwealth of Kentucky or any instrumentalities or agencies of either or both; and also to accept private gifts under such terms and conditions as said city and county deem advisable.

Section 6. The authority herein granted is optional and no provision hereof shall be construed to limit the right of such county or city to own, acquire and use separate buildings for governmental purposes unless otherwise directed by law.

Section 7. This act shall be given a liberal construction in order to further the legislative purpose to grant a broad and flexible authority to said county and said city to secure by their joint action the advantages in efficiency and economy of a city-county building.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Otto W. Goff	Louis T. Peniston
Roy W. Arnold	R. M. Hall	Sylvester Phillips
Walter J. Bailey	Harold G. Helm	L. W. Preston
F. O. Baker	E. R. Hilton	E. F. Prichard
Harold L. Barnes	Clyde S. Howard	Hobart Rayburn
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Jerry F. Howell	Wade H. Riley
W. G. Biggers	J. J. Huff	Amos Runyan
B. J. Bonn	Ira W. Hulette	Luther Slusher
J. C. Bradley	W. H. Hunt	Forrest Smith
B. K. Brantley	Paul Jonas	W. R. Smith
John Y. Brown	L. H. Jones	E. A. Spencer
Mrs. Mary Burnett	B. F. Kincaid	Paul J. Stapleton
Chas. W. Burnley	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Geo. W. Steinford
Alex. H. Calvert	Edgar Kitchen	L. S. Stephens
W. K. Coleman	Homer E. Losey	C. W. Taylor
Fred Creasey	H. K. Lowman	E. L. Thompson
S. J. Daugherty	E. J. Lucas	Ray G. Tipton
L. A. Demumbrun	Ed Marcum	E. N. Todd
E. R. Denny	F. G. Marquette	Walter L. Trivette
Adron Doran	E. H. Martin	S. J. Wagner
G. I. Drury	W. E. McClure	Harry F. Walters
Forest C. Easley	Jack McPherron	Lyle H. Webb
Bernie S. Edlin	Harry L. Moore	W. W. Webster
Eck Embry	J. L. Moore	Geo. J. Weining
R. R. Ernst	Fred Morgan	Morris Weintraub
Henry J. Giles	E. C. Mullins	Lawrence Wells
Tom Gilliam	Rodes K. Myers	Rodney Whitlow
M. B. Gilligan	Joe E. Nunn	John Wilborn

—84

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 137. An Act providing for regulation of the operation of refrigerated lockers.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

§ 1. This Act is in exercise of the police powers of the state for the protection of the safety, health and welfare of the people of the state. It is hereby found and declared that the public welfare requires control and regulation of the operation of refrigerated lockers and of the sale, handling and processing of articles of human food in connection therewith, and the control, inspection and regulation of persons engaged therein, in order to prevent or eliminate unsanitary, unhealthful, fraudulent, and unfair or uneconomic practices and conditions in connection with the refrigerated locker business, which practices and conditions endanger public health, defraud customers, jeopardize the public source of supply and storage facilities of essential food products, and adversely affect an important and growing industry. It is further found and declared that the regulation of the refrigerated locker business, as above outlined, is in the interest of the economic and social well-being and the health and safety of the state and all of its people.

§ 2. DEFINITIONS. As used in this Act, unless the context requires otherwise:

"Food" shall include any article used by man for food, drink, confectionery or condiment, or which enters into the composition of the same whether simple, blended, mixed or compounded.

"Frozen food locker plant" shall mean a location or establishment in which space in individual lockers is rented to persons for storage of frozen food and is equipped with a chill room, sharp freezing facilities and facilities for cutting, preparing, wrapping and packaging meats and meat products, fruits and vegetables.

"Branch frozen food locker plant" shall mean a location or establishment in which space in individual lockers is rented

to persons for storage of frozen food after preparation for storage at a frozen food locker plant.

"Sharp frozen" shall mean the freezing of food in a room in which the temperature is zero or below.

"Commissioner" shall mean the Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics.

§ 3. (a) Each frozen food locker plant or branch frozen food locker plant operated in this state shall be licensed under and subject to the provisions of this Act.

(b) There shall be paid to the Commissioner with each application for a refrigerated locker license or for renewal of such license an annual license fee of ten dollars ($10.00) and the funds therefrom shall be disbursed by the Commissioner for the enforcement of this Act; provided, however, that funds disbursed for enforcement of the Act shall in no case exceed funds derived from license fees thereunder.

(c) Each such license shall expire on December 31 following its date of issue, unless sooner revoked for cause. Renewal may be obtained annually by surrendering to the Commissioner the old license certificate and paying the required annual license fee. Such license fee shall not be transferrable to any person nor be applicable to any location other than that for which originally issued.

§ 4. (a) The Commissioner may cancel or suspend any such license if he finds after proper investigation that (1) the licensee has violated any provisions of this Act or of any other law of this state relating to the operation of refrigerated lockers or of the sale of any human food in connection therewith, or any regulation effective under any Act the administration of which is in the charge of the Commissioner of Agriculture, or (2) the licensed refrigerated locker premises or any equipment used therein or in connection therewith is in an unsanitary condition and the licensee has failed or refused to remedy the same within ten (10) days after receipt from the Commissioner of written notice to do so.

(b) No license shall be revoked or suspended by the Commissioner without delivery to the licensee of a written statement of the charge involved and an opportunity to

answer such charge within ten (10) days from the date of such notice.

(c) Any order made by the Commissioner suspending or revoking any license may be reviewed by the circuit court of the county in which the licensed premises are located, within ten (10) days from the date of notice in writing of the Commissioner's order revoking or suspending such license has been served upon him.

§ 5. (a) No person shall work or be permitted to work in or about any refrigerated locker in the handling, processing or dealing in any human food or any ingredient thereof without holding a certificate from a physician, duly accredited for that purpose by the State Board of Health, certifying that such person has been examined and found free from any contagious or infectious disease. The State Board of Health may fix a maximum fee, not exceeding two dollars ($2.00) which may be charged by a physician for such examination. Such certificate shall be effective for a period of six (6) months and thereafter must be renewed following proper physical examination as aforesaid. Where such certificate is required and provided under municipal ordinance upon examination deemed adequate by the State Board of Health, certificates issued thereunder shall be sufficient under this section.

(b) Any such certificate shall be revoked by the State Board of Health at any time the holder thereof is found, after proper physical examination, to be afflicted with any communicable or infectious disease. Refusal of any person employed in such premises to submit to proper and reasonable physical examination upon written demand by the State Board of Health or of the Commissioner of Agriculture shall be cause for revocation of that person's health certificate.

§ 6. The locker operator, or the Commissioner, or their authorized agents, may at any reasonable time inspect all foods, wares or merchcandise before same is placed in the locker storage. The locker operator or the Commissioner of Agriculture, or their agents, may reject any foods, wares or merchandise and may refuse or place same for storage, if

in the locker operator's opinion said food, wares or merchandise is not in suitable or proper condition for storage.

§ 7. The Department of Agriculture, through its Commissioner or his authorized agents, shall have the authority of supervising and enforcing all of the provisions of this Act.

§ 8. The Commissioner may prescribe and enforce such rules and regulations and to make such definitions, and prescribe such procedure with regard to hearings, as he may deem necessary to carry into effect the full intent and meaning of this Act.

§ 9. The Commissioner shall cause to be made periodically a thorough inspection of each establishment licensed under this Act to determine whether or not the premises are constructed, equipped and operated in accordance with the requirements of this Act and of all other laws of this state applicable to the operation either of refrigerated lockers or of the handling of human food in connection therewith, and of all regulations effective under this Act relative to such operation. Such inspection shall also be made of each vehicle used by the operator of refrigerated lockers or of an establishment, handling human food in connection therewith, when such vehicle is used in transporting or distributing human food products to or from refrigerated lockers within this state.

§ 10. Every operator of a refrigerated locker plant shall provide a complete refrigeration system with adequate capacity and accurate and reliable controls for the maintenance of the following uniform temperatures of the various refrigerated rooms if provided, under extreme conditions of outside temperatures and under peak load conditions in the normal operation of the plant. The temperatures of the following rooms shall not exceed:

(a) Chill room, temperature within two (2) degrees (Fahrenheit) plus or minus of thirty-five (35) degrees (Fahrenheit with a tolerance of ten (10) degrees (Fahrenheit) after fresh food is put in for chilling;

(b) Sharp freeze room, sharp freeze compartments, temperatures of minus ten (10) degrees (Fahrenheit) or

lower, or temperatures of zero (0) degrees (Fahrenheit) or lower when forced air circulation is employed, with a tolerance of ten (10) degrees (Fahrenheit) for either type of installation after fresh food is put in for freezing;

(c) Locker room temperature of zero (0) degrees (Fahrenheit) with a tolerance of twelve (12) degrees (Fahrenheit) plus.

§ 11. In any proceeding under this Act the Commissioner may administer oaths and issue subpoenas, summon witnesses and take testimony of any person within the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

§ 12. The liability of the owner or operator of refrigerated lockers for loss of goods in lockers or in operator's care shall be limited to negligence of operation or of employes.

§ 13. No tainted food shall be stored in a refrigerated locker, and food for non-human consumption shall be stored in a separate room.

§ 14. The owner of any frozen food locker plant shall have a lien on the contents of each locker, compartment or space for the payment of the locker rental thereon and any processing or other charges. Such lien may be foreclosed by giving a written notice by registered mail to the renter of such locker, compartment or space, and, after ten days from date of the notice, the owner may proceed to sell the contents of the locker, at either public or private sale, for the reasonable value of its contents. If the proceeds from the sale exceeds the amount of the lien, the balance shall be duly paid to the renter. The place, time and kind of sale shall conform to the written notice to the renter.

§ 15. Persons who own or operate refrigerated locker plants shall not be construed to be warehousemen, nor shall receipts or other instruments issued by such persons in the ordinary conduct of their business be construed to be negotiable warehouse receipts.

§ 16. Any person violating any provision of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty ($50.00) dollars for the first offense, and not less than one hundred ($100.00) dollars for

the second and for each and every subsequent offense, and each day that any violation continues shall constitute a separate offense.

§ 17. This Act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety; and an emergency hereby is declared to exist, and this Act shall take effect and be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval by the Governor.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Forest C. Easley	Homer E. Losey
Roy W. Arnold	Bernie S. Edlin	H. K. Lowman
Walter J. Bailey	Eck Embry	E. J. Lucas
F. O. Baker	R. R. Ernst	Ed Marcum
Harold L. Barnes	Henry J. Giles	F. G. Marquette
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Tom Gilliam	E. H. Martin
W. G. Biggers	M. B. Gilligan	W. E. McClure
B. J. Bonn	Otto W. Goff	Jack McPherron
J. C. Bradley	R. M. Hall	Harry L. Moore
B. K. Brantley	Harold G. Helm	J. L. Moore
John Y. Brown	E. R. Hilton	Fred Morgan
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Clyde S. Howard	E. C. Mullins
Chas. W. Burnley	Jerry F. Howell	Rodes K. Myers
Alex. H. Calvert	J. J. Huff	Joe E. Nunn
W. K. Coleman	Ira W. Hulette	Louis T. Peniston
Fred Creasey	W. H. Hunt	Sylvester Phillips
S. J. Daugherty	Paul Jonas	L. W. Preston
L. A. Demumbrun	L. H. Jones	E. F. Prichard
E. R. Denny	B. F. Kincaid	Hobart Rayburn
Adron Doran	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Wade H. Riley
G. I. Drury	Edgar Kitchen	Amos Runyan

Luther Slusher	C. W. Taylor	Lyle H. Webb
Forrest Smith	E. L. Thompson	W. W. Webster
W. R. Smith	Ray G. Tipton	Geo. J. Weining
E. A. Spencer	E. N. Todd	Morris Weintraub
Paul J. Stapleton	Walter L. Trivette	Lawrence Wells
Geo. W. Steinford	S. J. Wagner	Rodney Whitlow
L. S. Stephens	Harry F. Walters	John Wilborn

—84

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 142. An Act relating to investments of funds for domestic life insurance companies.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

That in addition to the investments now authorized by law, the capital surplus and all accumulations of every domestic life insurance company may be invested:

(1) In loans to veterans of World War II, guaranteed in whole or in part by the United States, pursuant to Title III of the Act of Congress, known as the "Service Men's Readjustment Act of 1944", as amended by Title 588, Public Law 268, 79th Congress, and any amendments thereto, provided such guaranteed loans are liens upon real estate.

(2) In the bonds, notes, or debentures of solvent, incorporated companies, existing under the laws of the United States or any state thereof, provided that such corporation shall not have defaulted in payment of interest or principal on any of its bonds, notes, debentures, or other evidence of indebtedness during the ten years immediately preceding the

date of investment; *and provided further* that no part of the property of such corporation shall be subject to any lien or other obligation (except current taxes and equipment trust certificates) entitled to priority of payment over said bonds, notes, debentures, or evidences of indebtedness; and that the instrument under which same shall have been issued shall provide that, except in the case of purchase money mortgages and purchase money liens, if the company shall at any time mortgage, pledge, or otherwise subject to any lien the whole or any part of any property or assets owned by it, or thereafter acquired by it, it will secure the outstanding notes, bonds, or debentures ratably with the indebtedness or obligaton secured by such mortgage, pledge or lien.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	S. J. Daugherty	Clyde S. Howard
Roy W. Arnold	L. A. Demumbrun	Jerry F. Howell
Walter J. Bailey	E. R. Denny	J. J. Huff
F. O. Baker	Adron Doran	Ira W. Hulette
Harold L. Barnes	G. I. Drury	W. H. Hunt
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Forest C. Easley	Paul Jonas
W. G. Biggers	Bernie S. Edlin	L. H. Jones
B. J. Bonn	Eck Embry	B. F. Kincaid
J. C. Bradley	R. R. Ernst	G. O. Kirkpatrick
B. K. Brantley	Henry J. Giles	Edgar Kitchen
John Y. Brown	Tom Gilliam	Homer E. Losey
Mrs. Mary Burnett	M. B. Gilligan	H. K. Lowman
Chas. W. Burnley	Otto W. Goff	E. J. Lucas
Alex. H. Calvert	R. M. Hall	Ed Marcum
W. K. Coleman	Harold G. Helm	F. G. Marquette
Fred Creasey	E. R. Hilton	E. H. Martin

W. E. McClure	Hobart Rayburn	Ray G. Tipton
Jack McPherron	Wade H. Riley	E. N. Todd
Harry L. Moore	Amos Runyan	Walter L. Trivette
J. L. Moore	Luther Slusher	S. J. Wagner
Fred Morgan	Forrest Smith	Harry F. Walters
E. C. Mullins	W. R. Smith	Lyle H. Webb
Rodes K. Myers	E. A. Spencer	W. W. Webster
Joe E. Nunn	Paul J. Stapleton	Geo. J. Weining
Louis T. Peniston	Geo. W. Steinford	Morris Weintraub
Sylvester Phillips	L. S. Stephens	Lawrence Wells
L. W. Preston	C. W. Taylor	Rodney Whitlow
E. F. Prichard	E. L. Thompson	John Wilborn

—84

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 144. An Act providing for county cooperative in the control of forest fires.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

1. County governing bodies may elect to cooperate with the Division of Forestry in the county-wide control of forest fires, and share in the expense of establishment and operation of forest fire protection, forest fire detection, prevention and suppression. When forest fire control is established in any county under the terms of this act, then Sections 149.110 and 149.120 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes shall not apply to timberland owners in that county.

2. When a county governing body has elected to cooperate with the Division of Forestry, and has officially noti-

fied the Division of Forestry in writing, the Division may establish the organization and facilities necessary for adequate county-wide forest fire protection in such county.

3. When any forest warden sees or there is reported to him a forest fire, in a county which has elected to cooperate with the Division of Forestry under this Act, he shall repair immediately to the scene of the fire and employ such persons and means as, in his judgment, are expedient and necessary to extinguish the fire, within the limits of the expense he has been authorized to incur in his instructions from the Director of the Division of Forestry. He shall keep an itemized account of all expenses thus incurred and immediately send the account verified by affidavit to the Director of the Division of Forestry for examination. Upon approval by the Director of the Division of Forestry, the account shall be paid from such fund or funds as are available to the Division for such purpose. No such payments shall be made to any person who has intentionally started the fire or to any person whose negligence caused or contributed to the setting of the fire.

4. No action for trespass shall lie against the Director of the Division of forestry, or any agent or employee of the Division of Forestry, or any forest warden on account of lawful acts done in legal performance of their duties.

5. Whenever possible, the Director of the Division of Forestry shall collect the costs of fire fighting done under the direction of the forest warden in accordance with the provisions of this act and approved as provided in this act, from the person responsible for the origin of the fire by his negligence or intent, and shall return any costs so collected to the State Treasury for credit to the special fund provided for in Section 6 of this act, and such amounts shall be repaid to the county in which the costs were incurred, but not exceeding the payments made by that county in the fiscal year in which such costs were accrued, and the Commonwealth's Attorney of the county in which the fire occured shall institute and prosecute the necessary proceedings.

6. Each county that has elected to cooperate with the Division of Forestry shall, upon presentation to its governing body of an itemized statement duly certified by the

Director of the Division of Forestry, repay into the Division of Forestry monthly beginning July first, 1946, any amounts expended in the preceding month by the Kentucky Division of Forestry in such county for forest fire protection, forest fire detection, prevention and suppression, not exceeding in any one year an amount measured by the acreage, computed upon the basis of one cent an acre, of privately-owned forests in the county, according to the United States Forest Reappraisal Study of 1945 subject to additions and deductions of acreage since the making of this study. In any additions or deductions of acreage from that given by this study, any land shall be considered as forestland if it conforms to the definition of "timberland" provided in KRS 149.100. The amounts so repaid by the counties into the Division of Forestry from time to time shall be paid into the State Treasury and shall be credited to a special fund for forest fire protection, forest fire detection, prevention and suppression, and, with such other funds as may be appropriated by the General Assembly, or contributed by the United States or any governmental or private agency for these purposes, shall be used and disbursed by the Division of Forestry for such purpose.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	J. C. Bradley	S. J. Daugherty
Roy W. Arnold	B. K. Brantley	L. A. Demumbrun
Walter J. Bailey	John Y. Brown	E. R. Denny
F. O. Baker	Mrs. Mary Burnett	Adron Doran
Harold L. Barnes	Chas. W. Burnley	G. I. Drury
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Alex. H. Calvert	Forest C. Easley
W. G. Biggers	W. K. Coleman	Bernie S. Edlin
B. J. Bonn	Fred Creasey	Eck Embry

R. R. Ernst	E. J. Lucas	Forrest Smith
Henry J. Giles	Ed Marcum	W. R. Smith
Tom Gilliam	F. G. Marquette	E. A. Spencer
M. B. Gilligan	E. H. Martin	Paul J. Stapleton
Otto W. Goff	W. E. McClure	Geo. W. Steinford
R. M. Hall	Jack McPherron	L. S. Stephens
Harold G. Helm	Harry L. Moore	C. W. Taylor
E. R. Hilton	J. L. Moore	E. L. Thompson
Clyde S. Howard	Fred Morgan	Ray G. Tipton
Jerry F. Howell	E. C. Mullins	E. N. Todd
J. J. Huff	Rodes K. Myers	Walter L. Trivette
Ira W. Hulette	Joe E. Nunn	S. J. Wagner
W. H. Hunt	Louis T. Peniston	Harry F. Walters
Paul Jonas	Sylvester Phillips	Lyle H. Webb
L. H. Jones	L. W. Preston	W. W. Webster
B. F. Kincaid	E. F. Prichard	Geo. J. Weining
G. O. Kirkpatrick	Hobart Rayburn	Morris Weintraub
Edgar Kitchen	Wade H. Riley	Lawrence Wells
Homer E. Losey	Amos Runyan	Rodney Whitlow
H. K. Lowman	Luther Slusher	John Wilborn

—84

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 145. An Act relating to forest fire protection.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

1. Section 149.100, KRS 1944, is amended to read as follows:

149.100 (2007j-4a-4; 2007j-4a-5) CONSTRUCTION OF KRS 149.110 and 149.120 (1) "Timberland" as used in KRS

149.110 and 149.120 means any land which has enough timber or woody brush, standing or down, to constitute, in the judgment of the Division of Forestry, a fire menace to itself or adjoining lands, but does not include lands under cultivation or entirely in grass, nor land that is an isolated fire risk unless a forest fire on it would imperil the lands of an adjoining landowner.

(2) Nothing in KRS 149.110 and 149.120 shall relieve the owner, lessee or user of any land from civil liability for damage resulting from any fire for which he, his agents or employees are responsible.

(3) "Owner" as used in KRS 149.110 and 149.120 means owner in fee simple except where the rights to cut or use timber on any timberland are leased, in which case the lessee shall be considered the owner for the duration of his lease, for the purposes of this law.

2. Section 149.110, KRS 1944, is amended to read as follows:

149.110 (2007j-4a; 2007j-4a-2; 2007j-4a-3) OWNER OF LAND TO PROVIDE FOREST FIRE PATROL.

(1) During the seasons of the year when there is danger of forest fires, every owner of timberland shall provide a sufficient forest fire patrol, meeting with the approval of the Division of Forestry, or in lieu thereof pay into the Division of Forestry, at such time as is specified by the Division, one cent per acre per year for each acre of timberland of which he is the owner to help finance patrol by the Division of Forestry.

(2) Actual bona fide residence by the owner or lessor on one hundred acres or less shall constitute adequate protection for the tract, but such residence shall not relieve the owner, his agent or employees from responsibility for the control and suppression of fires occurring on the tracts, nor entitle the owner to compensation from the Division of Forestry for the time spent by him, his agents or employees in controlling or suppressing any fire that threatens or occurs thereon.

(3) The degree of protection required on one tract of land shall not exceed that required on adjoining tracts in the same protective unit.

3. Section 149.120, KRS 1944, is amended to read as follows:

149.120 (2007j-4a-1) PATROL BY STATE; LIABILITY OF OWNER.

(1) If an owner of timberland, who has elected to provide a sufficient forest fire patrol, fails to properly patrol it, the Division of Forestry may have it patrolled and charge the cost of the patrol against the owner, but the aggregate amount so charged shall not exceed one cent per acre per year. All moneys collected from owners of forest lands, either by suit or voluntary payment, shall be paid into the State Treasury.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply to members contributing to fire protective associations of the state.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Fred Creasey	Harold G. Helm
Roy W. Arnold	S. J. Daugherty	E. R. Hilton
Walter J. Bailey	L. A. Demumbrun	Clyde S. Howard
F. O. Baker	E. R. Denny	Jerry F. Howell
Harold L. Barnes	Adron Doran	J. J. Huff
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	G. I. Drury	Ira W. Hulette
W. G. Biggers	Forest C. Easley	W. H. Hunt
B. J. Bonn	Bernie S. Edlin	Paul Jonas
J. C. Bradley	Eck Embry	L. H. Jones
B. K. Brantley	R. R. Ernst	B. F. Kincaid
John Y. Brown	Henry J. Giles	G. O. Kirkpatrick
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Tom Gilliam	Edgar Kitchen
Chas. W. Burnley	M. B. Gilligan	Homer E. Losey
Alex. H. Calvert	Otto W. Goff	H. K. Lowman
W. K. Coleman	R. M. Hall	E. J. Lucas

Ed Marcum	L. W. Preston	E. L. Thompson
F. G. Marquette	E. F. Prichard	Ray G. Tipton
E. H. Martin	Hobart Rayburn	E. N. Todd
W. E. McClure	Wade H. Riley	Walter L. Trivette
Jack McPherron	Amos Runyan	S. J. Wagner
Harry L. Moore	Luther Slusher	Harry F. Walters
J. L. Moore	Forrest Smith	Lyle H. Webb
Fred Morgan	W. R. Smith	W. W. Webster
E. C. Mullins	E. A. Spencer	Geo. J. Weining
Rodes K. Myers	Paul J. Stapleton	Morris Weintraub
Joe E. Nunn	Geo. W. Steinford	Lawrence Wells
Louis T. Peniston	L. S. Stephens	Rodney Whitlow
Sylvester Phillips	C. W. Taylor	John Wilborn

—84

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 159. An Act relating to admission of persons to practice law in Kentucky.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. Section 30.030 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes of 1944 is amended to read as follows:

The Court of Appeals of Kentucky shall make such rules and regulations as it deems proper regulating the admission of persons to practice law in this state, including, among other things, regulations as to qualifications, application and license fees, and examinations. The full and complete power and authority of the Court of Appeals to make such rules and regulations and to change and amend the same from time to time is hereby recognized and confirmed.

Section 2. Section 30.050 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes of 1944 is amended to read as follows:

The board of bar examiners shall make such rules as to the manner of holding its meetings and conducting its proceedings as it deems proper, but not in conflict with any rules which the Court of Appeals may make from time to time for the regulation of such meetings and proceedings.

Section 3. Section 30.060 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes of 1944 is amended to read as follows:

(1) Any fees fixed by the Court of Appeals to be paid by applicants for admission to practice law, and any fees fixed by the Court of Appeals for the issuance of a license to practice law, shall be promptly paid into the State Treasury by the person, officer or agency designated by the Court of Appeals to receive or collect the fees.

(2) The Court of Appeals shall, by order, make reasonable allowances to each member of the board of bar examiners for his services, for necessary clerical assistance and for necessary expenses incurred in the performance of his duties, such allowances to be paid at such times as the Court, by order, directs. The Court may, by order, make allowances to other persons for services and expenses necessary or proper in connection with the conducting of examinations of applicants for admission to practice law. The allowances provided for in this subsection shall be paid out of such appropriation as is made for the purpose.

Section 4. Section 30.070 and 30.080 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes of 1944 are repealed.

Section 5. There is hereby appropriated out of the General Expenditure Fund in the State Treasury, as a deficiency appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, for the purpose of paying salaries and expenses of the members of the board of bar examiners allowed under Section 30.060 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes of 1942 and 1944, and for the purpose of paying allowances which may be made during such fiscal year under the provisions of Section 30.060 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes as amended by this Act, the sum of $6,000.

Section 6. There is hereby appropriated out of the General Expenditure Fund in the State Treasury, for each of the fiscal years 1946-1947 and 1947-1948, to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, for the purpose of paying allowances which may be made under the provisions of Section 30.060 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes as amended by this Act, the sum of $3,000.

Section 7. In addition and supplemental to the appropriations made by Sections 5 and 6 of this Act, all sums arising from fees paid into the State Treasury under the provisions of Section 30.060 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes as amended by this Act, during the fiscal years 1945-1946, 1946-1947 and 1947-1948, shall be placed to the credit of a revolving fund account which is hereby appropriated to the Court of Appeals for the purpose of providing additional funds with which to pay allowances contemplated by this Act.

Section 8. WHEREAS, a deficit has existed for a period of more than two years in the fund from which the expenses and compensation of the board of bar examiners are paid, and there are no funds with which to pay such expenses and compensation, an emergency is declared to exist and this Act shall take effect upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	B. J. Bonn	W. K. Coleman
Roy W. Arnold	J. C. Bradley	Fred Creasey
Walter J. Bailey	B. K. Brantley	S. J. Daugherty
F. O. Baker	John Y. Brown	L. A. Demumbrun
Harold L. Barnes	Mrs. Mary Burnett	E. R. Denny
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Chas. W. Burnley	Adron Doran
W. G. Biggers	Alex. H. Calvert	G. I. Drury

Forest C. Easley	Homer E. Losey	Luther Slusher
Bernie S. Edlin	H. K. Lowman	Forrest Smith
Eck Embry	E. J. Lucas	W. R. Smith
R. R. Ernst	Ed Marcum	E. A. Spencer
Henry J. Giles	F. G. Marquette	Paul J. Stapleton
Tom Gilliam	E. H. Martin	Geo. W. Steinford
M. B. Gilligan	W. E. McClure	L. S. Stephens
Otto W. Goff	Jack McPherron	C. W. Taylor
R. M. Hall	Harry L. Moore	E. L. Thompson
Harold G. Helm	J. L. Moore	Ray G. Tipton
E. R. Hilton	Fred Morgan	E. N. Todd
Clyde S. Howard	E. C. Mullins	Walter L. Trivette
Jerry F. Howell	Rodes K. Myers	S. J. Wagner
J. J. Huff	Joe E. Nunn	Harry F. Walters
Ira W. Hulette	Louis T. Peniston	Lyle H. Webb
W. H. Hunt	Sylvester Phillips	W. W. Webster
Paul Jonas	L. W. Preston	Geo. J. Weining
L. H. Jones	E. F. Prichard	Morris Weintraub
B. F. Kincaid	Hobart Rayburn	Lawrence Wells
G. O. Kirkpatrick	Wade H. Riley	Rodney Whitlow
Edgar Kitchen	Amos Runyan	John Wilborn

—84

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 172. An Act relating to operation of electric and water system.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. The provisions of this Act shall not apply in the case of any municipality of the third class now operat-

ing an electric or water system or plant under any existing law; but the governing body of any municipality of the third class now or hereafter owning an electric and water system and operating them as one combined system or plant may elect to operate under the provisions of this Act, in which case, from the time of the exercise of such election and the appointment of a board hereunder, the electric and water system of such municipality shall be operated under the provisions of this Act as an electric and water plant.

Section 2. Any municipality of the third class now or hereafter owning and operating an electric system and a water system and operating them as one combined system or plant may elect to operate such systems as an electric and water plant under the provisions of this Act by enacting an ordinance declaring therein the desire and intention of the municipality to accept and operate its electric and water system or plant under the provisions of this Act and by providing in said ordinance that the municipality accepts and agrees to all of the provisions of this Act. The ordinance shall further authorize the mayor or chief executive to appoint a board subject to the approval of the appointments by the governing body of the municipality. Upon the passage of such ordinance the mayor or chief executive of any such municipality, shall with the approval of the governing body of the municipality, appoint a board of public utilities, consisting of five (5) citizens, taxpayers, voters, and users of electric energy or water. Said board shall be appointed and qualified before the municipality shall have any authority to proceed further under the provisions of this Act. Said board, when so appointed and qualified, shall be and hereby is declared to be a body-politic and corporate, with perpetual succession; and said board may contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, in and by its corporate name, and have and use a corporate seal. The name of the board shall be "ELECTRIC AND WATER PLANT BOARD OF THE CITY OF ....., KENTUCKY."

(2) No person shall be appointed a member of the board who has, within two years next before his appointment,

held any public office, or who is related within the third degree to the mayor or any member of the governing body of the municipality.

(3) Neither the board, nor the superintendent appointed by the board as hereinafter provided, shall appoint to any subordinate office which it may create, nor employ in any capacity any person who is related within the third degree to any member of the board or to the superintendent or to the mayor of said municipality or to any member of the governing body of the municipality. No officer or employee of a municipality shall be eligible for such appointment until at least one (1) year after the expiration of the term of his office or employment.

(4) The members of the board shall be citizens, taxpayers, voters and users of electric energy or water, and shall not at the time of their appointment be indebted to the municipality either directly or indirectly or be surety on the official bond of any officer of said municipality.

(5) If at any time during his term of office a member of the board becomes a candidate for or is elected or appointed to any public office, he shall automatically vacate his membership from the board, and another person shall be appointed to his place.

(6) Each member of said board shall execute bond, in an amount required by the governing body of the municipality by resolution or ordinance, conditioned upon the faithful performance of their official duties. The surety on said bonds shall be a surety company qualified to do business in Kentucky. The cost of said bonds shall be charged as an operating expense and paid by the board.

(7) Each member of the board shall qualify by taking the oath required by Section 228 of the Constitution.

Section 3. (1) The salary of each member of the board shall be fixed by the board, and shall not exceed One Thousand ($1000.00) Dollars per annum.

(2) Such salaries, as well as the salary of the secretary-treasurer of such board, shall constitute a cost of operation and maintenance of the plant.

(3) The municipality shall not be liable for the payment of any salary or compensation of any of the members of said board or for the payment of the salary or compensation or expenses of any person employed by said board, and all such salaries, compensation and expenses and any and all liabilities, of whatever kind or character incurred by the board or any officer or employe thereof, shall be payable solely and only out of the revenues obtained by said board under the provisions of this Act, and said liabilities shall be so limited.

Section 4. The original appointees shall serve two for one year, one for two years, one for three years and one for four years, respectively, from the date of their appointment, as the said mayor or chief executive officer of the municipality shall designate. Successors to retiring members so appointed shall be appointed for a term of four (4) years in the same manner, prior to the expiration of the term of office of the retiring members. Appointments to complete unexpired terms shall be made in the same manner as original appointments.

Section 5. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum and the board shall act by vote of a majority present at any meeting attended by a quorum. Vacancies in the board shall not affect its power or authority so long as a quorum remains. Within ten (10) days after appointment and qualification of members, the board shall hold a meeting and elect a chairman. The board shall at the same time elect a secretary-treasurer, and shall fix his compensation, which, together with his compensation as a member of the board, shall not exceed One Thousand Five Hundred ($1500.00) Dollars per annum. The secretary may be removed by the board for cause. The board shall hold public meetings at least once each month, at such regular time and place as the board may determine. Any special meeting of the board may be called by the chairman or by two members; but if such special meeting is called, written notice shall be sent to all members by the secretary. Except as otherwise expressly provided herein, the board shall establish its own by-laws and rules of procedure.

Section 6. Any member of the board may be removed from office upon a vote of a majority of the members of the governing body of the municipality for inefficiency, neglect of duty, misfeasance, nonfeasance, or malfeasance in office.

Section 7. Any board operating under the provisions of this Act shall have the legal power and capacity to perform any act not repugnant to law and shall have the express power and capacity to do any and all acts or things necessary or convenient for the carrying out of the purposes of this Act, including, but not by way of limitation, the following express powers:

(1) Acquire property, real and personal, tangible and intangible, necessary or incident to the proper conduct of its business.

(2) Operate, maintain, improve and extend the electric and water plant, and provide electric and water service to any user or consumer within and without the boundaries of any municipality, and charge and collect reasonable rates therefor.

(3) To fix and determine classifications, rates and charges for services; provided, however, the rates and charges so fixed and determined at all times shall be sufficient to produce revenues sufficient to pay all operating expenses, interest, and bond requirements, sinking fund requirements, adequate depreciation reserves, taxes, or payments in lieu of taxes, and reserves for contemplated extension and improvements.

(4) Construct, lease, operate and control any and all works, lines, buildings and other facilities across, along or under any street or public highway, and over any lands which are now or may be the property of the Commonwealth or of any county or municipality within this Commonwealth. The board shall, however, at its own expense, restore any such street or highway to its former condition and state as nearly as may be possible and shall not use the same in a manner as to impair its usefulness or to interfere with or obstruct the maintenance thereof. Before exercising these powers the

board shall obtain a permit or consent or approval in writing from the governing authority of the municipality, or the fiscal court, or the Department of Highways, having appropriate jurisdiction over any and all of such respective streets or public highways.

(5) Accept gifts, grants of property, real or personal, including money, from any person, municipality, or federal agency, and to accept voluntary and uncompensated services; provided, however, that when engineering services are required by the board no engineer or firm with which he is associated who is engaged in whole or in part in the business of buying or selling any electric or water equipment, machinery, fixtures, materials, supplies, or the sale or purchase of bonds shall be eligible for employment or for any service whatsoever under the provisions of this Act.

(6) Contract debts and borrow money for the improvement and extension of any electric and water plant or for the refinancing of any existing bonded indebtedness on the property or any portion thereof, issue bonds therefor, provide for the rights of holders of the bonds and to secure the bonds as hereinafter provided, and pledge all or any of the net revenue derived from the electric and water plant to the payment of such debts or repayment of money borrowed.

(7) The title to any property, real or personal, which the board may acquire shall vest in the municipality for the use and benefit of the electric and water system. The board shall have the power to sell or otherwise dispose of any personal property used or useful in the operation of the electric and water system which may be or become obsolete or otherwise determined by the board not to be necessary in the operation of the electric and water system. Any bill of sale or other instrument of conveyance shall be executed by the chairman of the board and attested by the secretary of the board.

(8) Make contracts and execute instruments containing such covenants, terms and conditions as in the discretion of the board may be proper, necesssary or advisable for the pur-

pose of obtaining loans from any source, or grants, loans or other financial assistance from any governmental agency; make all other contracts and execute all other instruments as in the discretion of the board may be advisable in or for the furtherance of the operation, maintenance, improvement or extension of any electric and water plant and the furnishing of service; and carry out and perform the covenants, terms, and conditions of all such contracts or instruments, as well as all contracts and instruments in existence and effect at the time of the transfer of the property to the board as herein provided.

(9) Enter on any lands, waters and premises for the purpose of making surveys, soundings and examinations in connection with the operation, maintenance, improvements or extension of any electric and water plant and the furnishing of service.

(10) Do all acts and things necessary or convenient to carry out the powers expressly given in this act, except sell, convey or mortgage the real property.

(11) Make any contracts necessary or convenient for the full exercise of the powers herein granted, including, but not limited to, contracts for either the purchase or sale or both the purchase and sale of electric energy or power; and, in connection with any such contract with a governmental agency, the board may stipulate and agree to such covenants, terms, and conditions as it deems appropriate, including, but without limitation, covenants, terms, and conditions with respect to the resale rate, financial and accounting methods and the manner of disposing of the revenues or any part thereof derived from the operation of the plant as herein provided.

(12) Acquire by purchase or the exercise of eminent domain all lands, easements, rights of way, either upon or under or above the ground, reasonably necessary or desirable in connection with the operation, maintenance or extension of an electric and water plant.

(13) The board shall have the power to accept the provisions of and conduct its operations under the provisions of the Kentucky Workmen's Compensation Act.

(14) The board shall have the power to establish, create, provide and maintain a pension plan for its employees, and to pay out of operating revenues, as an operating expense, such portion of the cost of the creation and maintenance of such pension plan as may be properly payable by the board.

Section 8. (1) Upon and after a board has been appointed and qualified, the said board shall have charge of the exclusive general supervision and control of the operation, maintenance and extension of the electric and water plant.

(2) The board shall employ an electric and water plant superintendent (herein called "superintendent"), who shall be qualified by education, training and experience for the general superintendence of the operation, maintenance, improvement and extension of the electric and water plant. His salary shall be fixed by the board, and shall not exceed the sum of Five Thousand ($5,000.00) Dollars per annum. The superintendent may be removed by the board. He shall be required to execute a bond, in a sum to be determined and approved by the board, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his official duties. The cost of the bond shall be charged as an expense of the operation of the electric plant. The superintendent shall appoint all employees and fix their duties and compensations subject to and with the approval of the board.

(3) All powers of the municipality to operate, maintain, improve and extend, and to furnish electric and water service, shall be exercised on behalf of the municipality by the board and the superintendent, respectively. Subject to the provisions of applicable bonds or contracts, the board shall determine programs and make all determinations as to the operation, maintenance, improvement and extension of the electric and water plant, shall determine and fix the rates to

be charged for the classes of service rendered, shall determine all financial practices, shall establish rules and regulations such as it deems necessary or appropriate to govern the operation of the plant and the furnishing of electric and water service, and shall collect all moneys from the operation, maintenance, improvement and extension of the electric and water plant and the furnishing of electric and water service and disburse same in manner and for the purposes hereinafter provided.

(4) A copy of the schedule of the current rates and charges in effect from time to time, and a copy of all rules and regulations of the board relating to electric and water service shall be kept on public file at the main and all branch offices of the Electric and Water Plant Board and also in the office of the municipal clerk. The superintendent shall have charge of all actual construction, the immediate management and operation of the electric plant and the enforcement and execution of all rules, regulations, programs, plans and decisions made or adopted by the board.

(5) The superintendent shall let all contracts, subject to the approval of the board; but may, without such approval, obligate the board on purchase orders for materials necessary in the operation of the electric and water system up to an amount to be fixed by the board, not, however, to exceed five hundred dollars. All contracts for the purchase of materials, equipment and supplies in excess of one thousand dollars shall be let only after competitive bidding; provided, however, when any material, equipment or supplies be not available in the open market, such material, equipment or supplies may be purchased without competitive bidding. All contracts shall be in the corporate name of the board, and shall be signed by the superintendent and attested by the secretary-treasurer or the chairman of the board. The superintendent shall make and keep or cause to be made and kept full and proper books and records, subject to the supervision and direction of the board and the provisions of applicable contracts.

Section 9. The board shall charge the municipality and all departments and works thereof for any electric and water

service furnished to them at the rate applicable to other customers taking service under similar conditions. Revenues derived from such service shall be treated as other revenues.

Section 10. Any board proceeding under this Act shall have the right to acquire by the exercise of the power of eminent domain, all lands, easements, rights of way, either upon or under or above the ground, reasonably necessary or desirable in connection with the operation, maintenance, improvement or extension of its electric and water plant. The condemnation or eminent domain proceedings shall be brought in the name of the board, and proceed in the form and manner now prescribed for the condemnation of land by cities of their respective class.

Section 11. In lieu of taxes, the board may each year pay to each school district and municipality in which its property is located an amount equivalent to an annual ad valorem tax on the fair cash value of the property of the board located in each such jurisdiction determined upon the tax rate prevailing in such year.

Section 12. The board may, by proper order, provide a pension plan for its employees. In the event the board elects to provide a pension plan, it shall determine and formulate the form of pension plan to be used; determine and prescribe the eligibility of employees or their dependents to a pension or other benefits; determine and prescribe the monthly allowance or pension for employees or their dependents so determined to be eligible for a pension or benefits under the pension plan, not to exceed, however, a sum equal to one-half of the monthly salary or wages of any employee at the time of his or her retirement, but which in no event shall be less than twenty dollars ($20.00) per month nor more than eighty-five dollars ($85.00) per month; appoint a commission, which shall consist of three members possessing the qualifications of a member of the board, for the administration of the pension plan and prescribe the powers and duties of such commission; appoint a trustee of the pension fund, fix the term of his office and the compensation of such trustee, and prescribe the powers and duties of such trustee and do and per-

form any other or further acts necessary to effectuate such pension plan. When a pension plan shall have been adopted, a commission appointed to administer such plan and a trustee of the pension fund appointed and qualified, the board may annually appropriate and pay out of its operating revenue, as an operating expense, into the sinking fund, a sum sufficient when determined on a fair actuarial basis, to maintain the pension plan so adopted, not exceeding, however, a sum equal to one-half of one per cent of the fair value of the Utility property and assets. The board may assess, and cause to be paid into the pension fund monthly such amount or per cent of the salary of all employees eligible under and electing to accept the pension plan as may be equitably determined on a fair actuarial basis, not to exceed, however, three per cent (3%) of the monthly salary of any employee. The trustee of the pension fund shall give such bond as required by the board, the cost of which shall be payable out of the pension fund. The trustee of the pension fund shall each year file with the board a report showing his actions and his accounts as such trustee.

The board shall have full power to receive any and all funds or property which may be available or become available to the board or the city for use in the creation or maintenance of a pension plan for the employees of the board, including but not limiting the power to sign, execute and deliver such receipts, indemnity agreement or other writing which either the board or the city may be required to sign, execute and deliver to obtain any such fund or property for such purpose.

Section 13. All moneys derived from the operation of the electric and water plant or any other operation of the board, shall be deposited to the credit of the board in a separate bank account or accounts, separate from all other municipal funds; and adequate records shall be kept of all such receipts and their sources. All withdrawals and payments from said fund, as well as any other fund which may be created, shall be only pursuant to appropriate action of the board, and the voucher, warrant or check withdrawing or pay-

ing out any part of said fund shall be signed by the Treasurer or Chairman of the Board.

Section 14. Subject to the provisions of outstanding bonds and contracts, the board shall apply all funds derived from operations (1) to the payment of operating expenses, (2) to the payment of bond interest and retirement, (3) to sinking fund requirements, (4) to depreciation requirements, (5) to the improvement and extension of the plant, (6) to the payment of other obligations incurred in the operation and maintenance of the plant and the furnishing of service, and (7) such taxes, if any, as the board may elect to pay under the provisions of this Act, and any surplus revenues, at the end of any twelve months ending June 30th shall be transferred to the sinking fund, and used by the board only for the redemption or purchase of outstanding bonds, in which case such bonds shall be canceled, or for the creation and maintenance of a cash working fund, or the creation and maintenance of a fund for improvement and extension of the system, or for the reduction of rates.

Section 15. The governing body of the municipality may terminate the operation and management of the electric and water plant by the board under the provisions of this Act only by first complying with the following provisions, to-wit:

(a) The governing body of the municipality, upon the adoption of an ordinance declaring the desire of the municipality to terminate the operation of the electric and water plant by the board under the provisions of this Act, may direct that such question be submitted to an election of the qualified voters of the municipality. The mayor shall certify such ordinance to the clerk of the county court, who shall, on the ballots provided for use in the general November election in the municipality, if however there is no municipal election a separate ballot shall be provided, have printed thereon the question: "Are you in favor of the termination of the operation and management of the electric and water system of the City by the Electric and Water Plant Board?" Opposite the question, the words "Yes" and "No", with proper squares

for stamping the cross mark to indicate preference, shall appear.

The mayor of such municipality shall advertise such election and the object thereof at least forty-five (45) days next before the date of such election in a newspaper having the largest circulation in the city, and also by printed handbills posted in not less than four conspicuous places in each voting precinct in the city and at the court house door. All legal voters of such city shall be privileged to vote at such election.

(b) If a majority of all the qualified voters of the municipality voting in said general election on the question shall vote in the affirmative, the governing body of the municipality may adopt an ordinance rescinding its election to operate under the provisions of this Act, and the board, on the first day of the month following the passage and approval of such ordinance, shall by resolution transfer the operation of the electric and water plant to the governing body of the municipality.

Section 16. (1) The board at any time may issue and sell revenue bonds to finance improvements or extensions of the plant and sell refunding bonds for the purpose of providing for the payment of any outstanding bonds.

(2) Bonds issued pursuant to this Act may be issued in one or more series, may bear such date or dates, may mature at such time or times, not exceeding forty (40) years from their respective dates, may be in such denomination or denominations, may be in such form, either coupon or registered, may carry such registration and conversion privileges, may be executed in such manner, may be payable in such medium of payment, at such place or places, may be sold in such blocks, may be subject to such terms of purchase or redemption of all or any of said bonds before maturity in such manner and at such price or prices, not exceeding one hundred and five and accrued interest, as may be fixed by the board by resolution prior to the sale of the bonds.

(3) All revenue bonds issued pursuant to the provisions of this Act in the hands of bona fide holders shall have all the qualities and incidence of negotiable instruments under

the law of merchant. All bonds shall be sold to the highest responsible bidder at such time and place as shall have been fixed by the board in the notice of sale of said bonds, which notice shall have been advertised once each week for at least two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in said municipality. The board shall receive written, sealed competitive bids, which shall be publicly opened and read at the time and place specified in the notice of sale. The board may reject all bids and readvertise. No revenue bonds shall be sold for less than par, and no bond shall bear interest at a rate in excess of six per cent (6%) per annum, interest payable semi-annually.

(4) No holder or holders of any revenue bonds issued under this Act shall have the right to compel any exercise of taxing power of the municipality to pay the bonds or the interest thereon. Each bond issued under this Act shall recite in substance that the bond, including interest thereon, is payable solely from the revenues pledged to the payment thereof, and that the bond does not constitute a debt of the municipality within the meaning of any statutory or constitutional provision or limitation.

(5) Any holder or holders of bonds issued pursuant to this Act, shall have the right, in addition to all other rights:

(a) By action in court, to enforce his or their rights against the board, and any other proper officer, agent or employee, including, but without limitation, the right to require the board, and any proper officer, agent or employee thereof, to fix and collect rates and charges adequate to carry out any agreement as to, or pledge of, revenues from the plant, and to require the board and any officer, agent or employee thereof, to carry out any other covenants or agreements and to perform its and their duties under this Act.

(b) By action in equity to enjoin any act or thing which may be unlawful or a violation of the rights of such holder of bonds.

(6) If there is a default in the payment of the principal or interest of any bonds issued pursuant to this Act, any court having jurisdiction may, upon the petition of the holders of not less than twenty-five per cent (25%) of the outstanding

bonds, appoint a receiver to administer said electric plant on behalf of the board, with power to charge and collect rates sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the plant and for the payment of the operating expenses and to apply the income and revenues in conformity with this Act.

(7) All bonds issued pursuant to the Act, bearing the signatures of officers in office on the date of the signing thereof, shall be valid and binding obligations, notwithstanding that before the delivery thereof and payment therefor, any or all the persons whose signatures appear thereon shall have ceased to be members of the board issuing the same. The resolution of the board authorizing the issuance of the bonds shall contain a recital that the revenue bonds are issued pursuant to this Act, which recital shall be prima facie evidence of their validity and of the regularity of their issuance.

(8) Bonds may be issued under this Act without respect to the provisions of any laws requiring the prior approval of any court, commission, board or regulatory authority.

(9) All moneys received from the sale and issuance of bonds shall be used solely for the purpose for which such bonds were issued, except that any premium received for said bonds may be used for the payment of interest and principal of said bonds.

Section 17. The board shall keep a complete and accurate record of all meetings and actions taken, and of all receipts and disbursements. Such records shall be open to inspection at any and all times to the governing body of the city. An audit of the board's records shall be made annually by a certified public accountant to be selected by the board, and the expense of such audit shall constitute an operating expense and be paid as such by the board. The board shall furnish a copy of such audit to the Common Council when requested so to do.

Section 18. No board operating an electric and water plant under the provisions of this Act shall construct any facilities or extend its existing facilities in competition with any existing facilities of any Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation.

Section 19. Any action challenging the validity of any ordinance electing to operate under this Act, or any bond resolution of the board, or any election resolution or election held hereunder shall be brought within sixty days from the date on which such ordinance, election resolution or bond resolution was adopted or election held, as the case may be, and, if not brought within said time, shall be forever barred.

Section 20. Every ordinance or resolution adopted by the governing body of the municipality or board under the provisions of this Act shall become effective from and after its passage, and no such resolution or ordinance shall be subject to any referendum or election except as expressly provided in this Act.

Section 21. All sections, clauses, sentences and parts of this Act are severable and are not matters of mutual essential inducement; and it is the intention of the General Assembly to confer upon every municipality of the third class the whole or any part of the powers of this Act provided; and if any one or more of these sections, clauses, sentences, or parts of this Act, including those authorizing the payment by the board of taxes, shall be adjudged invalid or inoperative, such judgment shall not invalidate the remaining provisions of said Act, but shall be confined in its operation to the specific provision or provisions so held invalid or inoperative; and the inapplicability or invalidation of any section, clause, sentence or part of this Act in any one or more instances shall not affect the applicability or validity in any other instance, or the validity or application of any other part or provision of the Act.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Otto W. Goff	Louis T. Peniston
Roy W. Arnold	R. M. Hall	Sylvester Phillips
Walter J. Bailey	Harold G. Helm	L. W. Preston
F. O. Baker	E. R. Hilton	E. F. Prichard
Harold L. Barnes	Clyde S. Howard	Hobart Rayburn
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Jerry F. Howell	Wade H. Riley
W. G. Biggers	J. J. Huff	Amos Runyan
B. J. Bonn	Ira W. Hulette	Luther Slusher
J. C. Bradley	W. H. Hunt	Forrest Smith
B. K. Brantley	Paul Jonas	W. R. Smith
John Y. Brown	L. H. Jones	E. A. Spencer
Mrs. Mary Burnett	B. F. Kincaid	Paul J. Stapleton
Chas. W. Burnley	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Geo. W. Steinford
Alex. H. Calvert	Edgar Kitchen	L. S. Stephens
W. K. Coleman	Homer E. Losey	C. W. Taylor
Fred Creasey	H. K. Lowman	E. L. Thompson
S. J. Daugherty	E. J. Lucas	Ray G. Tipton
L. A. Demumbrun	Ed Marcum	E. N. Todd
E. R. Denny	F. G. Marquette	Walter L. Trivette
Adron Doran	E. H. Martin	S. J. Wagner
G. I. Drury	W. E. McClure	Harry F. Walters
Forest C. Easley	Jack McPherron	Lyle H. Webb
Bernie S. Edlin	Harry L. Moore	W. W. Webster
Eck Embry	J. L. Moore	Geo. J. Weining
R. R. Ernst	Fred Morgan	Morris Weintraub
Henry J. Giles	E. C. Mullins	Lawrence Wells
Tom Gilliam	Rodes K. Myers	Rodney Whitlow
M. B. Gilligan	Joe E. Nunn	John Wilborn

—84

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 189. An Act relating to ordinances and resolutions in cities of first class.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

§ 1. Section 83.090 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

(1) No ordinance shall embrace more than one subject, and that subject shall be expressed in its title.

(2) No ordinance shall be passed at the meeting of the board of aldermen at which it is introduced, nor shall it be voted on at any succeeding meeting until it has been read in full at that meeting and free discussion allowed thereon. During the time between the meeting at which an ordinance is introduced and the meeting at which it is passed the ordinance shall remain on file open to public inspection. Any ordinance may be amended or repealed by another ordinance, except as provided in KRS 83.092.

(3) Every ordinance or resolution, except a resolution to adjourn, that has passed the board of aldermen, shall immediately be presented to the mayor for his approval or disapproval. The mayor may disapprove any item or items of an appropriation measure; the parts approved shall be in force and the item or items disapproved shall be void, unless repassed in the same manner required for passage of ordinances over the mayor's veto. If the mayor approves an ordinance or resolution, he shall sign it, and it shall then take effect at the expiration of two weeks after such signing. If he disapproves an ordinance or resolution, or any item of an appropriating measure, he shall return it, with his objections, to the board of aldermen, which shall enter his objections in full upon its journal and proceed at its next or its second regular meeting thereafter to consider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members of the board of aldermen agree to its passage, the votes being taken by yeas and nays and recorded in the journal, the ordinance shall take effect at the expiration of two weeks after such passage.

(4) If the mayor does not sign an ordinance or resolution presented to him, and does not return it on or before the day on which the board of aldermen holds its regular meeting next after the meeting at which the ordinance or resolution was passed, and three days have intervened between the presentation to the mayor and the meeting, the ordinance or resolution shall have the same effect as if the mayor had signed it, and shall take effect at the expiration of two weeks after the day of such meeting.

§ 2. A new section of the statutes is created, to be numbered KRS 83.091 and to read as follows:

If, during the two weeks' period before an ordinance or resolution takes effect, a petition signed by a number of voters equal to at least twenty-five percent of the total number of votes cast for all candidates for mayor at the last preceding regular election for mayor, stating the residence of each signer, and verified as to signatures and residences by the affidavits of one or more persons, is presented to the board of aldermen, protesting against the passage of the ordinance or resolution, the ordinance or resolution shall be suspended from going into effect and shall be reconsidered by the board of aldermen. If the ordinance or resolution is not then repealed, the board of aldermen shall submit to the voters of the whole city, at a regular election, the following question: "Shall the ordinance (or resolution) [briefly describing it] go into effect?" If a majority of the votes cast upon the question is in the negative, the ordinance or resolution shall not go into effect. If a majority of the votes cast upon the question is in the affirmative, the ordinance shall go into effect as soon as the result is officially ascertained and declared.

§ 3. A new section of the statutes is created, to be numbered KRS 83.092 and to read as follows:

(1) If a petition signed by a number of voters equal to at least twenty-five percent of the total number of votes cast for all candidates for mayor at the last preceding regular election for mayor, stating the residence of each signer, and verified by the affidavits of one or more persons as to the signature and residence, requesting the board of aldermen to

pass an ordinance therein set forth, is presented to the board of aldermen, and if the ordinance therein requested to be passed, is one that the board has a legal right to pass, the board shall then either pass the proposed ordinance without alteration within ten days after the petition is filed, or submit the question of its passage to the voters of the city at the next regular election. At such election the question submitted shall be: "Shall the proposed ordinance (briefly, describing it) be passed"? If the majority of the votes cast upon the question is in the affirmative, the ordinance shall be thereby passed, and shall become effective as soon as the result is officially ascertained and declared, and the ordinance shall not be amended or repealed except by the voters at a regular city election. Any number of proposed ordinances requested by petition as above provided for may be voted on at any election.

(2) The board of aldermen may submit the question of the repeal or amendment of any such ordinance to the voters at any succeeding regular city election, and if a majority of the votes cast on the question is in favor of the repeal or amendment, the ordinance shall be thereby repealed or amended as the case may be.

(3) The provision of KRS 93.090 requiring an ordinance to lay over to a succeeding meeting shall not apply to an ordinance passed by the board of aldermen pursuant to a petition filed under this section, and the approval of the mayor shall not be required to any ordinance adopted by the voters pursuant to this section.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	F. O. Baker	W. G. Biggers
Roy W. Arnold	Harold L. Barnes	B. J. Bonn
Walter J. Bailey	F. H. Bassett, Jr.	J. C. Bradley

B. K. Brantley	J. J. Huff	E. F. Prichard
John Y. Brown	Ira W. Hulette	Hobart Rayburn
Mrs. Mary Burnett	W. H. Hunt	Wade H. Riley
Chas. W. Burnley	Paul Jonas	Amos Runyan
Alex. H. Calvert	L. H. Jones	Luther Slusher
W. K. Coleman	B. F. Kincaid	Forrest Smith
Fred Creasey	G. O. Kirkpatrick	W. R. Smith
S. J. Daugherty	Edgar Kitchen	E. A. Spencer
L. A. Demumbrun	Homer E. Losey	Paul J. Stapleton
E. R. Denny	H. K. Lowman	Geo. W. Steinford
Adron Doran	E. J. Lucas	L. S. Stephens
G. I. Drury	Ed Marcum	C. W. Taylor
Forest C. Easley	F. G. Marquette	E. L. Thompson
Bernie S. Edlin	E. H. Martin	Ray G. Tipton
Eck Embry	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
R. R. Ernst	Jack McPherron	Walter L. Trivette
Henry J. Giles	Harry L. Moore	S. J. Wagner
Tom Gilliam	J. L. Moore	Harry F. Walters
M. B. Gilligan	Fred Morgan	Lyle H. Webb
Otto W. Goff	E. C. Mullins	W. W. Webster
R. M. Hall	Rodes K. Myers	Geo. J. Weining
Harold G. Helm	Joe E. Nunn	Morris Weintraub
E. R. Hilton	Louis T. Peniston	Lawrence Wells
Clyde S. Howard	Sylvester Phillips	Rodney Whitlow
Jerry F. Howell	L. W. Preston	John Wilborn

—84

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 202. An Act relating to supervisors of parents for counties having population of 200,000.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 405.130 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

The salary of the Supervisor shall be three thousand six hundred ($3,600.00) Dollars per annum, payable out of the County Treasury in equal monthly installments.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Eck Embry	F. G. Marquette
Roy W. Arnold	R. R. Ernst	E. H. Martin
Walter J. Bailey	Henry J. Giles	W. E. McClure
F. O. Baker	Tom Gilliam	Jack McPherron
Harold L. Barnes	M. B. Gilligan	Harry L. Moore
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Otto W. Goff	J. L. Moore
W. G. Biggers	R. M. Hall	Fred Morgan
B. J. Bonn	Harold G. Helm	E. C. Mullins
J. C. Bradley	E. R. Hilton	Rodes K. Myers
B. K. Brantley	Clyde S. Howard	Joe E. Nunn
John Y. Brown	Jerry F. Howell	Louis T. Peniston
Mrs. Mary Burnett	J. J. Huff	Sylvester Phillips
Chas. W. Burnley	Ira W. Hulette	L. W. Preston
Alex. H. Calvert	W. H. Hunt	E. F. Prichard
W. K. Coleman	Paul Jonas	Hobart Rayburn
Fred Creasey	L. H. Jones	Wade H. Riley
S. J. Daugherty	B. F. Kincaid	Amos Runyan
L. A. Demumbrun	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Luther Slusher
E. R. Denny	Edgar Kitchen	Forrest Smith
Adron Doran	Homer E. Losey	W. R. Smith
G. I. Drury	H. K. Lowman	E. A. Spencer
Forest C. Easley	E. J. Lucas	Paul J. Stapleton
Bernie S. Edlin	Ed Marcum	Geo. W. Steinford

L. S. Stephens	Walter L. Trivette	Geo. J. Weining
C. W. Taylor	S. J. Wagner	Morris Weintraub
E. L. Thompson	Harry F. Walters	Lawrence Wells
Ray G. Tipton	Lyle H. Webb	Rodney Whitlow
E. N. Todd	W. W. Webster	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 203. An Act relating to salaries of Deputy Commissioners.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

That Section 27.080 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes (2nd. Edition) be repealed, amended and re-enacted to read as follows:

"(1) When necessary to aid the commissioner in the discharge of his duties the court may authorize him to appoint, with the approval of the court, deputies to assist him. If more than one deputy be necessary, the court shall determine how many deputies shall be appointed. The deputies shall take the same oath taken by the commissioner, may perform any of his duties and may be removed at his pleasure.

(2) In counties having a population of seventy-five thousand or over, the number of deputies allowed to each commissioner and receiver and the compensation allowed to each deputy shall be fixed by the Attorney General and shall be paid out of the General Fund upon warrant drawn by the Commissioner of Finance upon the State Treasurer.

In the event said suit is filed and judgment rendered by the Circuit Court, either party may appeal to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.

No statement in this resolution shall be considered by either the court or jury as an admission of the negligence on the part of the Commonwealth and this resolution shall not be introduced as evidence, nor commented upon by counsel in the argument of the case to the jury.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Henry J. Giles	Harry L. Moore
Roy W. Arnold	Tom Gilliam	J. L. Moore
Walter J. Bailey	M. B. Gilligan	Fred Morgan
F. O. Baker	Otto W. Goff	E. C. Mullins
Harold L. Barnes	R. M. Hall	Rodes K. Myers
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Harold G. Helm	Joe E. Nunn
W. G. Biggers	E. R. Hilton	Louis T. Peniston
B. J. Bonn	Clyde S. Howard	Sylvester Phillips
J. C. Bradley	Jerry F. Howell	L. W. Preston
B. K. Brantley	J. J. Huff	E. F. Prichard
John Y. Brown	Ira W. Hulette	Hobart Rayburn
Mrs. Mary Burnett	W. H. Hunt	Wade H. Riley
Chas. W. Burnley	Paul Jonas	Amos Runyan
Alex. H. Calvert	L. H. Jones	Luther Slusher
W. K. Coleman	B. F. Kincaid	Forrest Smith
Fred Creasey	G. O. Kirkpatrick	W. R. Smith
S. J. Daugherty	Edgar Kitchen	E. A. Spencer
L. A. Demumbrun	Homer E. Losey	Paul J. Stapleton
E. R. Denny	H. K. Lowman	Geo. W. Steinford
Adron Doran	E. J. Lucas	L. S. Stephens
G. I. Drury	Ed Marcum	C. W. Taylor
Forest C. Easley	F. G. Marquette	E. L. Thompson
Bernie S. Edlin	E. H. Martin	Ray G. Tipton
Eck Embry	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
R. R. Ernst	Jack McPherron	Walter L. Trivette

S. J. Wagner	W. W. Webster	Lawrence Wells
Harry F. Walters	Geo. J. Weining	Rodney Whitlow
Lyle H. Webb	Morris Weintraub	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 246. An Act relating to duties of highway patrol.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. It shall be the duty of every police or patrol member of the Division of Highway Patrol to take up and deliver to the proper agency any motor vehicle operator's license certificate, motor vehicle registration receipt or motor vehicle registration plate that has been cancelled, revoked, suspended, denied or withdrawn under the provisions of Chapters 186 or 187 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes. At the written request of the Department of Revenue the chief officer of the Division of Highway Patrol shall cause a member or members of the patrol to do the acts required by this section.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Otto W. Goff	Louis T. Peniston
Roy W. Arnold	R. M. Hall	Sylvester Phillips
Walter J. Bailey	Harold G. Helm	L. W. Preston
F. O. Baker	E. R. Hilton	E. F. Prichard
Harold L. Barnes	Clyde S. Howard	Hobart Rayburn
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Jerry F. Howell	Wade H. Riley
W. G. Biggers	J. J. Huff	Amos Runyan
B. J. Bonn	Ira W. Hulette	Luther Slusher
J. C. Bradley	W. H. Hunt	Forrest Smith
B. K. Brantley	Paul Jonas	W. R. Smith
John Y. Brown	L. H. Jones	E. A. Spencer
Mrs. Mary Burnett	B. F. Kincaid	Paul J. Stapleton
Chas. W. Burnley	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Geo. W. Steinford
Alex. H. Calvert	Edgar Kitchen	L. S. Stephens
W. K. Coleman	Homer E. Losey	C. W. Taylor
Fred Creasey	H. K. Lowman	E. L. Thompson
S. J. Daugherty	E. J. Lucas	Ray G. Tipton
L. A. Demumbrun	Ed Marcum	E. N. Todd
E. R. Denny	F. G. Marquette	Walter L. Trivette
Adron Doran	E. H. Martin	S. J. Wagner
G. I. Drury	W. E. McClure	Harry F. Walters
Forest C. Easley	Jack McPherron	Lyle H. Webb
Bernie S. Edlin	Harry L. Moore	W. W. Webster
Eck Embry	J. L. Moore	Geo. J. Weining
R. R. Ernst	Fred Morgan	Morris Weintraub
Henry J. Giles	E. C. Mullins	Lawrence Wells
Tom Gilliam	Rodes K. Myers	Rodney Whitlow
M. B. Gilligan	Joe E. Nunn	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Calendar, bills and resolution of the following titles, viz.:

S. Res. 67. Resolution authorizing S. E. Whitton to sue the Commonwealth.

S. Res. 68. Resolution authorizing heirs of Angeline Mason to sue the Commonwealth.

S. Res. 69. Resolution authorizing Fred Sloan to sue the Commonwealth.

S. Res. 70. Resolution authorizing payment of claim to Lizzie Jackson.

S. Res. 72. Concurrent resolution urging Congress to pass appropriate legislation to provide for housing for veterans.

S. B. 261. An Act relating to revenue and taxation, defining term "business situs."

S. B. 237. An Act relating to State Educational Agency for surplus property.

S. B. 180. An Act pertaining to building and loan associations.

S. B. 183. An Act requiring building and loan associations to set aside gross profits each year against contingent losses.

Ordered that said bills and resolutions be read the second time.

The Constitutional provision as to the second reading of said bills and resolutions at length having been dispensed with, said bills and resolutions were read the second time by their titles only.

Ordered that said bills and resolutions be placed in the Orders of the Day.

Mr. Howell offered the following resolution, viz.:

H. Res. 119. Resolution requesting Senate to return H. B. 387.

Said resolution is as follows, viz.:

Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

THAT the Chief Clerk of the House be instructed to request the Senate to return House Bill No. 387 to the House of Representatives.

Said resolution was adopted.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 177. · An Act relating to the preservation of numerous bones, etc. at Blue Licks.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. There is established in the State Department of Conservation a Division of Paleontology which shall be organized on the effective date of this act and set in function as are other Divisions in this Department. Its function shall be to investigate, excavate, discover, preserve and make available for public use by means of exhibits and published reports, which shall be written, printed and distributed gratis, like other State reports, such entombed fossils, animal and other relics as may be found and recovered in the vicinity of Lower Blue Licks Spring in Nicholas County and elsewhere in Kentucky, where title in the Commonwealth of Kentucky by contract or agreement can be obtained for such fossils and relics.

Section 2. The office of the head of the Division of Paleontology in the Department of Conservation is hereby created and the officer filling this position shall be known as the State Paleontologist. He shall be appointed by the head of the Department of Conservation on the effective date of this act, and shall serve a four year term from the day of his appointment. He shall qualify, prior to to appointment as a graduate geologist and paleontologist with at least five years

professional experience in responsible authority. His duties shall be to fulfill the functions of this act as set forth in the previous section, write and cause to be issued printed reports from time to time on the work done and the collections made for the State. His office shall be in Frankfort, Kentucky; he shall be paid a salary and personal field and traveling expense as are other State employees of equal grade; and he may hire for the execution of the work as previously outlined such office, field and other assistants, and purchase such equipment, including printing, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Section 3. All fossil and animal relics that are recovered by the Division of Paleontology of the Department of Conservation shall be and remain the property of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and shall be properly cleaned, classified, mounted and labeled for public, scientific and educational use and shall be deposited in the Museum of the Blue Licks State Park or in other State owned and controlled museums as may be selected in the discretion of the State Paleontologist.

Section 4. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, there is appropriated the sum of $10,000. annually from the general funds of the Commonwealth not otherwise appropriated.

Section 5. This act to become effective upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

F. H. Bassett, Jr.	B. K. Brantley	Alex. H. Calvert
W. G. Biggers	John Y. Brown	W. K. Coleman
B. J. Bonn	Mrs. Mary Burnett	S. J. Daugherty

L. A. Demumbrun	Edgar Kitchen	Kelse H. Risner
Adron Doran	Homer E. Losey	Amos Runyan
G. I. Drury	H. K. Lowman	Luther Slusher
Forest C. Easley	E. J. Lucas	Forrest Smith
Bernie S. Edlin	Ed Marcum	W. R. Smith
Henry J. Giles	F. G. Marquette	E. A. Spencer
Tom Gilliam	E. H. Martin	Paul J. Stapleton
M. B. Gilligan	W. E. McClure	Geo. W. Steinford
Otto W. Goff	Jack McPherron	C. W. Taylor
R. M. Hall	Harry L. Moore	E. L. Thompson
C. L. Hammonds	J. L. Moore	Ray G. Tipton
E. R. Hilton	J. Lee Moore	E. N. Todd
Maurice Howard	Fred Morgan	Walter L. Trivette
Jerry F. Howell	E. C. Mullins	Harry F. Walters
J. J. Huff	Louis T. Peniston	Lyle H. Webb
Ira W. Hulette	Sylvester Phillips	W. W. Webster
Paul Jonas	E. F. Prichard	Geo. J. Weining
B. F. Kincaid	Hobart Rayburn	Rodney Whitlow
G. O. Kirkpatrick	Wade H. Riley	John Wilborn

—66

Those who voted in the negative were—

E. R. Denny	A. L. Love	L. S. Stephens
Eck Embry		

—4

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 103. An Act relating to actions for divorce.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 403.030 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

A petition for divorce shall not be taken for confessed or be sustained by the admission of the defendant alone, but must be supported by other proof. Two witnesses, or one witness and strong corroborative circumstances, shall be necessary to sustain the charge of adultery or of lewd and lascivious behavior. The credibility or good character of the witnesses must be personally known to the judge or personally known to and certified to by the officer taking the deposition, or else it must be proved.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

F. O. Baker	Tom Gilliam	E. H. Martin
Harold L. Barnes	M. B. Gilligan	Jack McPherron
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Otto W. Goff	Harry L. Moore
W. G. Biggers	R. M. Hall	J. L. Moore
B. J. Bonn	C. L. Hammonds	J. Lee Moore
J. C. Bradley	Harold G. Helm	Joe T. Morgan
B. K. Brantley	E. R. Hilton	E. C. Mullins
John Y. Brown	Clyde S. Howard	Louis T. Peniston
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Maurice Howard	Sylvester Phillips
Alex. H. Calvert	Jerry F. Howell	L. W. Preston
W. K. Coleman	J. J. Huff	E. F. Prichard
S. J. Daugherty	Ira W. Hulette	Hobart Rayburn
L. A. Demumbrun	W. H. Hunt	Kelse H. Risner
E. R. Denny	Paul Jonas	Amos Runyan
Adron Doran	B. F. Kincaid	Luther Slusher
G. I. Drury	Homer E. Losey	Forrest Smith
Forest C. Easley	A. L. Love	E. A. Spencer
Bernie S. Edlin	H. K. Lowman	Paul J. Stapleton
Eck Embry	E. J. Lucas	Geo. W. Steinford
R. R. Ernest	Ed Marcum	C. W. Taylor
Henry J. Giles	F. G. Marquette	E. L. Thompson

Ray G. Tipton	S. J. Wagner	W. W. Webster
E. N. Todd	Harry F. Walters	Rodney Whitlow
Walter L. Trivette	Lyle H. Webb	John Wilborn

—72

Those who voted in the negative were—

Chas. W. Burnley	Fred Creasey	W. E. McClure

—3

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 43. An Act relating to public Education.

With a Committee amendment thereto.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. That Section 158.030 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

A "common school" is an elementary or secondary school of the state supported in whole or in part by public taxation. No school shall be deemed a "common school" or receive support from public taxation unless the school is taught by a qualified teacher for a term of eight or more months during the school year and every child residing in the district who is six years of age and over has had the privilege of attending it. Provided, however, that any child who is six years of age or who may become six years of age within thirty calendar days after the opening of school may enter at the beginning of that school year with the exception that in schools having midyear promotions any child who is six years of age or who may become six years of age within

thirty calendar days after the opening of the second semester may enter school at the beginning of that semester. Any child who becomes six years of age later than thirty days after the opening of the school year shall not enter school during that year and in schools having mid-year promotions any child who becomes six years of age later than thirty days after the opening of the second semester shall not enter school during that semester.

Section 2. Section 158.040 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is repealed.

Said Committee amendment is as follows, viz.:

Amend S. B. 43 on page 1, sec. 1, line 10 by striking the words "within thirty calendar days after" and substituting the following "by January 1, following"

Amend S. B. 43 on page 2, sec. 1, line 16 by striking the words "thirty days after" and substituting the following "January 1 following"

Said amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Doran offered the following amendment to said bill, viz.:

Amend S. B. 43 on page 1, sec. 1, line 11 by striking the words "at the" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "school provided that he enters within thirty calendar days of the"

Said amendment was agreed to.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length having been dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

F. O. Baker	C. L. Hammonds	Sylvester Phillips
Harold L. Barnes	E. R. Hilton	L. W. Preston
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Clyde S. Howard	E. F. Prichard
W. G. Biggers	Maurice Howard	Wade H. Riley
B. J. Bonn	Jerry F. Howell	Kelse H. Risner
J. C. Bradley	J. J. Huff	Amos Runyan
John Y. Brown	Ira W. Hulette	Luther Slusher
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Paul Jonas	Forrest Smith
Chas. W. Burnley	G. O. Kirkpatrick	E. A. Spencer
Alex. H. Calvert	Homer E. Losey	Paul J. Stapleton
W. K. Coleman	A. L. Love	Geo. W. Steinford
Fred Creasey	H. K. Lowman	L. S. Stephens
S. J. Daugherty	E. J. Lucas	C. W. Taylor
E. R. Denny	Ed Marcum	E. L. Thompson
Adron Doran	F. G. Marquette	Ray G. Tipton
G. I. Drury	E. H. Martin	E. N. Todd
Forest C. Easley	W. E. McClure	Walter L. Trivette
Bernie S. Edlin	Jack McPherron	S. J. Wagner
Eck Embry	Harry L. Moore	Harry F. Walters
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	Lyle H. Webb
Henry J. Giles	J. Lee Moore	W. W. Webster
Tom Gilliam	E. C. Mullins	Geo. J. Weining
M. B. Gilligan	Rodes K. Myers	Rodney Whitlow
Otto W. Goff	Louis T. Peniston	John Wilborn
R. M. Hall		—73

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, as amended, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 250. An Act providing for State tax upon liquid fuel used in aircraft.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky as follows:

That Section 138.345 Kentucky Revised Statutes 1944 Edition being the same is hereby amended and re-enacted so that same will read as follows:

(1) Tax paid pursuant to the provisions of KRS 138.210 to 138.340 upon liquid fuel designated for use in aircraft motors and used in operation of aircraft engaged in the transportation of passengers and property in inter-state commerce by carriers operating on regular scheduled flights under provisions of certificates of public convenience and necessity issued by the Civil Aeronautics Board and in intra-state commerce on regular scheduled flights under certificates of public convenience and necessity issued by the Kentucky Aeronautics Commission shall be refunded. No tax shall be refunded except that paid upon such fuel used exclusively in such aircraft motors.

(2) No person shall be entitled to a refund hereunder unless he shall have first filed with the Department of Revenue a bond with approved corporate surety in an amount of one thousand dollars, conditioned upon faithful compliance with this section and KRS 138.346 and upon the payment to the Commonwealth of any refunds to which he was not entitled.

Mr. Bassett offered the following amendment to said bill, viz.:

Amend S. B. 250 in House on pages 1 and 2 lines 6 to 16 by striking that part of lines 6 to 16 beginning with the word "passenger" in line 6, and ending with the word "dollars" in line 16, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"persons and property may be refunded. No tax shall be refunded except that paid upon such fuel used exclusively in such aircraft motors.

(2) No person shall be entitled to a refund hereunder unless he shall have first filed with the Department of Revenue a bond with approved surety in an amount of not less than

one hundred ($100.00) dollars nor more than one thousand ($1000.00) dollars to be determined by the Department of Revenue.

Said amendment was agreed to.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length having been dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

F. O. Baker	Clyde S. Howard	L. W. Preston
Harold L. Barnes	Jerry F. Howell	E. F. Prichard
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	J. J. Huff	Hobart Rayburn
W. G. Biggers	Ira W. Hulette	Wade H. Riley
B. J. Bonn	Paul Jonas	Kelse H. Risner
J. C. Bradley	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Amos Runyan
B. K. Brantley	Homer E. Losey	Luther Slusher
John Y. Brown	A. L. Love	Forrest Smith
Mrs. Mary Burnett	H. K. Lowman	E. A. Spencer
Chas. W. Burnley	E. J. Lucas	Paul J. Stapleton
Alex. H. Calvert	Ed Marcum	Geo. W. Steinford
Fred Creasey	F. G. Marquette	L. S. Stephens
S. J. Daugherty	E. H. Martin	C. W. Taylor
Adron Doran	W. E. McClure	E. L. Thompson
G. I. Drury	Jack McPherron	Ray G. Tipton
Forest C. Easley	Harry L. Moore	E. N. Todd
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	Walter L. Trivette
Henry J. Giles	J. Lee Moore	S. J. Wagner
Tom Gilliam	Fred Morgan	Harry F. Walters
M. B. Gilligan	Joe T. Morgan	Lyle H. Webb
Otto W. Goff	E. C. Mullins	W. W. Webster
R. M. Hall	Rodes K. Myers	Geo. J. Weining
C. L. Hammonds	Louis T. Peniston	Rodney Whitlow
E. R. Hilton	Sylvester Phillips	John Wilborn

—72

Mr. Bassett offered the following amendment to the title of said bill, viz.:

Amend the title to S. B. 250 in House by striking the title and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

An Act providing for a refund of tax paid on motor fuel used in the operation of aircraft.

Said amendment was agreed to.

Resolved that the title thereof be as amended.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, as amended, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 25. An Act relating to registration and purgation of voters.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

1. The County Court Clerk of each county other than those counties having a city of the first class shall procure a sufficient number of rubber stamps to supply one to each precinct, such rubber stamps to bear the words "PURGATION RECOMMENDED" in letters one inch high with two blank lines below for the signatures of the judges of election. At the time election supplies are delivered to the election officers by the county clerk preceding each primary election, the County Court Clerk shall cause to be delivered to the election officers of each precinct the stamp and a sufficient quantity of registration supplies and forms to enable regis-

tration of a number of voters equal to at least five percent of the voters then on the registration lists for such precinct.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of KRS 117.050, the judges of election in each precinct shall register each qualified voter who makes application to them for registration and who satisfactorily establishes his right to be registered. The manner of registering shall conform to that provided by law for registration by the county clerk. No person registered on the day of a primary election shall be permitted to vote in such election or at any election thereafter until the following regular election in November. The judges of election shall deliver the new registrations to the county clerk immediately following the primary election, and he shall enter them in the regular registration books.

3. It shall be the duty of the judges of election at each primary election to recommend purgation of the registration lists by stamping with the rubber stamp provided in Section 1 of this Act the registration cards of persons who have since the date of their registration, died, moved from the precinct, or otherwise become disqualified to vote, upon reasonable proof of such disqualification of any voter. The judges of election shall stamp the registration record of such voter with the stamp provided for in Section 1 of this Act, and shall each sign their names on the blank lines below the words

"PURGATION RECOMMENDED."

4. The judges of election may appoint other persons to assist them in performing their duties under this Act, but the persons so appointed shall serve without compensation.

5. Within ten days after the primary election day, the County Board of Election Commissioners shall meet at the county court clerk's office for the purpose of passing upon the purgation recommendations made by the precinct judges. The county court clerk shall meet with the board and act as its secretary for the purpose. During the time the board is so in session the members of the board shall receive a reasonable per diem, to be fixed and paid by the fiscal court, not exceeding the per diem allowed for the services of the board

in canvassing votes. The board shall examine purgation recommendations, and determine which of the persons whose purgation was recommended are not legally entitled to be registered. The county court clerk shall forthwith mail a notice to each such voter at his address as shown on the registration records, notifying him that his registration will be cancelled unless he appears before the board within five days and shows cause why his name should not be stricken. If the voter appears and desires to be heard, the board shall hear him and determine whether or not his name should be purged. If the board determines that the name should be purged, it shall enter the word "Purged," and the date, upon the registration record of such person, and the chairman and one other member of the board shall sign their names immediately below the word "Purged." The county court clerk shall thereupon remove the registration records of such person from the registration books, and place them in the "Cancelled Registration File." If the board determines that any name recommended for purgation by the precinct judges should not be purged, it shall enter the words "Purgation Refused," and the date, upon the registration record of such person, and the chairman and one other member of the board shall sign their names immediately below the words "Purgation Refused." If any voter to whom notice is mailed as provided in this section fails to appear within five days, the board may thereupon purge his name without further notice or hearing.

6. Any voter whose name has been purged under the provisions of this Act may apply to the county court or to the judge or the circuit court of the county, for a review of the action of the board of registration commissioners, at any time up to one hour before the time fixed by law for the closing of the polls at the following general election. The application shall consist of a written statement setting forth the act of the board complained of, and the grounds of complaint. Before such application is made, written notice shall have been given to the board of election commissioners, setting forth the name of the judge or court before whom, and the time and place at which, the application will be made and the

grounds therefor, so as to give the board of election commissioners a reasonable opportunity to be present and to be heard. The judge or court to whom such application is made shall, at the time fixed in the notice, summarily decide the question presented and endorse on the statement of complaint an order disposing of the same. The action of the judge or court shall be final, and upon return of the statement of complaint with the order of the judge or court disposing of same endorsed thereon, to the county clerk, the clerk shall correct his records in accordance with such order. If the order of such judge or court is received after the registration records have been sent to the percinct of the voters' residence for use in the general election to be, or then being, held, the county clerk, in the event the voter's application for reinstatement has been granted, shall issue a certificate to the election officers of the precinct of the voters' residence, setting forth the order of the judge or court.

Mr. Clyde Howard offered the following amendments to said bill, viz.:

1. Amend S. B. 25 on page 2, sec. 5 line 6 by inserting after the word "board" in line 6 the following: "and its secretary"

2. Amend S. B. 25 on page 1, sec. 1, line 5 by inserting after the word "high" in line 5 the following: "under which shall appear the word "Reason" followed by a blank line"

3. Amend S. B. 25 on page 1, sections 1 and 2 by striking from lines 1 and 2 of sec. 1, the words "other than those counties having a city of the first class," and by inserting, after the word "precinct" in line 3 of sec. 1, and after the word "precinct" in line 9 of Sec. 1, and after the word "precinct" in line 2 of sec. 2, the words "excepting those precincts within the limits of a city of the first class."

4. Amend S. B. 25 on page 2, sec. 3, line 2 by inserting immediately before the words "to recommend" the following words: "in all precincts excepting those precincts within the limits of a city of the first class"

Said amendments were each and severally agreed to.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length having been dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

F. O. Baker	E. R. Hilton	Sylvester Phillips
Harold L. Barnes	Clyde S. Howard	L. W. Preston
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Maurice Howard	E. F. Prichard
W. G. Biggers	Jerry F. Howell	Hobart Rayburn
B. J. Bonn	J. J. Huff	Kelse H. Risner
J. C. Bradley	Paul Jonas	Amos Runyan
B. K. Brantley	L. H. Jones	J. W. Simmons
John Y. Brown	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Luther Slusher
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Homer E. Losey	Forrest Smith
Alex. H. Calvert	A. L. Love	W. R. Smith
Fred Creasey	H. K. Lowman	E. A. Spencer
S. J. Daugherty	E. J. Lucas	Paul J. Stapleton
L. A. Demumbrun	Ed Marcum	Geo. W. Steinford
E. R. Denny	F. G. Marquette	L. S. Stephens
Adron Doran	E. H. Martin	C. W. Taylor
G. I. Drury	W. E. McClure	E. L. Thompson
Forest C. Easley	Jack McPherron	Ray G. Tipton
Bernie S. Edlin	Harry L. Moore	E. N. Todd
Eck Embry	J. L. Moore	Walter L. Trivette
R. R. Ernst	J. Lee Moore	S. J. Wagner
Henry J. Giles	Fred Morgan	Lyle H. Webb
Otto W. Goff	Joe T. Morgan	W. W. Webster
R. M. Hall	E. C. Mullins	Lawrence Wells
C. L. Hammonds	Rodes K. Myers	John Wilborn
Harold G. Helm	Louis T. Peniston	—74

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 129. An Act providing for restoration of Old Governor's Mansion.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Sec. 1. The Old Governor's Mansion, located at Clinton and High streets in Frankfort, Kentucky, shall be restored, preserved, and used as a state museum, under the control of and subject to reasonable regulations of the Kentucky Historical Society.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

F. O. Baker	Forest C. Easley	G. O. Kirkpatrick
Harold L. Barnes	Eck Embry	Homer E. Losey
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	R. R. Ernst	A. L. Love
W. G. Biggers	Henry J. Giles	H. K. Lowman
B. J. Bonn	Tom Gilliam	E. J. Lucas
J. C. Bradley	M. B. Gilligan	Ed Marcum
B. K. Brantley	Otto W. Goff	F. G. Marquette
John Y. Brown	Harold G. Helm	E. H. Martin
Mrs. Mary Burnett	E. R. Hilton	W. E. McClure
Chas. W. Burnley	Clyde S. Howard	Jack McPherron
Alex. H. Calvert	Maurice Howard	Harry L. Moore
Fred Creasey	Jerry F. Howell	J. L. Moore
L. A. Demumbrun	J. J. Huff	J. Lee Moore
E. R. Denny	Ira W. Hulette	Fred Morgan
G. I. Drury	Paul Jonas	Joe T. Morgan

E. C. Mullins	Luther Slusher	Walter L. Trivette
Rodes K. Myers	Forrest Smith	S. J. Wagner
Louis T. Peniston	E. A. Spencer	Harry F. Walters
Sylvester Phillips	Geo. W. Steinford	Lyle H. Webb
L. W. Preston	L. S. Stephens	W. W. Webster
E. F. Prichard	C. W. Taylor	Geo. J. Weining
Hobart Rayburn	E. L. Thompson	Lawrence Wells
Kelse H. Risner	Ray G. Tipton	Rodney Whitlow
Amos Runyan	E. N. Todd	John Wilborn
J. W. Simmons		

—73

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 71. An Act to authorize any county to acquire by purchase, etc. of buildings and land.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Now, Therefore, Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

1. That for the purpose of making it possible for counties to purchase, construct or extend buildings and the land upon which said buildings are situated to be used by counties for courthouses or other proper county purposes, the fiscal court of any county is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase, construct or extend courthouses and other buildings used for county purposes and the land upon which said buildings are situated, such buildings to include all furniture and equipment of every nature used in connection therewith.

2. For the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring such buildings, land and appurtenances thereto by purchase, construction or extension, any county may borrow money and

issue negotiable bonds, provided no such bonds shall be issued unless and until authorized by an order specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued and the maximum rate of interest such bonds are to bear, which shall not be more than six per cent (6%) per annum. Such order shall further provide that the proposed building or buildings and appurtenances which are to be acquired, are to be constructed pursuant to the provisions of this act.

3. All bonds under the provisions of this act may be issued bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six percent per annum, payable semi-annually, and shall be executed in such manner and be payable at such times, not exceeding forty years from the date thereof, and at such place or places as the Fiscal Court of said county shall determine.

4. Any and all bonds shall have and are hereby declared to have in the hands of bona fide holders all of the qualities of negotiable instruments under the law merchant, and shall not be subject to taxation. In case any of the officers whose signatures or counter signatures appearing on the bonds or coupons shall cease to be such officers before the delivery of such bonds, such signatures or counter signatures shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient, for all purposes the same as if they had remained in office until such delivery.

Such bonds may be exchanged, at not less than par for par with the holders of presently outstanding courthouse holding company bonds, when for any reason it is impossible to call said bonds for redemption, or for any other reason it is more practical or desirable to effect such exchange. If said bonds are not exchanged they shall be sold in such manner and upon terms as the fiscal court shall deem for the best interest of the County, at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, upon sealed bid, after publication of an advertisement of such sale once, at least ten days prior thereto, in a newspaper of general circulation in Kentucky.

Such bonds when issued shall be payable from the revenue funds derived from such buildings as provided in sections eight and nine hereof and shall not constitute an indebtedness of such county within the meaning of the constitutional provisions or limitations. It shall be plainly stated on the face of such bond that the same has been issued under the

provisions of this act and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of such county or the Commonwealth of Kentucky within the meaning of any constitutional provisions or limitations.

Any county by the issuance and sale of such bonds shall not obligate itself to use or occupy said building or buildings for a period in excess of one year, nor shall it obligate itself to pay any rent or charges for such use and occupancy for a period in excess of one year. Nor shall it obligate itself to exercise its power to levy taxes to produce the required rents for the use of said building or buildings for a period in excess of one year nor shall such obligation to pay rent in any year when added to all other obligations for necessary governmental functions of the county, cause the county to exceed the income provided by the county for such year's operation. The sole and only obligation of the county shall be that so long as it elects to use and occupy said building or buildings it will make the payments herein provided. The county shall, however, have an exclusive option to continue to use and occupy said building or buildings so long as it shall make the payments provided for herein.

All moneys received from any bonds issued pursuant hereto shall be applied solely to the acquiring or erection of such buildings and land and necessary appurtenances thereto, provided such moneys may be used also to advance the payment of the interest on bonds during the first three years following the date of such bonds. And there shall be and there is hereby created a statutory mortgage lien upon the buildings, land and appurtenances so acquired to and in favor of the holders of said bonds.

6. The buildings and land so acquired and the appurtenances thereto, shall remain subject to such statutory lien until the payment in full of the principal and interest of the bonds. Any holder of said bonds or of any of the coupons may, either at law or in equity, protect and enforce the statutory mortgage lien hereby conferred and may by suit, action, mandamus or other proceedings, enforce and compel performance of all duties required by this act, including the making and collecting of sufficient rates, the segregation of the income and revenue, and the application thereof.

7. If there be any default in the payment of the principal or interest of any of said bonds, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer said buildings on behalf of the bond holders, with power to charge and collect rents or obligations outstanding against said buildings and for the payment of the operating expenses and apply the income and revenues in conformity with this act and the orders referred to in section eight and nine hereof.

8. At or before the issuance of such bonds the Fiscal Court shall, by order, set aside and pledge the income and revenues of such building or buildings and land into a separate and special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost thereof and in the maintenance thereof including a sufficient sum to pay the cost of insuring such building or buildings against loss or damage by fire and wind storm or other calamity in such sum as may be acceptable to the purchaser or purchasers of such bonds.

Said orders shall fix the rents, fees, and other charges to be imposed in connection with any such building or buildings or services to be thereby furnished, and shall provide that such Fiscal Court shall pay into such separate and special fund the reasonable cost and value of any service rendered the county by such building or buildings necessary in the operation of such county, and that such reasonable cost and value of any such service rendered shall be paid into such fund monthly as the service accrues, from the current funds of such county. Such order shall definitely fix and determine the amount of revenues which shall be necessary and be so set apart and applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds, and the balance of such income and revenues shall be set aside as a proper maintenance fund, including a sufficient sum to pay the cost of such insurances as are hereinabove provided. The rents, fees and other charges for the services from such building or buildings shall be sufficient to provide for the payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof and when the same becomes due and to provide for the operation and maintenance thereof. Such rents, fees and other charges shall be revised from time to time so as to produce these amounts.

9. If any surplus shall be accumulated in the maintenance fund, which shall be equal to the cost of maintaining such building or buildings during the remaining portion of the calendar, or fiscal year, as may be provided by the order hereinbefore required and the cost of maintaining and operating such building or buildings the succeeding like calendar or fiscal year, any excess over such amount may be transferred at any time by the Fiscal Court to the sinking fund or may be used for any improvements, extensions or additions to such building.

10. Such county may issue refunding bonds for the purpose of providing funds for the payment of any outstanding bonds, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by this act. Such new bonds shall be secured to the same extent and shall have the same source of payment as the bonds which shall have been refunded thereby.

11. Should the Fiscal Court find that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued subject to the procedure as herein described and required.

12. Such county in acquiring any building under the provisions of this act may provide by order any such provision and stipulations for the administration of the buildings and the income and for the security of the security of the bondholders as the Fiscal Court may deem necessary.

13. Such bonds shall be obligations only of such county payable solely from the revenues of such buildings as hereinabove provided, and in no event shall they be considered a debt for which the full faith and credit or taxing power of the county is pledged. Any such order or orders shall constitute a contract between the county and the holder of any bond or bonds, coupon or coupons, and shall be binding in all respects upon such county, which contract may be enforced in the manner and form as hereinabove provided.

14. This act shall be deemed to create an additional and alternate method for the acquisition of buildings to be used by counties and shall not be deemed to include, alter, amend or repeal any other statute. No proceeding shall be required for the acquisition of any such buildings hereunder, or the issuance of bonds hereunder except as prescribed by this act;

any provision of the general laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky notwithstanding.

15. The sections and provisions of this act are separable and are not matters mutually essential one to the other, and it is the intention to confer the whole or any part of the powers herein provided for, and if any of the sections or provisions or parts thereof are for any reason illegal, it is the intention that the remaining sections and provisions or the parts thereof shall remain in full force and effect.

16. Whereas a number of counties do not own any courthouse but merely lease same from private corporations, and are in danger of either making such substantial refunds of taxes levied upon the holders of the obligations issued by said corporations, in accordance with the terms of the lease under which said counties occupy said courthouse, and by making such refunds said counties will seriously and adversely affect their ability to carry on their proper functions, or as an alternate to making said refunds said counties may be required to surrender their leases and all rights on said courthouses and be deprived of a place in which to hold court or carry on their functions, and in either event any delay will endanger the health, safety, convenience and general welfare of the residents of said counties and of the State, now, therefore, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval.

Mr. Bassett offered the following amendment to said bill, viz.:

Amend S. B. 71 on page 8 by adding the following after line 14 on page 8:

"17. Section 216.080 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

Any city of the second, third, fourth or fifth class may, under the provisions of KRS 216.090 to 216.240, purchase, establish, erect, acquire, maintain and operate a municipal hospital and necessary appurtenances thereto within or without the corporate limits of the city, for the purpose of sup-

plying the city and its inhabitants with modern and sanitary hospital facilities.

18. Section 216.090 subsec. (1) of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

(1) Before any city of the second, third, fourth or fifth class may purchase, establish, erect, acquire, maintain or operate a municipal hospital, the legislative body of the city shall pass an ordinance declaring it desirable that this be done, and shall prepare an estimate of the probable cost of the hospital. If revenue bonds are to be issued to pay the cost the ordinance shall so provide. An election shall be had on the adoption of the ordinance if a number of legal voters of the city equal to twenty-five percent of the total number of votes cast in the city at the last regular elecion file a petition within ten days after the ordinance is passed asking that the question of approval of the ordinance be submitted to a vote of the people. If the petition is filed the election shall be held at the next regular election held in the city.

19. Section 216.100 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

Except where an election has been held under KRS 216.090 and the proposition has been defeated, any city of the second, third, fourth or fifth class may, by ordinance, borrow money and issue negotiable bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of purchasing, establishing, erecting and acquiring a municipal hospital and necessary appurtenances thereto. The ordinance shall specify the proposed undertaking the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the proposed hospital, with necessary appurtenances thereto, is to be purchased, established, erected or acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 216.080 to 216.240.

20. Section 216.240 subsec. (1) of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

(1) Any city of the second, third, fourth or fifth class purchasing, establishing, erecting or acquiring a municipal hospital under the provisions of KRS 216.080 to 216.230 shall

by ordinance provide for the appointment of a commission of seven members to operate, manage and control the municipal hospital, which commission shall be known as the "Municipal Hospital Commission." The commission shall provide rules, regulations and by-laws for the management of the necessary operating expenses, repairs and additions thereto, and provide a sufficient reserve fund to insure that the hospital is kept in repair and in safe and sanitary condition and to provide against any emergency that may arise. The commission shall from time to time pay to the city the surplus revenue derived from the operation of the hospital as provided in KRS 216.160.

Said amendment was agreed to.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length having been dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

F. O. Baker	Bernie S. Edlin	Homer E. Losey
Harold L. Barnes	R. R. Ernst	A. L. Love
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Henry J. Giles	Ed Marcum
W. G. Biggers	M. B. Gilligan	W. E. McClure
B. J. Bonn	Otto W. Goff	Jack McPherron
J. C. Bradley	R. M. Hall	Harry L. Moore
B. K. Brantley	C. L. Hammonds	J. L. Moore
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Harold G. Helm	J. Lee Moore
Chas. W. Burnley	E. R. Hilton	Fred Morgan
Alex. H. Calvert	Maurice Howard	Joe T. Morgan
Fred Creasey	Jerry F. Howell	E. C. Mullins
S. J. Daugherty	J. J. Huff	Louis T. Peniston
L. A. Demumbrun	Ira W. Hulette	L. W. Preston
Adron Doran	W. H. Hunt	E. F. Prichard
G. I. Drury	Paul Jonas	Hobart Rayburn
Forest C. Easley	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Amos Runyan

J. W. Simmons	Paul J. Stapleton	S. J. Wagner
Luther Slusher	Geo. W. Steinford	Lyle H. Webb
Forrest Smith	L. S. Stephens	W. W. Webster
W. R. Smith	E. L. Thompson	John Wilborn
E. A. Spencer	E. N. Todd	—62

Mr. Bassett offered the following amendment to the title of said bill, viz.:

Amend the title to S. B. 71 by inserting after the word "authorized" in line 1 of the title the following:

"any city of the second, third, fourth or fifth class to acquire, establish, erect, maintain and operate a municipal hospital, and"

Said amendment was agreed to.

Resolved that the title thereof be as amended.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 88. An Act relating to rural highway funds.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

KRS 179.410 is amended and re-enacted to read as follows:

The Department of Highways shall allocate the sum appropriated by the state for the construction, reconstruction, improvement and maintenance of county roads and bridges as follows:

(1) One-third of the sum appropriated shall be apportioned equally between the one hundred and twenty counties.

(2) One-third of the sum allocated shall be apportioned among the several counties on the basis of the ratio which the rural population of each county bears to the total rural population of the state. Rural population, as used herein, means the population outside cities and towns having a population of five thousand or more as shown by the most recent decennial census of the United States Bureau of the Census.

(3) One-third of the sum allocated shall be apportioned among the several counties on the basis of the ratio which the square mile area of the county bears to the total square mile area of the state.

The Department of Highways at the close of each quarter of the current fiscal year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, shall furnish to the fiscal courts of the several counties a statement showing the total amount of all disbursements, the unliquidated and unencumbered balances of the funds allocated to the respective counties for that fiscal year.

Mr. Burnley raised the point of order that said bill contained the same subject matter as H. B. 2 which was passed by this House on February 28, and therefore S. B. 88 is not in order.

The Speaker ruled that the point or order as raised by Mr. Burnley was well taken.

From this decision Messrs. Preston and Losey filed the following appeal, viz.:

We wish to appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The Speaker vacated the Chair and designated Mr. Doran as Speaker protem.

The Speaker protem announced "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?"

It was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Jerry F. Howell	Amos Runyan
W. G. Biggers	Paul Jonas	Paul J. Stapleton
Mrs. Mary Burnett	A. L. Love	Geo. W. Steinford
Chas. W. Burnley	E. H. Martin	E. N. Todd
Adron Doran	Fred Morgan	S. J. Wagner
E. R. Hilton	Kelse H. Risner	Mr. Speaker

—18

Those who voted in the negative were—

Roy W. Arnold	R. M. Hall	Rodes K. Myers
F. O. Baker	C. L. Hammonds	Joe E. Nunn
Harold L. Barnes	Harold G. Helm	Louis T. Peniston
Jack Bingham	Maurice Howard	Sylvester Phillips
B. J. Bonn	J. J. Huff	L. W. Preston
J. C. Bradley	Ira W. Hulette	Hobart Rayburn
B. K. Brantley	W. H. Hunt	Wade H. Riley
John Y. Brown	L. H. Jones	J. W. Simmons
Alex. H. Calvert	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Luther Slusher
W. K. Coleman	Edgar Kitchen	Forrest Smith
Fred Creasey	Homer E. Losey	W. R. Smith
S. J. Daugherty	H. K. Lowman	E. A. Spencer
L. A. Demumbrun	E. J. Lucas	L. S. Stephens
E. R. Denny	Ed Marcum	C. W. Taylor
G. I. Drury	F. G. Marquette	Ray G. Tipton
Forest C. Easley	Jack McPherron	Harry F. Walters
Bernie S. Edlin	Harry L. Moore	Lyle H. Webb
Eck Embry	J. L. Moore	W. W. Webster
R. R. Ernst	J. Lee Moore	Lawrence Wells
Henry J. Giles	Joe T. Morgan	Rodney Whitlow
M. B. Gilligan	E. C. Mullins	John Wilborn
Otto W. Goff		

—64

Thereupon the Speaker resumed the Chair.

The House resumed consideration of said bill.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length having been dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	Harold G. Helm	Sylvester Phillips
F. O. Baker	E. R. Hilton	L. W. Preston
Harold L. Barnes	Maurice Howard	E. F. Prichard
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Jerry F. Howell	Hobart Rayburn
W. G. Biggers	J. J. Huff	Wade H. Riley
Jack Bingham	Ira W. Hulette	Kelse H. Risner
B. J. Bonn	W. H. Hunt	Amos Runyan
J. C. Bradley	Kerby Jennings	J. W. Simmons
B. K. Brantley	L. H. Jones	Luther Slusher
John Y. Brown	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Forrest Smith
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Edgar Kitchen	W. R. Smith
Alex. H. Calvert	Homer E. Losey	E. A. Spencer
W. K. Coleman	A. L. Love	Paul J. Stapleton
Fred Creasey	H. K. Lowman	L. S. Stephens
S. J. Daugherty	E. J. Lucas	C. W. Taylor
L. A. Demumbrun	Ed Marcum	E. L. Thompson
E. R. Denny	F. G. Marquette	Ray G. Tipton
Adron Doran	E. H. Martin	E. N. Todd
G. I. Drury	W. E. McClure	Walter L. Trivette
Forest C. Easley	Jack McPherron	S. J. Wagner
Bernie S. Edlin	Harry L. Moore	Harry F. Walters
Eck Embry	J. L. Moore	Lyle H. Webb
R. R. Ernst	J. Lee Moore	W. W. Webster
A. H. Eversole	Joe T. Morgan	Geo. J. Weining
Henry J. Giles	E. C. Mullins	Lawrence Wells
M. B. Gilligan	Rodes K. Myers	Rodney Whitlow
Otto W. Goff	Joe E. Nunn	John Wilborn
R. M. Hall	Louis T. Peniston	Mr. Speaker
C. L. Hammonds		—85

Those who voted in the negative were—

Chas. W. Burnley	Paul Jonas	Fred Morgan

—3

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

Mr. Bassett moved that the vote by which a bill entitled:

S. B. 250. An Act providing a State tax on liquid fuel used in aircraft.

Was passed on today, be reconsidered.

Said motion was agreed to.

Mr. Bassett moved that the vote by which Amendment No. 1 was agreed to, be reconsidered.

Said motion was agreed to.

Thereafter such reconsideration, Mr. Bassett offered the following amendment to Amendment No. 1, viz.:

Amend Amendment No. 1 as previously agreed to by this House by changing the word "may" to "shall" in line 6 of said amendment.

Said amendment was agreed to.

Said amendment No. 1 was then agreed to, as amended.

Said bill was then passed, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

F. O. Baker	Mrs. Mary Burnett	R. R. Ernst
Harold L. Barnes	Chas. W. Burnley	Henry J. Giles
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Alex. H. Calvert	Tom Gilliam
W. G. Biggers	Fred Creasey	M. B. Gilligan
B. J. Bonn	S. J. Daugherty	Otto W. Goff
J. C. Bradley	Adron Doran	R. M. Hall
B. K. Brantley	G. I. Drury	C. L. Hammonds
John Y. Brown	Forest C. Easley	E. R. Hilton

Clyde S. Howard	J. L. Moore	E. A. Spencer
Jerry F. Howell	J. Lee Moore	Paul J. Stapleton
J. J. Huff	Fred Morgan	Geo. W. Steinford
Ira W. Hulette	Joe T. Morgan	L. S. Stephens
Paul Jonas	E. C. Mullins	C. W. Taylor
G. O. Kirkpatrick	Rodes K. Myers	E. L. Thompson
Homer E. Losey	Louis T. Peniston	Ray G. Tipton
A. L. Love	Sylvester Phillips	E. N. Todd
H. K. Lowman	L. W. Preston	Walter L. Trivette
E. J. Lucas	E. F. Prichard	S. J. Wagner
Ed Marcum	Hobart Rayburn	Harry F. Walters
F. G. Marquette	Wade H. Riley	Lyle H. Webb
E. H. Martin	Kelse H. Risner	W. W. Webster
W. E. McClure	Amos Runyan	Geo. J. Weining
Jack McPherron	Luther Slusher	Rodney Whitlow
Harry L. Moore	Forrest Smith	John Wilborn

—72

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the House do now recess for thirty minutes.

Said motion was agreed to.

And then the House recessed.

Thirty minutes having expired; the Speaker resumed the Chair and called the House to order.

Mr. Martin moved that the vote by which a resolution entitled:

H. Res. 118. Resolution urging Congress to raise pay of postal clerks.

was rejected on today, be reconsidered.

Said motion was agreed to.

(For resolution see Journal of today ante)

Thereafter such reconsideration, and the vote being taken thereon, said resolution was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 39. An Act relating to the mining of clay.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

1. (1) As used in this Act, unless the context requires otherwise:

(a) "Chief" means Chief of the Department of Mines and Minerals.

(b) "Commercial mine" means any clay mine from which the product is mined for sale or exchange.

(c) "Department" means the Department of Mines and Minerals.

(d) "Drift" means an opening through the strata, with opening grades such as to permit clay to be hauled by mules or mechanical traction power, and capable of being used for the purpose of ventilation, drainage, ingress, egress and other purposes in connection with mining operations.

(e) "Gaseous Mine" means a mine in which the percentage of explosive gas exceeds one per cent at the return of any one split of ventilation.

(f) "Mine" means a group or system of shafts, slopes, drifts or inclined planes connected by one general system of mine railroads over which clay may be delivered to one or more points outside the mine, and connected with excavations that penetrate clay strata and are ventilated by one general air current or division thereof.

(g) "Mine Foreman" means the person whom the operator or superintendent places in charge of the workings of the mine and of persons employed therein.

(h) "Operator" means an individual, firm or corporation operating a clay mine or any part thereof.

(i) "Shaft" means a vertical opening through the strata that is or may be used, in connection with the mining of clay, for the purpose of ventilation, drainage, for hoisting men, clay or materials.

(j) "Slope" means an inclined opening used for the same purpose as a shaft.

(k) "Superintendent" means the person who, on behalf of the operator, has immediate supervision of one or more mines.

(2) The provision of this Act shall extend to commercial clay, but shall not apply to the mining of clay or other minerals which are mined from open pits or open mines.

2. This Act shall be administered and enforced by the Department of Mines and Minerals.

3. (1) The department may prescribe rules of procedure and for offering evidence in all matters brought before it, and shall prepare and, on request, furnish to all applicants copies of forms of notices and other forms that the department requires to be used, and shall prescribe the manner of serving such notices.

(2) The department shall hold one or more hearings on each matter brought befort it. All interested persons shall be given due notice and an opportunity to appear and offer evidence, and to make argument by counsel if desired. The department shall decide each matter in controversy in the manner that seems to it just and reasonable and necessary or desirable for the proper enforcement of section forty-nine of this Act.

4. (1) Any party in interest dissatisfied with an order of the department may commence an equitable action against the department and other interested parties as defendants, to vacate or set aside, in whole or in part, any such order. The action may be brought in the circuit court of the county where the subject matter involved in the order, or the workable clay or part thereof, is located, or in any other court of competent jurisdiction. The court may grant relief from any unlawful or unreasonable order of the department, and render such judgment as appears to it to be equitable and just.

(2) The pendency of the action shall not of itself suspend the operation of the order of the department, but during the pendency of the action any party may secure from the court an order suspending or staying the operation of the order of the department pending the action by giving to the

other parties adequate security, approved by the court, against loss due to the delay in enforcement of the order, in case the order under review is not set aside, and the court may, without security being given, suspend the operation of the order, in whole or in part, on such terms as it deems just and in accordance with the practice of courts of equity.

(3) Appeals may be taken to the Court of Appeals as in other cases.

5. (1) The Chief of the Department of Mines and Minerals shall have full authority over the department and shall superintend and direct the activities of the district mine inspectors and other personnel of the department.

(2) He may, whenever necessary, divide the clay fields of the state into as many inspection districts as there are district mine inspectors, so as to equalize as nearly as practicable the work of each inspector, and may assign to the inspectors their respective districts.

(3) He may, whenever he deems it necessary in the interest of efficient supervision of the mines, temporarily employ the service of two or more mine inspectors or change inspectors from one district to another.

(4) He shall superintend and direct the inspection of mines and cause to be investigated the character and quality of air in mines whenever conditions indicate the necessity of doing so.

(5) He shall collect statistics relating to clay-mining in the state and make an annual report of such statistics.

(6) He shall see that maps, plans, projections and proposed developments of all clay mines are made and filed in his office.

(7) He shall keep a properly indexed, permanent record of all inspections made by himself and the personnel of the department.

(8) He shall exercise general supervision over the training of officials and workmen in safety and first aid and mine rescue methods and may conduct demonstrations in safety whenever he deems it advisable.

(9) He shall exercise general supervision over the dissemination of information among officials and employees concerning mine ventilation, mining methods and mine acci-

dents and their prevention, and shall assume full charge in the event of mine fire or explosion or other serious accident at any mine in the state.

(10) He may assist in the resumption of operations of any mine or gather date for the development of any clay seams that would be of any benefit to the state or create new employment.

6. (1) The Board of Examiners for the certification of clay mine foremen shall consist of the following members:

(a) The Chief of the Department of Mines and Minerals;

(b) Any two district mine inspectors, the selection of whom is optional with the chief, who may select them alternately or otherwise;

(c) One miner with a minimum of seven years' practical experience in the mining of clay, four years, at least, of which experience have been in the mines of this state, and who is actually employed in mining clay at the time of the appointment; and

(d) One operator who at the time of his appointment is actually engaged in operating a clay mine.

(2) Each member of the board except the chief shall be recommended by the chief and appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

(3) The Chief of the Department of Mines and Minerals shall be chairman of the board and whenever it is necessary for him to be absent from any meeting of the board he may designate any other member to preside during his absence. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum, with authority to transact business, hold examinations and issue certificates. The chairman shall keep a record of all proceedings of the board, including the names and addresses of persons who have been granted certificates and of those who have failed to pass the examination.

(1) The Board of Examiners shall not admit any applicant to take an examination given by it until the applicant has paid to the Department of Finance an examination fee of $2.50 and presented a receipt therefor to the board.

(2) The board may refuse to examine any applicant who cannot readily understand the written English language or cannot express himself intelligently in English.

8. (1) The Board of Examiners shall issue a certificate to each person who possesses the qualifications required by law for district mine inspector, mine foreman or fire boss, has passed the examination given by the board for that position and meets the requirements of subsection (4) of this section.

(2) The certificate shall be in such form as the chief of the department prescribes, shall be signed by the members of the Board of Examiners, and shall show that the holder has passed the required examination and possesses the qualifications required by law for a mine foreman and is authorized to act as such in a clay mine.

(3) Certificates issued to mine foremen for clay mines shall authorize the holders to act as foremen for all classes of clay mines.

(4) No certificate shall be granted to any person who does not present to the Board of Examiners satisfactory evidence in the form of affidavits made by well known and responsible persons in the locality from which he came, that the applicant is a man of sobriety and good moral character, and that he has had at least five years' practical experience at and in clay mines, or to any person who is not either a bona fide resident of this state or employed at a mine in this state.

(5) Persons serving as mine foremen for clay mines at the time of the passage of this Act shall be allowed a period of six months from the effective date of the act within which to take an examination and become certified, so as to qualify under the clay mine act.

9. If any mine foreman of a clay mine misplaces his certificate or it is destroyed, he shall apply to the Chief of the Department of Mines and Minerals for a duplicate certificate, including with his application an affidavit stating in full how the certificate was destroyed or misplaced, and if the chief deems it proper he shall furnish the mine foreman with a duplicate certificate. Any such person applying for a duplicate certificate shall pay a fee of two dollars to the Department of Finance.

10. Each district mine inspector shall give his entire time and attention to the duties of his office, which shall consist of the following:

(1) Inspecting clay mines and siding under the direction of the chief of the department in carrying out and enforcing the provisions of the laws relating to the inspection of clay mines;

(2) Training officials and workmen in and about the mines in first aid and mine rescue methods;

(3) Advising officials and workmen in methods pertaining to safety in all its phases and in methods pertaining to the prevention of mine fires and explosions;

(4) Taking charge of mine rescue and recovery work whenever a mine fire, mine explosion or other serious accident occurs within his district, and the chief is not present, and assisting in such work in other districts when so directed by the chief;

(5) Reopening mines or portions of mines that have been sealed on account of fire or any other cause, when so called upon by the owner or operator and directed by the chief to do so; and

(6) Visiting each mine in his district at least once every three months, or oftener if practicable, and wherever any danger to the workmen may exist, making a personal examination of the interior of each mine with respect to ventilation, drainage, timbering, blasting, electricity and general security, and also a personal examination of the outside of the mine.

11. (1) The chief of the department shall annually make a report to the Governor of his activities during the preceding calendar year. The annual report shall be prepared and printed as soon as possible within the four months after the close of the calendar year. The annual report shall cover the complete operation of the clay mines in this state during the preceding calendar year, enumerating all accidents occurring in or about such mine during that year, and giving such other information as the chief deems useful, and making such suggestions as he deems important as to further legislation on the subject of mining.

(2) The chief shall, when ordered by any circuit judge, furnish to any person a certified copy of the report of the inspection of any mine inspected by him or by a district mine inspector.

12. The owner, lessee, or superintendent of each commercial clay mine shall give at the end of each month and at the end of each calendar year accurate information, on blanks furnished by the chief of the department, as to the number of accidents that have occurred, the number of persons employed, the tons of clay mined and any other information not of a private nature that the chief requests.

13. (1) The inspectors of mine weights shall inspect and test all scales, except railroad scales, used in connection with any commercial clay mine in this State, and shall determine their mechanical condition and accuracy. Each clay operator or superintendent shall render such assistance to the inspector of mine weights as may be necessary in conveying and handling the weights and other appliances that are needed for the proper inspecting and testing of scales. The inspector of mine weights shall leave a written record with the mine operator or superintendent as to the condition of the scales inspected and shall post in the weight office a record of the inspection of the scales. If upon inspecting and testing any mine scale the inspector deems it necessary that the scale have any parts replaced, or that the scale be reconditioned or the foundation or building repaired or renewed, the operator or superintendent shall immediately comply with his recommendations.

(2) Each operator shall pay a fee of $7.50 to the department for each mine scale inspection.

14. As used in Sections 14 to 49 of this Act, unless the context requires otherwise:

(a) "Approved safety lamp" means any bonneted lamp that bears the approval plate of the Federal Bureau of Mines and is approved by the Department of Mines and Minerals of this state.

(b) "Excavations and workings" includes all the excavated portions of a mine, whether abandoned or being worked, all underground workings, shafts, tunnels, ways and openings, whether completed or in the course of being sunk or driven, and all roads, appliances, machinery and material connected therewith below the surface.

(c) "Tipple or dumping point" means the tipple or structure where clay is dumped or unloaded from the mine

car into railroad cars, trucks, wagons or other means of conveyance.

15. (1) The ventilation of all clay mines at which five or more men are employed shall be produced by means of mechanically operated fans located outside the mine. Mines at which less than five men are employed shall be ventilated by means approved by the Department of Mines and minerals. If inside fans are required to ventilate working places on longwall or modern systems of mining the chief of the Department of Mines and Minerals must first approve the installation.

(2) The operator, superintendent or foreman of every clay mine worked by shaft, slope or drift shall provide and maintain for every mine adequate ventilation affording at least 100 cubic feet of air per minute for each person employed in the mine and at least 200 cubic feet of air per minute for each animal working in the mine, unless the mine liberates explosive gas, in which case he shall provide at least 150 cubic feet of air per minute for each person and 300 cubic feet of air per minute for each animal, and as much more air as the district inspector deems necessary. The air shall be circulated around the main headings, cross headings, room headings and working places to such an extent as to dilute, render harmless and carry off any noxious or dangerous gases.

(3) As working places advance, breakthroughs for air shall be made sixty feet apart, except where it is now permitted with the approval of the district mine inspector and the chief of the department, to drive to ninety feet before making breakthroughs, or the method of ventilating such longwall or modern systems of mining. If any break-throughs between intake and return airways are not required for the passage of air, they shall be closed with stoppings. All stoppings shall be substantially built with suitable material subject to the approval of the district mine inspector so as to keep the working places well ventilated. Doors on main haulways shall be avoided in gaseous mines where practicable, and overcasts, built of concrete or other suitable material and of ample strength, shall be adopted. Where doors are used

they shall be built in a substantial manner, and shall be hung so as to close automatically when unobstructed.

16. (1) As many as sixty persons may work in the same air current or split, and with the approval of the district mine inspector and the chief of the department, as many as eighty persons may work in the same air current or split.

(2) No operator, superintendent or mine foreman shall permit any person to work at a place where sufficient ventilation cannot be maintained, except persons employed to make the places of employment safe in compliance with the requirements of this Act, and while repair work necessary to comply with the requirements is in progress no person shall be permitted to enter that part of the mine affected except those actually employed in doing the repair work. Such repair work shall be done under the constant supervision of an official designated by the mine foreman.

(3) If any accident occurs to the ventilating fan or its machinery, so that the ventilation of the mine will be seriously interrupted, the mine foreman shall order the men to withdraw immediatey from the mine and shall not allow them to return until the ventilation has been restored and the mine thoroughly examined by him, or by an assistant mine foreman or fire boss, and reported safe.

17. If the district mine inspector discovers any working place being driven in advance of the air current to the requirements of this chapter, he shall notify the mine foreman to cease work in the place at once and not resume such work until the law is complied with.

18. (1) No alcohol, petroleum product nor any compound that in the opinion of the district mine inspector, will contaminate the air to such an extent as to be injurious to the health of the miners shall be used as motive power in any mine.

(2) No steam locomotive shall be used in any mine unless it is approved in writing by the chief of the department.

(3) No operator, superintendent or mine foreman shall provide a horse or mule stable inside any mine, unless it is approved in writing by the chief of the department.

19. The operator or superintendent of every mine shall install a uniform system of checking the employees in and out of the mine, so that each employee, entering the mine, shall be given a check by which he may be identified, and the check shall be placed in its proper place on the check board by the employee when leaving the mine.

20. (1) All unused workings and abandoned parts of mines must be protected by such safeguards as will prevent, so far as practicable, the accumulation or overflow of gas, and all avenues leading thereto shall be so arranged and conducted as to give warning to all persons of the danger of entering, and notice shall be posted warning all unauthorized persons not to enter such parts of the mine.

(2) No person, except persons authorized to make examination thereof, shall enter any unusued or abandoned part of a mine after such warning has been posted.

21. No person shall attempt to enter, explore or survey an abandoned mine or portion thereof without the approval of the district mine inspector or the chief of the department.

22. (1) No operator, superintendent, or mine foreman of any clay mine shall permit persons to work therein unless there are to every seam of clay worked in the mine at least two separate outlets, separated by natural strata of not less than one hundred feet in breadth if the mine is worked by shaft or slope, and separated by natural strata of not less than fifty feet in breadth if the mine is worked by drift, by which outlets, distinct means of ingress and egress are readily available to persons employed in the mine, but it shall not be necessary for the two outlets to belong to the same mine. This subsection does not apply to the openings of a new entry that is being worked for the purpose of making connection between the two outlets so long as not more than four persons are employed at one time in making the connection or driving the second opening, or to any mine in which the second opening has been rendered available by reason of final robbing or removal of pillars so long as not more than twenty persons are employed therein at one time.

(2) If any clay mine has but one means of ingress and egress for persons employed therein, and the owner does not

own suitable ground for another opening, the owner may select appropriate adjacent ground for that purpose and have it condemned, by proceedings similar to those allowed for securing a private passway, in the county court of the county where the mine is situated.

23. (1) In every shaft used as an escape outlet there shall be provided a stairway or ladderway of suitable strength, design and angle, with platforms or landings at each turn, the stairway or ladderway to be approved by the district mine inspector and the chief of the department, or in lieu thereof a properly equipped hoisting arrangement, consisting of a cage suitable for hoisting men, a wire hoisting rope of ample strength and an adequate and safe hoisting engine and drum, which hoisting arrangement shall be ready for use at any time of emergency.

(2) When the escape and fan shafts are combined, the side or end used for an escape outlet and the part used for ventilating purposes shall be separated by a good substantial air-tight partition from top to bottom, so that the use of the escape shaft shall not interfere with the ventilation of the mine.

(3) All shafts by which men enter or leave the mine and all passageways to escape outlets shall be carefully examined by the mine foreman, or by a person designated by him, at least once each week that the mine is operating, and the date and findings of the examination shall be entered in a book kept at the mine for that purpose.

(4) No debris, water, timbers or mine cars that would obstruct the free passage of men shall be allowed to accumulate in the passageway to the escape outlet, and if any such obstructions accumulate or exist they shall be promptly removed.

(5) At points where the passageway to the escape outlet is intersected by roadways or entries calculated to produce doubt as to the proper direction to the outlet, conspicuous signboards shall be placed indicating the direction to the escape outlet.

24. (1) At every mine operated by shaft, there shall be an approved safety catch, and on all cages used for lower-

ing and hoisting persons there shall be a sufficient and substantial overhead cover. At the top of each shaft a safety gate shall be provided. An adequate brake, so adjusted that it may be operated by the engineer without leaving his post at the levers, shall be attached to every drum or equivalent machine used for lowering or raising persons at any shaft or slope, and in connection with the hoisting engine an efficient indicator or dial, which will show the engineer the positions of the cages in the shaft at any time, shall be used. Approved means for signaling to the bottom man, the top man and the engineer shall be provided, and all shafts used for lowering or hoisting men shall be equipped with metal tubes or pipes or with telephones, through which conversations may be freely held between persons at the bottom and top landings.

(2) No cages on which men are riding shall be lifted or lowered at a rate of speed greater than six hundred feet per minute.

(3) The hoisting rope, the safety catches and the cage attachments shall be examined by the mine foreman or by some competent person designated by him, every morning before the men descend into the mine, and care shall be taken to keep them in good working condition at all times.

(4) No person shall ride on any cage when clay, slate or similar material is being raised.

(5) No person shall enter a cage at the bottom to be raised to the top during the running hours of the mine, or when leaving work at the close of the days' run, without first being authorized by the bottom man or cager to do so, the bottom man or cager having first signaled to the engineer that men are to be raised.

(6) At every underground landing where persons enter or leave the cage and where persons must pass from one side of the shaft to the other there shall be a passageway not less than three feet wide and of a suitable height, kept free from obstruction and as dry as possible, around the shaft; and all employees when passing from one side of the shaft to the other side shall use the passageway only.

(7) Whenever the hoisting or lowering of men occurs before daylight or after dark, or when the landing at which men take or leave the cage is obscured by steam or otherwise,

there shall be maintained at each landing a light sufficient to show the landing and objects in immediate proximity thereto, and as long as men are underground a good light shall be maintained at the bottom of the shaft, so that persons coming to the bottom may discern the cage and objects in the vicinity thereof.

25. (1) No operator or superintendent or any clay mine worked by shaft, slope or incline shall place in charge of any engine or drum used for lowering or hoisting any persons empoyed in the mine any but competent and sober engineers or drum runners.

(2) No engineer in charge of such machinery shall allow any person except such as may be designated for this purpose by the operator or superintendent to interfere with any part of the machinery.

(3) No person shall interfere with or intimidate the engineer or drum runner in the discharge of his duties.

(4) In a mine worked by shaft, slope or incline, no more than ten persons shall ride in any cage or car at one time, without the approval of the district mine inspector and the chief of the department, and no person shall ride on a loaded cage or car, except that where special man cars or cages are employed to haul workmen on inclines the chief may regulate the method and procedure of handling of man cars, cages and workmen.

26. (1) On single-track haulage roads in mines, which the persons employed in the mine must use while performing their work or while traveling on foot to and from their work, there shall be places or refuge on one side not less than three feet in depth from the side of the mine car, and four feet wide, and not more than sixty feet apart, where haulage is done by machines, and not less than thirty inches in depth from the side of the mine car, and four feet wide, and not more than sixty feet apart where haulage is done by draft animals.

(2) Special places of refuge are not required on haulage roads on which room necks or break-throughs occur at regular intervals not exceeding sixty feet, and thus furnish places of refuge, or on haulage roads in which the track is so laid as

to give a minimum clearance on one side of not less than thirty inches from the side of any haulage engine or any mine car, the clearance to be on the side of the road opposite that upon which electric wires are strung, if electric wires are strung in the road.

(3) No person shall travel on foot to or from work upon any slope used for haulage or upon any haulage road when other roads in proper condition for travel are available.

(4) On all main haulage roads where hauling is done by machinery the mine foreman shall provide a proper system of signals, and a conspicuous light on the front and a light or marker on the rear of every trip or train of cars when in motion in the mine.

27. (1) For every fifty men and fraction thereof employed underground, the operator of each mine shall keep on hand at the mine one properly constructed stretcher, one waterproof woolen blanket, and all other necessary equipment advised by the department.

(2) Each operator shall see that all employees receive the necessary first-aid training for the safety of themselves and fellow workmen as recommended by the department and each employee shall accept the necessary training.

29. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), every miner shall thoroughly examine the roof and general conditions of his working place before commencing work there, and if he finds loose rock or slate or other dangerous conditions that he can remedy he shall take down the loose rock or slate or securely prop it, and otherwise make his place safe before doing any other work there, and during the progress of his work each miner shall carefully watch his working place, and if dangerous conditions develop shall either make it safe or abandon the place until it is made safe.

(2) Where the operator elects to do the timbering the miner shall forsake his working place until the place has been made safe.

30. No person shall knowingly injure any shaft lamp, instrument, air course or brattice, obstruct or throw open airways, disturb any part of the machinery or appliances, open a door used for directing ventilation without closing it

afterwards, enter any part of the mine against caution, disobey any order given in carrying out any of the provisions of this Act, do any act endangering the security of the mine or enter or be about any mine while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol.

31. (1) On all haulage roads, landings and partings, where men are required to regularly work or pass under bare power wires placed less than six and one-half feet above the top of the rail suitable protection shall be provided. This protection shall consist of channeling the roof, placing boards along the wires and extending below them, or the use of some other approved device that affords protection.

(2) All machine feed wires shall be placed on glass or porcelain insulators which shall be so placed as to prevent the wires coming in contact with the coal or clay.

(3) When machine or feed wires are carried in the same entry as the trolley wire, they shall be placed on the same side as the trolley wire, between the trolley wire and rib, and shall be protected from contact therewith. Positive feed wires crossing places where persons or animals are required to travel shall be safely guarded or protected from such persons or animals coming in contact therewith, as provided in subsection (1).

(4) All trolley and positive feed wires shall be placed on opposite sides of track from refuge holes or necks or room, when so ordered by the department, but wires, when protected as provided for in subsection (1), may be placed across the necks of rooms. Switches or circuit breakers shall be provided to control the current at the mine, and all important sections in the mine.

(5) All power wires and cables in hoisting shafts or manway compartments shall be properly insulated, substantially fixed and well protected.

32. (1) No employee shall take into any mine any larger quantity of powder or other explosive than he may reasonable expect to use in any one shift, and all explosives shall be carried into the mine in an approved insulated or non-conductive receptacle or a capacity not to exceed one shift's supply, and properly closed with an approved top. All deto-

nators or electric squibs shall be carried into the mine in an approved nonconductive receptacle with approved top and of a capacity not to exceed one shift's supply. Each miner shall see that all explosives are separated from detonators, squibs or fuses by at least twelve feet in all working places.

(2) No shots shall be fired in any place known to liberate explosive gas until the place has been properly examined by a competent person designated for that purpose, and no shots shall be fired in any one place where gas is detected until the gas has been removed by means of ventilation. After firing any shot no workman shall return to the working place until the smoke has cleared away, and before starting to work he shall make a careful examination as to the condition of the roof and do what is necessary to make the place safe before beginning to load clay or refuse.

(3) No more than one kind of explosive shall be used in the same drill hole, except in strip mining operations. Every blasting hole shall be tamped full from the explosive to the mouth and no inflammable material shall be used for tamping. Where dynamite or keg powder is used the method and procedure shall be approved by the district mine inspector and the chief of the department. No fuses shorter than the depth of the drill hole shall be used.

(4) No explosives or detonators shall be hauled on any trip operated by electric haulage motors unless they are enclosed in nonconducting boxes, containers or cars approved by the district mine inspector and the chief of the department.

(5) Trips hauling explosives shall not carry workmen other than those operating the trip, and explosives shall not be hauled into or out of the mine within five minutes preceding or following any trips in which men are handled. When traveling with the air current, the explosive trip shall precede the man trip; when traveling against the air current, the man trip shall precede.

(6) If a safer method of transporting and handling explosives or detonators is made available after proper and sufficient tests and experiments, the chief may approve the

method, and that method may be used in lieu of the methods provided in this section.

33. Buildings used for the storage of oils or similar inflammable material shall not be located within one hundred feet of any hoisting or escape shaft or mine opening. Oil and grease used in mines shall be taken into the mine from day to day with one day's supply being the maximum.

34. (1) Where six or more persons are employed in a commercial clay mine in a period of twenty-four hours, the operator shall employ a certified mine foreman therein to properly carry out the plans and rules when approved by the chief of the department and to see that the mining law is complied with. If explosive gas can be detected with a flame safety lamp, the operator shall employ a mine foreman of the first class. If explosive gas is not present, the operator may employ a mine foreman of the second class.

(2) When the mine workings become so extensive that the mine foreman is unable to personally carry out the duties required of him by law, the operator or superintendent shall employ a sufficient number of persons having had at least three years' experience in clay mines to act as assistants to the mine foreman, and under his instructions. The mine foreman shall be responsible for their conduct in the discharge of their duties.

35. The mine foreman shall exercise general supervision over the ventilating apparatus and the airways, traveling ways, working places, pumps and drainage, and shall see that as the miners advance their excavations proper breakthroughs are made as required by law to properly ventilate the mine. He shall see that employees are provided with sufficient props, cap pieces, and timbers of suitable size, which shall be delivered to the working place when requisitioned by the employees, and shall see that the props are cut as square as practicable at both ends and as near as practicable to the proper length required or designated for the places where they are to be used. The mine foreman shall see that the water is drained as nearly as practicable out of the working places, and that the working places are kept as free from water as practicable during working hours. The owner, lessee,

or operator of each mine shall see that the water drained from the mine is drained as directly as practicable to the adjacent streams or water-courses. He shall see that every person employed to work in the mine is, before beginning to work, instructed in the particular danger incident to his work in the mine and furnished a copy of the rules of the mine. He shall immediately report all violations of mining laws to the operator or superintendent, who shall report the violations to the district mine inspector.

36. The mine foreman shall visit and carefully examine each working place in the mine each day or oftener while the mine employees are at work, and shall direct the miners so that each working place shall be secured by props or timbers where necessary. He shall examine as live workings, on regular inspections, all places in live sections that are temporarily abandoned. If the mine foreman finds any place to be in a dangerous condition, he shall not leave the place until it is made safe, or until the employees working therein are removed until the place is made safe. He shall not allow any person who may be endangered by the presence of explosive or noxious gases to enter that portion of the mine until the gases have been removed. He shall direct and see that all dangerous places and the entrances to worked-out and abandoned places in all mines are properly fenced off across the openings so that no person can enter, and that danger signals are posted upon the fencing to warn persons of existing danger. He shall give prompt attention to the removal of all dangers reported to him by his assistants, the fire boss or any person working in the mine, and if it is impracticable to remove the danger at once he shall notify every person whose safety is menaced thereby to remain away from the portion where the dangerous condition exists. He or his assistants shall, at lease once every week, travel and examine all the air courses, roads and openings that give access to old workings or falls, and make a record of the condition of all places where danger has been found. The record shall be made with ink or indelible pencil in the record book provided for that purpose.

37. (1) The mine foreman shall notify, in writing, the operator or superintendent of the mine of his inability to comply with any of the requirements of the mining laws, and the operator or superintendent shall at once attend to the matter complained of by the mine foreman so as to enable him to comply with the mining laws.

(2) The mine foreman shall each day enter and sign plainly with ink or indelible pencil, in a book provided for that purpose, a report of the conditions of the mine. The report shall clearly state any danger that comes under his observation during the day or is reported to him by his assistants or by the fire bosses, and shall state whether or not there is a proper supply of material on hand for the safe working of the mine, and whether or not the mining laws are being complied with. The mine foreman shall each day read carefully, and countersign with ink or indelible pencil, all reports entered in the record book of the fire bosses.

38. (1) The mine foreman shall see that the break-throughs are made as required by law, and shall see that ventilation is conducted by means of the break-throughs through the rooms by means of check doors or curtains placed on the entries or other suitable places, and shall not permit any room to be opened in advance of the ventilating current.

(2) At least once a month the mine foreman, with an anemometer furnished by the operator, shall measure the air current at the inlet and outlet and at or near the faces of advanced headings, and shall keep a record of such measurements in a book furnished and having a form prescribed by the chief of the department.

(3) The mine foreman shall see that signboards directing the way to outlets or escape ways are conspicuously placed throughout the mine.

39. The operator, superintendent or mine foreman shall have boreholes kept not less than twelve feet in advance of the face, and, where necessary, on the sides, if the working places that are being driven are in dangerous proximity to an abandoned mine, or part thereof, that is suspected of containing noxious gases, or is filled with water. If there is a map of the abandoned mine or part thereof, the boreholes

shall be started when the working places have approached within fifty feet of the abandoned mine or part thereof, but if there is no such map the boreholes shall be started when the advanced working places are within one hundred feet of where the abandoned workings are supposed to be.

40. In case of the death or resignation of a mine foreman, the superintendent shall select a competent certified man, if one is available, and if not, he may temporarily select any other competent man, who, if approved by the district mine inspector and the chief of the department, may serve until the next examination. He shall, while acting as mine foreman, have the same duties and be liable to the same penalties.

41. The Board of Examiners may revoke the certificate of a mine foreman if it is established in the judgment of the board that the holder has become unworthy to hold the certificate by reason of violation of law, intemperate habits, incapacity, abuse of authority, wilful failure to comply with the instructions of the district mine inspector to obey the mining laws, or for other just cause. The certificate holder against whom charges are made may appear before the board and defend against the charges, and shall have five days' notice in writing of the charges previous to the hearing.

42. (1) The operator of any mine may adopt special rules consistent with this Act, for the government and operation of his mine, and covering all the work pertaining thereto in and out of the mine. Before the rules are put into effect they shall be approved in writing by the chief of the department. The rules, when adopted and approved in writing by the chief, shall be printed on cardboard in the language spoken by seventy-five per cent or more of the employees at the mine, and shall be posted on a bulletin board or some other conspicuous place about the mine where they may be seen by the employees at the mine. When the rules are so adopted, approved and posted, all employees at the mine shall be deemed to have notice thereof, and to have agreed thereto, and they shall obey the rules.

(2) The mine rules shall be printed in a form prescribed by the chief of the department.

(3) Each mine operator, when requested by an employee, shall furnish him a copy of the mine rules.

43. (1) Each superintendent shall, on behalf and at the expense of the operator, keep on hand at or within convenient distance of the mine a sufficient quantity of all materials and supplies required to preserve the safety of employees, as ordered by the mine foreman and required by law. If the superintendent cannot procure the necessary materials or supplies, he shall at once notify the mine foreman who shall withdraw the men from the mine until the materials or supplies are received.

(2) The superintendent shall, at least once each week, read and examine carefully and countersign all reports entered in the mine record book of the mine foreman.

(3) The operator or superintendent shall cooperate with the mine foreman and other officials in the fulfillment of their duties under this Act, and shall direct that the mine foreman and all other employees under him comply with the law, especially when his attention is called by the district mine inspector or by the chief of the department to any violations of the laws.

(4) The superintendent shall keep on hand at the mine a supply rules, notices and record books required by this chapter. The record books shall be furnished through the district mine inspector or through the chief of the department, on written request of the operator or superintendent. The superintendent shall see that rules, notices and record books are delivered to the proper persons at the mine and properly cared for, and that the rules and notices are posted in conspicuous places at or near the entrance to the mine and kept legible.

44. (1) The operator or superintendent of every clay mine shall furnish the district mine inspector proper facilities for entering the mine and making examinations or obtaining information.

(2) If any inspector discovers that any mine does not conform to the provisions of this Act in respect to appliances for the safety of employes, or that by reason of any defect or practice in or about the mine the lives or health of persons

employed therein are endangered, he shall immediately notify the operator or superintendent thereof, orally and in writing, stating the particulars in which he considers the mine to be defective or dangerous, and if he deems it necessary for the protection of the lives and health of the persons employed in the mine, he shall, after giving written notice to the operator or superintendent, immediately notify the chief of the department. The chief shall forthwith summon the operator, superintendent and the district mine inspector to discuss at the mine the unsafe practices, defects or unhealthful conditions in the mine, and, if the chief determines that for the safety of the employees the mine should be closed, he shall forthwith order the mine to be closed until it is placed in a safe and proper condition for mining operations.

(3) The owner or operator of any mine so closed may be petition apply to the circuit court of the county where the mine is located, or to the judge thereof in vacation, for an order directing the mine to be reopened, and the court or judge shall immediately hear and determine the matters arising upon the petition. If, upon full hearing thereof, the court or judge finds that the mine is in a reasonably safe condition, the prayer of the petition shall be granted.

(4) Notice of the hearing shall be given to the district mine inspector and the chief of the department at least three days before the hearing, and in all such hearings the Attorney-General, the Commonwealth's Attorney or the county attorney of the circuit court district or county in which the mine is situated shall appear for the state and defend the action.

45. If seventy-five per cent of the employees of any mine are dissatisfied with the inspection of the mine made by a district mine inspector, they may appeal in writing to the Department of Mines and Minerals, setting forth clearly and in detail the reasons for their dissatisfaction. The chief of the department shall carefully consider the appeal and promptly take action by ordering another inspection to be made by the district mine inspector, either alone or in company with another district mine inspector detailed by the chief for the purpose, if that course appears to him to be warranted by the facts set forth in the appeal, or the chief

may take such other action as appears to him to be just and proper. The appeal shall be signed by the dissatisfied persons.

46. (1) The operator or superintendent of each clay mine shall annually not later than January 6, make or cause to be made an accurate map of the workings of the mine, on a scale of one hundred, two hundred, three hundred or four hundred feet to the inch, showing the area mined and the forms of the excavations up to January 1, together with the location and connection of the lines of all adjoining lands within one thousand feet of the excavations, and the name of each owner so far as know, marked on each tract. The operator or superintendent shall deposit a true copy of the map with the chief of the department within forty-five days after January 1, and another copy of the map shall be kept at the office of the mine.

(2) After making and filing the map with the chief, the operator or superintendent thereafter is only required to file annually with the chief, within the time specified, such additional map and statement as is necessary to show the progress of the workings, the amount and forms of excavations and the property lines within one thousand feet of the excavations extended since the date of the preceding map. The chief shall annually, before January 1, give notice that the map is required.

(3) The chief may, if he deems it advisable, require any operator or superintendent to furnish a map other than those required in subsections (1) and (2), and the operator or superintendent shall immediately comply with the requirement.

47. If the operator or superintendent of any clay mine fails to furnish to the chief of the department any map furnished under #46 of this Act, the chief may cause a correct survey and map of the mine or extensions thereof to be made at the expense of the owner, lessee or operator of the mine, and the cost of the map shall be recoverable by law. If at any time the chief has reason to believe that any map required by #46 of this Act, the chief may cause a cornot serve the purpose for which it was intended, he may have a survey and map made or corrected, and the expense of making the survey, map or correction shall be paid by the

owner, lessee or operator of the mine, or recovered in the same manner as debts are recoverable by law; but if the map furnished by the operator or superintendent is found to be correct, the expense of the survey and drafting of the map shall be paid by the state.

48. (1) The correctness of each map provided for by #46 or 47 of this Act shall be certified by the person making the map as follows:

"I, the undersigned, hereby certify that this map is correct, shows to the best of my knowledge and belief all the information required by the mining laws of this state, and covers the period ending ....., Engineer.

"acknowledged before me, a ....., this ..... day of ....."

.....

.....

(2) The chief of the department may reject any map as incomplete if its accuracy is not so attested.

49. (1) Before removing any clay or other material or driving any entry or passageway within five hundred feet of any natural gas or petroleum well, or before extending the workings in any clay mine beneath any tract of land on which such wells are also drilled, or within five hundred feet of any such well or under any tract of land in visible possession of a well operator, the clay operator shall forward simultaneously to the well operator and to the Department of Mines and Minerals, by registered mail, a copy of the maps and plans required by law to be filed and kept up to date, showing on the copy of the map or plan its mine workings and projected mine workings beneath the tract of land and within five hundred feet of its outer boundaries. The clay operator may then proceed with his mining operations in the manner indicated on the copy of the map or plan, but if the conduct of his mining operations nearer than five hundred feet to any such well, whether completed or being drilled, or to any proposed well where a derrick is being constructed for drilling, or proposed well, will endanger the use or drilling of the

well, the well owner or operator affected may within five days from the receipt of the copy of the map by him and the department, file specific objections in writing to the mining operations within less than five hundred feet of the well, and if the objection is so filed the department shall notify the clay operator of the character of the objections and fix a time and place for a hearing not more than ten days from the end of said five-day period. At the hearing the clay operator and the well operator, or such of them as are present or represented, shall proceed to consider the objections and agree upon the character and extent of operations to be conducted within less than five hundred feet of the well so as to satisfy the objections raised and meet the approval of the department, after a full hearing, shall make a decision defining what clay, if any, is necessary to be left for the safe protection of the use and operation of the well. The decision shall be subject to appeal by either party as provided in #4 of this Act. The department shall keep a complete record of all such hearings.

(2) The clay operator shall, at least every six months, bring up to date the maps and plans required by this section, or file new maps and plans complete to date.

50. Sections 352.560 through 352.610, and subsection (20) of section 352.990, of the Kentucky Revised Statutes of 1942, are repealed.

51. (1) Any clay operator who violates any of the provisions of section twelve of this Act shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars.

(2) Any person who violates any of the provisions of subsection (1) of section thirteen of this Act shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	Clyde S. Howard	Sylvester Phillips
F. O. Baker	Jerry F. Howell	L. W. Preston
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	J. J. Huff	Wade H. Riley
W. G. Biggers	Ira W. Hulette	Kelse H. Risner
B. J. Bonn	Paul Jonas	Amos Runyan
John Y. Brown	L. H. Jones	Forrest Smith
Chas. W. Burnley	G. O. Kirkpatrick	W. R. Smith
Alex. H. Calvert	Edgar Kitchen	E. A. Spencer
W. K. Coleman	Homer E. Losey	Paul J. Stapleton
Fred Creasey	A. L. Love	Geo. W. Steinford
L. A. Demumbrun	Ed Marcum	L. S. Stephens
Adron Doran	F. G. Marquette	E. L. Thompson
G. I. Drury	E. H. Martin	Ray G. Tipton
Forest C. Easley	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
Eck Embry	Harry L. Moore	Walter L. Trivette
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	S. J. Wagner
A. H. Eversole	J. Lee Moore	Harry F. Walters
M. B. Gilligan	Fred Morgan	Lyle H. Webb
Otto W. Goff	Joe T. Morgan	W. W. Webster
R. M. Hall	E. C. Mullins	Geo. J. Weining
C. L. Hammonds	Rodes K. Myers	Rodney Whitlow
Harold G. Helm	Joe E. Nunn	John Wilborn
E. R. Hilton	Louis T. Peniston	—68

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 99. An Act relating to banks and trust companies.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. That Section 287.060 Kentucky Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby repealed, amended and reenacted so that as reenacted it shall read as follows:

"287.060 (165a-20) *Oath required of directors before transacting business.*

(1) Before any financial institution mentioned in KRS 287.040 may transact any banking or trust business, it shall file a written oath with the director of banking. The oath shall be taken by each director of the institution, and shall state in substance:

(a) That such director is a citizen of the United States, and the State of Kentucky, or, if not, the place of his residence;

(b) That he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office and administer the affairs of the institution, so far as the duties of his office require;

(c) That he will uphold the laws of the state, and particularly the banking laws; and

(d) That he is the bona fide owner of unencumbered shares, representing at least five hundred dollars par value, of the capital stock of the corporation of which he is a director.

(2) The oath shall be taken before any officer authorized to administer oaths, and shall be taken upon the election of any subsequent director or reelection of any director. The oath shall be transmitted to the director of banking immediately upon its execution, and shall be filed and preserved by the director.

(3) After the oath has been filed, if the director of banking is satisfied that all requisite laws have been complied with, he shall issue a certificate to the institution, setting out therein that such institution has subscribed and paid in the required capital, and otherwise fully complied with all pertinent laws and regulations. The certificate will entitle the institution to at once transact the business for which it was organized.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	Clyde S. Howard	Sylvester Phillips
F. O. Baker	Jerry F. Howell	L. W. Preston
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	J. J. Huff	Wade H. Riley
W. G. Biggers	Ira W. Hulette	Kelse H. Risner
B. J. Bonn	Paul Jonas	Amos Runyan
John Y. Brown	L. H. Jones	Forrest Smith
Chas. W. Burnley	G. O. Kirkpatrick	W. R. Smith
Alex. H. Calvert	Edgar Kitchen	E. A. Spencer
W. K. Coleman	Homer E. Losey	Paul J. Stapleton
Fred Creasey	A. L. Love	Geo. W. Steinford
L. A. Demumbrun	Ed Marcum	L. S. Stephens
Adron Doran	F. G. Marquette	E. L. Thompson
G. I. Drury	E. H. Martin	Ray G. Tipton
Forest C. Easley	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
Eck Embry	Harry L. Moore	Walter L. Trivette
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	S. J. Wagner
A. H. Eversole	J. Lee Moore	Harry F. Walters
M. B. Gilligan	Fred Morgan	Lyle H. Webb
Otto W. Goff	Joe T. Morgan	W. W. Webster
R. M. Hall	E. C. Mullins	Geo. J. Weining
C. L. Hammonds	Rodes K. Myers	Rodney Whitlow
Harold G. Helm	Joe E. Nunn	John Wilborn
E. R. Hilton	Louis T. Peniston	—68

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 100. An Act relating to banks and trust companies.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 287.230 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

(1) Any trust company or bank empowered to act as a fiduciary under the laws of this state and subject to examination by state or Federal banking authorities may:

(a) Set apart in a separate common trust fund certain definite securities and properties which conform with state requirements as to investments;

(b) Issue shares or participation certificates in such trust fund; and

(c) Invest trust funds in its hands for investment in such shares or participation certificates.

(2) Before establishing a common trust fund as provided in subsection (1), the trust company or bank shall file with the director of banking a statement of the plan under which it proposes to establish, maintain, operate and ultimately liquidate the trust fund, and shall secure the written approval of the plan by the director of banking.

(3) After such a trust fund has been established, it may be modified or amended by filing with the director of banking a statement setting forth the proposed modification or amendment, and securing the written approval of the change by the director of banking.

(4) The bank or trust company shall at all times maintain definite records showing all securities and properties held in such fund, and all participation certificates issued against such fund.

(5) The beneficiaries of any trust or estate shall have a claim, prior to any and all other claims against the bank or trust company, for any money due the trust or estate.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	Clyde S. Howard	Sylvester Phillips
F. O. Baker	Jerry F. Howell	L. W. Preston
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	J. J. Huff	Wade H. Riley
W. G. Biggers	Ira W. Hulette	Kelse H. Risner
B. J. Bonn	Paul Jonas	Amos Runyan
John Y. Brown	L. H. Jones	Forrest Smith
Chas. W. Burnley	G. O. Kirkpatrick	W. R. Smith
Alex. H. Calvert	Edgar Kitchen	E. A. Spencer
W. K. Coleman	Homer E. Losey	Paul J. Stapleton
Fred Creasey	A. L. Love	Geo. W. Steinford
L. A. Demumbrun	Ed Marcum	L. S. Stephens
Adron Doran	F. G. Marquette	E. L. Thompson
G. I. Drury	E. H. Martin	Ray G. Tipton
Forest C. Easley	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
Eck Embry	Harry L. Moore	Walter L. Trivette
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	S. J. Wagner
A. H. Eversole	J. Lee Moore	Harry F. Walters
M. B. Gilligan	Fred Morgan	Lyle H. Webb
Otto W. Goff	Joe T. Morgan	W. W. Webster
R. M. Hall	E. C. Mullins	Geo. J. Weining
C. L. Hammonds	Rodes K. Myers	Rodney Whitlow
Harold G. Helm	Joe E. Nunn	John Wilborn
E. R. Hilton	Louis T. Peniston	—68

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 101. An Act relating to banks and trust companies.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. That Section 287.290 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes be and the same is hereby repealed, amended and reenacted, so that as reenacted it shall read as follows:

"287.290 (585) *Exceptions to Maximum debt to banks.*

In the case of obligations to banks and trust companies, the limitations and restrictions of KRS 287.280 shall not apply to:

(1) Obligations of the United States or of the State of Kentucky:

(2) Obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States or the State of Kentucky; or all obligations to the extent secured or covered by guarantees or by commitments or agreements to take over or to purchase the same made by any Federal Reserve Bank or by the United States or by any department, bureau, board, commission or establishment of the United States, including any corporation wholly owned directly or indirectly by the United States; or obligations issued under authority of the Federal Farm Loan Act and its amendments or issued by the Federal home loan banks or the Home Owners Loan Corporation; or obligations which are insured by the Federal Housing Administrator pursuant to Title 12, Section 1713, United States Code, if the debenture to be issued in payment of such insured obligations are guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States; or obligations of national mortgage associations;

(4) Obligations of Kentucky Counties and school districts incurred through borrowing in anticipation of the current year's tax receipts as authorized by KRS 68.320 and 160.540.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	Clyde S. Howard	Sylvester Phillips
F. O. Baker	Jerry F. Howell	L. W. Preston
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	J. J. Huff	Wade H. Riley
W. G. Biggers	Ira W. Hulette	Kelse H. Risner
B. J. Bonn	Paul Jonas	Amos Runyan
John Y. Brown	L. H. Jones	Forrest Smith
Chas. W. Burnley	G. O. Kirkpatrick	W. R. Smith
Alex. H. Calvert	Edgar Kitchen	E. A. Spencer
W. K. Coleman	Homer E. Losey	Paul J. Stapleton
Fred Creasey	A. L. Love	Geo. W. Steinford
L. A. Demumbrun	Ed Marcum	L. S. Stephens
Adron Doran	F. G. Marquette	E. L. Thompson
G. I. Drury	E. H. Martin	Ray G. Tipton
Forest C. Easley	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
Eck Embry	Harry L. Moore	Walter L. Trivette
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	S. J. Wagner
A. H. Eversole	J. Lee Moore	Harry F. Walters
M. B. Gilligan	Fred Morgan	Lyle H. Webb
Otto W. Goff	Joe T. Morgan	W. W. Webster
R. M. Hall	E. C. Mullins	Geo. J. Weining
C. L. Hammonds	Rodes K. Myers	Rodney Whitlow
Harold G. Helm	Joe E. Nunn	John Wilborn
E. R. Hilton	Louis T. Peniston	—68

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 102. An Act relating to inquests concerning mental conditions of persons.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

1. Section 202.120 of the 1944 edition of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

(1) If the certificate of the medical examiners mentioned in KRS 202.110 states in substance that in the opinion of such examiners the mental condition of the person is so abnormal that the safety of the person or of the public requires that he be committed for a period of care and further medical examination and observation of his mental condition, the court may commit such person to a state hospital for the insane, or to a city or county hospital in the county having a psychopathic ward or facilities suitable, in the court's opinion, for the care and medical examination and observation of mental diseases, or, upon receipt of a certificate in writing from the United States Veterans Administration or other agency of the United States Government that facilities are available and that such person is eligible for care or treatment therein, to the said United States Veterans Administration or other agency of the United States Government, for a period of care and further medical examination and observation of the mental condition of such person not to exceed thirty-five days.

(2) Within thirty days after such commitment, if the superintendent of the institution, or the responsible medical officer of the United States Veterans Administration or other federal agency to which the person has been committed, finds that the person is sane, he shall so certify to the judge who committed the person. The judge shall thereupon order the discharge of the person, and the clerk shall mail an attested copy of the order to the superintendent or medical officer from whom the certificate was received.

(3) Within thirty days after such commitment, if the superintendent, and the clinical director or staff physician acting in the latter capacity, of the institution to which the person has been committed, or, in the case of a commitment to the United States Veterans Administration or other federal agency, the responsible medical officer and a staff physician of the administration or other agency, find that the person is insane (psychotic), they shall so certify to the court which committed him. Thereupon an inquest shall be held in ac-

cordance with the provisions of this chapter, and upon the trial the testimony of physicians appointed under KRS 202.100 may be heard, and the certificate above referred to in this subsection shall also be admissible as evidence.

2. Section 202.160 of the 1944 edition of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

The court may order the defendant to an asylum for the insane, or to the institution for the feeble-minded, as the facts warrant, or, where eligible, to the United States Veterans Administration or other federal agency as provided in KRS 388.350, or may commit him to a properly licensed private institution, or to a committee whom the court finds to be proper and competent to minister to his welfare, except as otherwise provided.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	R. R. Ernst	Edgar Kitchen
F. O. Baker	A. H. Eversole	Homer E. Losey
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	M. B. Gilligan	A. L. Love
W. G. Biggers	Otto W. Goff	Ed Marcum
B. J. Bonn	R. M. Hall	F. G. Marquette
John Y. Brown	C. L. Hammonds	E. H. Martin
Chas. W. Burnley	Harold G. Helm	W. E. McClure
Alex. H. Calvert	E. R. Hilton	Harry L. Moore
W. K. Coleman	Clyde S. Howard	J. L. Moore
Fred Creasey	Jerry F. Howell	J. Lee Moore
L. A. Demumbrun	J. J. Huff	Fred Morgan
Adron Doran	Ira W. Hulette	Joe T. Morgan
G. I. Drury	Paul Jonas	E. C. Mullins
Forest C. Easley	L. H. Jones	Rodes K. Myers
Eck Embry	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Joe E. Nunn

Louis T. Peniston	E. A. Spencer	S. J. Wagner
Sylvester Phillips	Paul J. Stapleton	Harry F. Walters
L. W. Preston	Geo. W. Steinford	Lyle H. Webb
Wade H. Riley	L. S. Stephens	W. W. Webster
Kelse H. Risner	E. L. Thompson	Geo. J. Weining
Amos Runyan	Ray G. Tipton	Rodney Whitlow
Forrest Smith	E. N. Todd	John Wilborn
W. R. Smith	Walter L. Trivette	—68

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 113. An Act relating to State Educational agency for surplus property.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

There is hereby appropriated to the State Educational Agency for Surplus Property from the General Expenditure Fund, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, the sum of seven thousand five hundred ($7,500.) dollars for the purpose of employing personnel and purchasing equipment and supplies necessary for securing through the Federal Surplus Property Administration various and sundry forms and types of surplus property which are presently available, or which may hereafter be made available to the educational institutions within the state, said appropriations being for the period ending June 30, 1946.

WHEREAS, there is presently available surplus property which the educational institutions within the state may secure, and

WHEREAS, if the effective date of this Act is delayed these educational institutions may lose the opportunity to secure the property now available to them,

NOW, THEREFORE, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this Act shall become effective immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	Clyde S. Howard	Sylvester Phillips
F. O. Baker	Jerry F. Howell	L. W. Preston
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	J. J. Huff	Wade H. Riley
W. G. Biggers	Ira W. Hulette	Kelse H. Risner
B. J. Bonn	Paul Jonas	Amos Runyan
John Y. Brown	L. H. Jones	Forrest Smith
Chas. W. Burnley	G. O. Kirkpatrick	W. R. Smith
Alex. H. Calvert	Edgar Kitchen	E. A. Spencer
W. K. Coleman	Homer E. Losey	Paul J. Stapleton
Fred Creasey	A. L. Love	Geo. W. Steinford
L. A. Demumbrun	Ed Marcum	L. S. Stephens
Adron Doran	F. G. Marquette	E. L. Thompson
G. I. Drury	E. H. Martin	Ray G. Tipton
Forest C. Easley	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
Eck Embry	Harry L. Moore	Walter L. Trivette
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	S. J. Wagner
A. H. Eversole	J. Lee Moore	Harry F. Walters
M. B. Gilligan	Fred Morgan	Lyle H. Webb
Otto W. Goff	Joe T. Morgan	W. W. Webster
R. M. Hall	E. C. Mullins	Geo. J. Weining
C. L. Hammonds	Rodes K. Myers	Rodney Whitlow
Harold G. Helm	Joe E. Nunn	John Wilborn
E. R. Hilton	Louis T. Peniston	—68

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 114. An Act relating to purchases by boards of education.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

(1) The provisions of KRS 162.070 shall not apply to purchases made by the boards of education within the Commonwealth of Kentucky from the United States of America, or any agency thereof.

(2) WHEREAS, the United States of America and its agencies are now offering for sale goods and supplies needed immediately by the boards of education within the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and for which goods and supplies said United States of America will not receive bids, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this Act shall become effective immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	W. G. Biggers	Chas. W. Burnley
F. O. Baker	B. J. Bonn	Alex. H. Calvert
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	John Y. Brown	W. K. Coleman

Fred Creasey	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Kelse H. Risner
L. A. Demumbrun	Edgar Kitchen	Amos Runyan
Adron Doran	Homer E. Losey	Forrest Smith
G. I. Drury	A. L. Love	W. R. Smith
Forest C. Easley	Ed Marcum	E. A. Spencer
Eck Embry	F. G. Marquette	Paul J. Stapleton
R. R. Ernst	E. H. Martin	Geo. W. Steinford
A. H. Eversole	W. E. McClure	L. S. Stephens
M. B. Gilligan	Harry L. Moore	E. L. Thompson
Otto W. Goff	J. L. Moore	Ray G. Tipton
R. M. Hall	J. Lee Moore	E. N. Todd
C. L. Hammonds	Fred Morgan	Walter L. Trivette
Harold G. Helm	Joe T. Morgan	S. J. Wagner
E. R. Hilton	E. C. Mullins	Harry F. Walters
Clyde S. Howard	Rodes K. Myers	Lyle H. Webb
Jerry F. Howell	Joe E. Nunn	W. W. Webster
J. J. Huff	Louis T. Peniston	Geo. J. Weining
Ira W. Hulette	Sylvester Phillips	Rodney Whitlow
Paul Jonas	L. W. Preston	John Wilborn
L. H. Jones	Wade H. Riley	—68

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 171. An Act relating to cities of first class.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. The Fiscal Court of any county containing a city or cities of the first class and the legislative body of any city of the first class in said county may, upon their joint action, combine, consolidate, and jointly control, as herein pro-

vided, such departments, boards, and other organizations now existing or which in the future shall be created for the purpose of serving either the county or the city, or both in the administration and supervision of: all forms of public assistance, general relief, and social services to adults and children in homes or eleemosynary and correctional institutions; city and county eleemosynary institutions; city and county penal institutions including the establishment of rules and regulations for the custody, government, and parole of inmates; other public welfare activities or services which may be placed within the control of the Board.

Section 2. When the provisions of this Act are adopted, as provided in Section 1, there shall be created a Board to be known as the ..... City and ..... County Board of Public Welfare, which Board shall function as a body corporate under its name aforesaid. The Board shall be composed of five members, three of whom shall constitute a quorum. Two members shall be appointed by the mayor of the city of the first class; two shall be appointed by the county judge, and these four appointees shall then select the fifth member of the Board. The members first appointed shall serve for terms of one, two, three, and four years respectively, with the county judge's appointees serving the two and four year terms, the mayor's appointees serving the one and three year terms, and the fifth appointee serving a four year term; thereafter the terms of office of all members shall be four years. Upon any vacancy being created through expiration of the term of office or otherwise, appointment shall be made as herein provided with the person or persons who appointed the member leaving the board appointing his successor. In the event of a vacancy being created by any reason other than the expiration of the term, the appointment shall be for the remainder of the unexpired term only. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment made within 30 days from the creation of the vacancy. Should the appointing officer having the right to make such appointment fail to do so, then the appointment shall be made by the Board. Members shall be eligible for reappointment. Members may be removed by the joint action of the county judge and mayor for inefficiency, neglect of duty, malfeasance, misfeasance, or improper conduct, pro-

viding, however, that the removed Board member shall have the right within ten days from his removal, by a request in writing, to require the appointing officers to file with the Board a written statement setting forth the reason for such removal.

Section 3. (a) When the provisions of this Act are adopted as provided in Section 1, and there is created the Board as provided in Section 2, the Fiscal Court of the county and the legislative body of the city shall designate which, and they may designate all or less than all, of the departments, boards, and other organizations referred to in Section 1 shall be included in the Board herein provided for, and upon such designation all the authority, functions, powers and duties of such designated departments, boards and other organizations shall be transferred to and vest in the said Board, herein provided for.

(b) In the event in the future that it is then deemed advisable by the city and the county and the Board that any department, board or other organization mentioned in Section 1, and not theretofore included in the Board herein provided for, should be likewise included in said Board then and in that event the Fiscal Court of the county and the legislative body of the city and the Board may by appropriate action order and direct that said department, board or other organization be included in the Board herein provided for, whereupon said department, board or other organization so designated shall be combined with the Board herein provided for and all its authority, functions, powers, and duties shall in like fashion be transferred to and vest in said Board.

(c) Whenever any department, board, or other organization is combined into the Board herein provided for said department, board or other organization shall cease to exist as a separate unit or body.

Section 4. Each member of the Board, before entering upon his duties as such, shall appear before the county judge and qualify by taking the oath prescribed by Section 228 of the Constitution, and in addition thereto shall swear or affirm that he has the qualifications prescribed by this Act, is not subject to any disability that would render him ineligible to hold the office, and that he will well and truly discharge his

duties without considerations of political affiliations or private gain.

Section 5. Each member of the Board shall receive the sum of ten dollars for each of the Board meetings attended by such member, but no member of said Board shall receive more than two hundred fifty dollars during any fiscal year of the Board. This limitation shall not prohibit the Board from holding meetings in addition to those for which compensation is provided. The Board shall hold at least one meeting during each calendar month of the year which shall be held at a regularly appointed time and place. Any member of the Board may cause a special meeting to be held upon giving twenty-four hours actual notice of such meeting to the remaining Board members. All proceedings of the Board shall be recorded in a book kept for that purpose and shall constitute a public record. The records of the Board shall be kept in the office of the Director of Public Welfare.

Section 6. The Board shall prepare such rules and regulations as it considers necessary to carry on its work and may make rules not inconsistent with this chapter for carrying out the provisions of this chapter, and shall have the power to organize and establish such divisions and subdivisions as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Board and the Purposes of this Act.

Section 7. (a) The Board shall appoint a Director of Public Welfare who shall not be one of their number but who shall be responsible for the administration of the functions of the Board. The Director shall be appointed on the basis of his or her training, ability, and experience in welfare administration. The Director shall be discharged by the Board only for the reasons and under the provisions governing the discharge of members of the Board, as provided for in this chapter. It shall require the concurring vote of three members of the Board sitting at a regular session to discharge the Director. The salary of the Director shall be determined by the Board.

(b) The Director shall be the general administrative officer of the Board and shall be vested with appropriate authority to function as such. The Director shall have control of the administration of the various divisions established

pursuant to Section 6 and shall have the power to designate chiefs of such divisions who, under the Director's control and supervision, shall have direction of such divisions. The Director shall have authority to employ and terminate the employment of all employees and personnel of the Board, except members of the Board and the Director, but the employment and termination of employment of employees and personnel by the Director shall be subject to the provisions of Section 8.

Section 8. (a) The Board shall fix the compensation of all employees and personnel of the Board, its divisions and subdivisions, and such compensation shall be as nearly comparable as practicable with the compensation paid to corresponding or comparable Civil employees of such city or county.

(b) Except for the Director and members of the Board, all of the employees and personnel of the Board and its divisions and subdivisions shall be employed in the manner provided by and shall be included in and work under the provisions of Chapter 90 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes so far as said chapter is not inconsistent with nor repugnant to the other provisions of this Act.

Section 9. (a) Whenever in the opinion of the Board the fee simple title to any real property shall be needed for Board purposes, and the Board cannot acquire such real property by agreement with the owners thereof, whether by reason of disagreement as to price or the legal incapacity or absence of the owner or his inability to convey valid legal title in fee simple, or by the owner or owners being unknown, or by reason of any cause, then the Board shall adopt a resolution setting forth the foregoing facts and ordering the condemnation of the required property, giving a general description thereof together with the name or names of the owners thereof, where such names are known to the Board, and shall direct the county attorney to institute the proceedings. The resolution shall set forth whether the county attorney shall file the petition for condemnation in the county Court or in the circuit court of such county.

(b) The county attorney shall file the petition for condemnation in the court designated in the resolution adopted by the Board.

(c) The required property, if the resolution of the Board directs the county attorney to file the petition for condemnation in the circuit court, may be condemned under the procedure set forth in KRS 416.120 and if the resolution of the Board directs the county attorney to file the petition for condemnation in the county court, the required property may be condemned under the procedure set forth in KRS 416.110.

(d) All property thus acquired by condemnation, or otherwise acquired as set forth in the Act, shall be held, used, owned and controlled by the Board in its own name.

(e) For the purpose of this section, the term "real property" shall include all improvements thereon and every right or interest therein.

(f) The Board is empowered to accept real property or personal property as a gift or to purchase such property without condemnation proceedings where the Board and the owners of the property can agree on the gift or the terms of sale, and provided further that the property is needed by the Board to carry on its functions and the purposes of this Act.

(g) The boards, agencies, and governmental bodies of cities of the first class and of counties containing a city of the first class, after the adoption of this Act, are hereby authorized and empowered to convey without compensation or upon such terms as the city and county may agree, to the Board provided for under this Act, all lands, buildings, and property of every nature, character and description, and all interests therein, upon request by the Board.

Section 10. (a) All funds for the purpose of acquiring property, conducting the business of the Board and its divisions and subdivisions, and otherwise carrying out the purposes of this Act, shall be provided in such manner, in such ratio, and upon such terms as the legislative body of the city and the fiscal court of the county may agree and provide.

(b) The Board shall have the power to accept funds provided by the government of the United States or the State of Kentucky for the purposes for which the Board is created, and in case it is necessary for the Board to make specific appropriations, reservations, or allocations of its own funds, or meet specific provisions or conditions imposed by the government

providing the funds as a necessary requisite for the obtention of the funds by the Board, the Board is empowered to make such appropriations, reservations, or allocations of its own funds, or meet such conditions and make such provisions as shall be required by the government providing the funds.

(c) The counties containing cities of the first class and the cities of the first class are hereby empowered to make appropriations for the purpose of furnishing funds to the Board created under the provisions of this Act, and may levy a tax upon such property and in such manner as is not otherwise prohibited by law for the purpose of obtaining funds for the appropriations herein provided. Such tax shall be an ad valorem tax on all property subject to the levy and shall constitute a lien on such property.

Section 11. (a) The Board shall install and maintain a modern and efficient system of accounting and keep financial records, and shall publish in a paper of general circulation in the county, bi-annually a statement of its financial affairs. The Board may use the finance department of the city of the first class as its accounting and disbursing agency, which work shall be done by the city finance department without compensation from the Board.

(b) The Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Comptroller and Inspector of such city, and the County Auditor of such county shall have the right to inspect the Board's financial records at all times, or to make audits thereof upon request of the legislative body of the city of the first class, the direction of the fiscal court, or the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

(c) In the event of the dissolution of the Board for any reason, unexpended funds in its hands at the time of such dissolution shall be repaid to the city of the first class and the county of the city of the first class in the same ratio as it was received by the Board from said city and county, to become part of the general funds of such city and county.

Section 12. When the Board is created as provided in this Act, the Fiscal Court of the County and the legislative body of the city shall make provision for the transfer of em-

ployees to said Board from its constituent departments, boards or other organizations, but said transfer shall not be accomplished in such a fashion as to interfere with the Board's general authority to ascertain and determine what employees it needs. In authorizing and directing the transfer of employees to the Board, the city and the county shall make such provisions for the operation of Civil Service as will accord with the provisions of Section 8.

Section 13. This Act shall be liberally construed to accomplish its purpose of securing the economy and efficiency of a combined city and county public welfare department and the legislative intent is hereby expressed that if any clause, phrase, provision or section of this Act, whether appearing in the Act as written or as developing in the operations under said Act, is found to be invalid, said clause, phrase, provision or section shall be deleted therefrom and the legislative intent is hereby expressed that the balance of the Act shall be enforced and used.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	Adron Doran	E. R. Hilton
F. O. Baker	G. I. Drury	Clyde S. Howard
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Forest C. Easley	Jerry F. Howell
W. G. Biggers	Eck Embry	J. J. Huff
B. J. Bonn	R. R. Ernst	Ira W. Hulette
John Y. Brown	A. H. Eversole	Paul Jonas
Chas. W. Burnley	M. B. Gilligan	L. H. Jones
Alex. H. Calvert	Otto W. Goff	G. O. Kirkpatrick
W. K. Coleman	R. M. Hall	Edgar Kitchen
Fred Creasey	C. L. Hammonds	Homer E. Losey
L. A. Demumbrun	Harold G. Helm	A. L. Love

Ed Marcum	Louis T. Peniston	E. L. Thompson
F. G. Marquette	Sylvester Phillips	Ray G. Tipton
E. H. Martin	L. W. Preston	E. N. Todd
W. E. McClure	Wade H. Riley	Walter L. Trivette
Harry L. Moore	Kelse H. Risner	S. J. Wagner
J. L. Moore	Amos Runyan	Harry F. Walters
J. Lee Moore	Forrest Smith	Lyle H. Webb
Fred Morgan	W. R. Smith	W. W. Webster
Joe T. Morgan	E. A. Spencer	Geo. J. Weining
E. C. Mullins	Paul J. Stapleton	Rodney Whitlow
Rodes K. Myers	Geo. W. Steinford	John Wilborn
Joe E. Nunn	L. S. Stephens	—68

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 182. An Act relating to non-resident nurseries.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Subsection (2) of Section 249.060 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

(2) Every nonresident nursery and every agent, dealers or seller of trees, representing nonresident nurseries or dealers shall annually file credentials with the State Entomologist. These credentials shall include the name of nurseries, nurserymen or other persons represented. If these credentials are satisfactory to the State Entomologist, the director and the commissioner, the State Entomologist shall issue the license.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	Clyde S. Howard	Sylvester Phillips
F. O. Baker	Jerry F. Howell	L. W. Preston
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	J. J. Huff	Wade H. Riley
W. G. Biggers	Ira W. Hulette	Kelse H. Risner
B. J. Bonn	Paul Jonas	Amos Runyan
John Y. Brown	L. H. Jones	Forrest Smith
Chas. W. Burnley	G. O. Kirkpatrick	W. R. Smith
Alex. H. Calvert	Edgar Kitchen	E. A. Spencer
W. K. Coleman	Homer E. Losey	Paul J. Stapleton
Fred Creasey	A. L. Love	Geo. W. Steinford
L. A. Demumbrun	Ed Marcum	L. S. Stephens
Adron Doran	F. G. Marquette	E. L. Thompson
G. I. Drury	E. H. Martin	Ray G. Tipton
Forest C. Easley	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
Eck Embry	Harry L. Moore	Walter L. Trivette
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	S. J. Wagner
A. H. Eversole	J. Lee Moore	Harry F. Walters
M. B. Gilligan	Fred Morgan	Lyle H. Webb
Otto W. Goff	Joe T. Morgan	W. W. Webster
R. M. Hall	E. C. Mullins	Geo. J. Weining
C. L. Hammonds	Rodes K. Myers	Rodney Whitlow
Harold G. Helm	Joe E. Nunn	John Wilborn
E. R. Hilton	Louis T. Peniston	—68

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 184. An Act relating to the number and compensation of deputies of Circuit Court Clerks.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

That Section 28.300 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes be repealed, amended and reenacted to read as follows:

Deputy Clerks in counties containing a population of 75,000 or more.

(1) In each County containing a population of 75,000 or more, the number of deputies allowed to Circuit Clerks and County Clerks, and the compensation allowed to each deputy, shall be fixed as provided in subsections (2), (3), (4) and (5) of this section, by an order entered upon the order book of the Circuit Court and County Court, and signed by a majority of the judges of said Courts. A certified copy of the order, and of any subsequent changes made therein, shall, as soon as entered, be forwarded to the Department of Finance.

(2) In Counties containing a population of 75,000 or more and up to 90,000, the salary of the chief deputy circuit court clerk shall be fixed at a reasonable amount not exceeding $2,500 per annum, and the salaries of the other deputy circuit clerks shall be fixed at a reasonable amount not exceeding $2,000 per annum.

In counties containing a population of 90,000 or more and up to 200,000, the salary of the chief deputy circuit court clerk shall be fixed at a reasonable amount not exceeding $3,000 per annum, and the salaries of the other deputy circuit court clerks shall be fixed at a reasonable amount not exceeding $2,000 per annum.

In counties having a population of 200,000 or over the salary of the chief deputy circuit court clerk shall be fixed at a reasonable amount not exceeding $3,250 a year, and the salary of one deputy circuit court clerk who shall act as cashier shall be fixed at a reasonable amount not exceeding $2,750 a year, and the salaries of those deputy circuit court clerks who shall be assigned to perform duties as deputy clerks for a

particular Division of the circuit court rather than general office duties, shall be fixed at a reasonable amount not exceeding $2,500 a year, and the salary of each of the other deputies in the office of the circuit court clerk shall be fixed at a reasonable amount not exceeding $2,000 a year.

(3) In Counties containing a population of 75,000 or more and up to 90,000, the salaries of the first four deputy county clerks shall be fixed at reasonable amounts, which need not be the same, and none of which shall exceed $2,500 per annum. The salaries of each of the other deputy county clerks in such counties shall be fixed at a reasonable amount not exceeding $2,000 per annum.

(4) In counties containing a population of 90,000 or more and up to 200,000, the salaries of the first four county clerks shall be fixed at reasonable amounts, which need not be the same, and none of which shall exceed $3,000 per annum. The salaries of each of the other deputy county clerks in such counties shall be fixed at a reasonable amount not exceeding $2,000 per annum.

(5) In counties having a population of 200,000 or over the salaries of the first four deputy county clerks shall be fixed at a reasonable amount not exceeding $3,000 a year and the salary of each of the other deputies in the office of the county clerk shall be fixed at a reasonable amount not exceeding $2,000 a year.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	W. G. Biggers	Chas. W. Burnley
F. O. Baker	B. J. Bonn	Alex. H. Calvert
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	John Y. Brown	W. K. Coleman

Fred Creasey	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Kelse H. Risner
L. A. Demumbrun	Edgar Kitchen	Amos Runyan
Adron Doran	Homer E. Losey	Forrest Smith
G. I. Drury	A. L. Love	W. R. Smith
Forest C. Easley	Ed Marcum	E. A. Spencer
Eck Embry	F. G. Marquette	Paul J. Stapleton
R. R. Ernst	E. H. Martin	Geo. W. Steinford
A. H. Eversole	W. E. McClure	L. S. Stephens
M. B. Gilligan	Harry L. Moore	E. L. Thompson
Otto W. Goff	J. L. Moore	Ray G. Tipton
R. M. Hall	J. Lee Moore	E. N. Todd
C. L. Hammonds	Fred Morgan	Walter L. Trivette
Harold G. Helm	Joe T. Morgan	S. J. Wagner
E. R. Hilton	E. C. Mullins	Harry F. Walters
Clyde S. Howard	Rodes K. Myers	Lyle H. Webb
Jerry F. Howell	Joe E. Nunn	W. W. Webster
J. J. Huff	Louis T. Peniston	Geo. J. Weining
Ira W. Hulette	Sylvester Phillips	Rodney Whitlow
Paul Jonas	L. W. Preston	John Wilborn
L. H. Jones	Wade H. Riley	—68

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 187. An Act authorizing counties and cities to condemn land for flood control.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

§ 1. Whenever in the opinion of the fiscal court of any county the title to or any interest in real property within the county is needed for the purposes of flood control and the

fiscal court cannot acquire such property by agreement with the owners thereof, whether by reason of disagreement as to the price or by reason of any other cause, the fiscal court shall adopt a resolution setting forth the foregoing facts and ordering the condemnation of the required property, giving a general description thereof, together with the names of the owners thereof where they are known to the fiscal court, and directing the county attorney to institute the proceedings. The condemnation proceedings may be had in the county court under the procedure prescribed in KRS 416.110, or may be had in the circuit court under the procedure prescribed in KRS 416.120, the selection as to which procedure to be followed being made by the fiscal court in the resolution ordering the condemnation.

§ 2. The legislative body of any city shall have the same power to condemn real property, lying within or without the corporate limits of the city, for flood control purposes, as is given to the fiscal court of a county by section 1 of this Act. The condemnation proceedings shall be instituted and prosecuted by the city attorney.

§ 3. This Act is intended to constitute an alternate method of acquiring property for flood control purposes, in addition to, and not as a substitute for, any other method authorized by law.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	B. J. Bonn	W. K. Coleman
F. O. Baker	John Y. Brown	Fred Creasey
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Chas. W. Burnley	L. A. Demumbrun
W. G. Biggers	Alex. H. Calvert	Adron Doran

G. I. Drury	Homer E. Losey	Amos Runyan
Forest C. Easley	A. L. Love	Forrest Smith
Eck Embry	Ed Marcum	W. R. Smith
R. R. Ernst	F. G. Marquette	E. A. Spencer
A. H. Eversole	E. H. Martin	Paul J. Stapleton
M. B. Gilligan	W. E. McClure	Geo. W. Steinford
Otto W. Goff	Harry L. Moore	L. S. Stephens
R. M. Hall	J. L. Moore	E. L. Thompson
C. L. Hammonds	J. Lee Moore	Ray G. Tipton
Harold G. Helm	Fred Morgan	E. N. Todd
E. R. Hilton	Joe T. Morgan	Walter L. Trivette
Clyde S. Howard	E. C. Mullins	S. J. Wagner
Jerry F. Howell	Rodes K. Myers	Harry F. Walters
J. J. Huff	Joe E. Nunn	Lyle H. Webb
Ira W. Hulette	Louis T. Peniston	W. W. Webster
Paul Jonas	Sylvester Phillips	Geo. J. Weining
L. H. Jones	L. W. Preston	Rodney Whitlow
G. O. Kirkpatrick	Wade H. Riley	John Wilborn
Edgar Kitchen	Kelse H. Risner	—68

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 196. An Act relating to the city-county board of health for cities of the first class.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 212.380 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes of 1944 is amended to read as follows:

(1) The board shall be composed of seven members, two of whom shall be the mayor of the city and the county judge

of the county, as members ex-officio, and five of whom shall be appointed by the joint action of the mayor and the county judge. Each appointive member shall be not less than thirty years of age, intelligent and discreet, and shall have been a continuous resident of the county for at least two years prior to the date of his appointment. At least one of the appointive members must be a licensed pharmacist, and not more than three of the appointive members may be physicians. All appointive members shall be eligible for reappointment.

(2) In the event none of the appointive members of the board heretofore appointed pursuant to chapter 41 of the Acts of 1942 is a licensed pharmacist, the term of the member appointed to succeed the member whose term expired June 30, 1943, shall be terminated on June 30, 1946, and a licensed pharmacist shall be appointed to the board in place of such member, to serve for a term ending June 30, 1950. At the expiration of such term, and every four years thereafter, a licensed pharmacist shall be appointed to the board, to serve for a term of four years and until his successor is appointed and qualified. The two members of the board appointed to succeed the members whose terms expired on June 30, 1944, and the two members appointed to succeed the members whose terms expired on June 30, 1945, shall serve until the expiration of their terms, and thereupon, and every four years thereafter, two members shall be appointed to serve for terms of four years and until their successors are appointed and qualified.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	F. H. Bassett, Jr.	B. J. Bonn
F. O. Baker	W. G. Biggers	John Y. Brown

Chas. W. Burnley	Paul Jonas	Wade H. Riley
Alex. H. Calvert	L. H. Jones	Kelse H. Risner
W. K. Coleman	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Amos Runyan
Fred Creasey	Edgar Kitchen	Forrest Smith
L. A. Demumbrun	Homer E. Losey	W. R. Smith
Adron Doran	A. L. Love	E. A. Spencer
G. I. Drury	Ed Marcum	Paul J. Stapleton
Forest C. Easley	F. G. Marquette	Geo. W. Steinford
Eck Embry	E. H. Martin	L. S. Stephens
R. R. Ernst	W. E. McClure	E. L. Thompson
A. H. Eversole	Harry L. Moore	Ray G. Tipton
M. B. Gilligan	J. L. Moore	E. N. Todd
Otto W. Goff	J. Lee Moore	Walter L. Trivette
R. M. Hall	Fred Morgan	S. J. Wagner
C. L. Hammonds	Joe T. Morgan	Harry F. Walters
Harold G. Helm	E. C. Mullins	Lyle H. Webb
E. R. Hilton	Rodes K. Myers	W. W. Webster
Clyde S. Howard	Joe E. Nunn	Geo. J. Weining
Jerry F. Howell	Louis T. Peniston	Rodney Whitlow
J. J. Huff	Sylvester Phillips	John Wilborn
Ira W. Hulette	L. W. Preston	—68

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 204. An Act to provide for planning, establishment etc. of service roads.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

SECTION 1. Declaration of policy—The legislature hereby finds, determines, and declares that this act is neces-

sary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, and for the promotion of the general welfare.

SECTION 2. Definition of a limited-access facility—For the purpose of this act, a limited-access facility is defined as a highway or street especially designed for through traffic, and over, from or to which owners or occupants of abutting land or other persons have no right or easement or only a limited right or easement of access, light, air, or view by reason of the fact that their property abuts upon such limited-access facility or for any other reason. Such highways or streets may be parkways, from which trucks, busses, and other commercial vehicles shall be excluded; or they may be freeways open to use by all customary forms of street and highway traffic.

SECTION 3. Authority to establish limited-access facilities—The highway authorities of the State, counties, cities, towns, and villages, acting alone or in cooperation, with each other or with any Federal, State, or local agency or any other State having authority to participate in the construction and maintenance of highways, are hereby authorized to plan, designate, establish, regulate, vacate, alter, improve, maintain, and provide limited-access facilities for public use wherever such authority or authorities are of the opinion that traffic conditions, present or future, will justify such special facilities: Provided, That within cities and villages such authority shall be subject to such municipal consent as may be provided by law. Said highway authorities of the State, counties, cities, villages, and towns, in addition to the specific powers granted in this act, shall also have and may exercise, relative to limited-access facilities, any and all additional authority now or hereafter vested in them relative to highways or streets within their respective jurisdictions. Said units may regulate, restrict, or prohibit the use of such limited-access facilities by the various classes of vehicles or traffic in a manner consistent with section 2 of this act.

SECTION 4. Design of limited-access facility—The highway authorities of the State, county, city, town, and

village are authorized to so design any limited-access facility and to so regulate, restrict, or prohibit access as to best serve the traffic for which such facility is intended; and its determination of such design shall be final. In this connection such highway authorities are authorized to divide and separate any limited-access facility into separate roadways by the construction of raised curbings, central dividing sections, or other physical separations, or by designating such separate roadways by signs, markers, stripes, and the proper lane for such traffic by appropriate signs, markers, stripes, and other devices. No person shall have any right of ingress or egress to, from or across limited-access facilities to or from abutting lands, except at such designated points at which access may be permitted, upon such terms and conditions as may be specified from time to time.

SECTION 5. Acquisition of property and property rights—For the purposes of this act, the highway authorities of the State, county, city, town, or village may acquire private or public property and property rights for limited-access facilities and service roads, including rights of access, air, view, and light, by gift, devise, purchase, or condemnation in the same manner as such units are now or hereafter may be authorized by law to acquire such property or property rights in connection with highways and streets within their respective jurisdiction. All property rights acquired under the provisions of this act shall be in fee simple. In connection with the acquisition of property or property rights for any limited-access facility or portion thereof, or service road in connection therewith, the State, county, city, town, or village highway authority may, in its discretion, acquire an entire lot, block, or tract of land, if by so doing, the interests of the public will be best served, even though said entire lot, block, or tract is not immediately needed for the right-of-way proper.

SECTION 6. Preference of condemnation cases—Court proceedings necessary to acquire property or property rights for purposes of this act shall take precedence over all other

causes not involving the public interest in all courts, to the end that the provision of limited-access facilities may be expedited.

SECTION 7. New and existing facilities; grade-crossing eliminations—The highway authority of the State, county, city, town, or village may designate and establish limited-access highways as new and additional facilities or may designate and establish an existing street or highway as included within a limited-access facility. The State or any of its subdivisions shall have authority to provide for the elimination of intersections at grade of limited-access facilities with existing State and county roads, and city and town or village streets, by grade separation or service road, or by closing off such roads and streets at the right-of-way boundary line of such limited-access facility; and after the establishment of any limited-access facility, no highway or street which is not part of said facility shall intersect the same at grade. No city, town, or village street, county or State highway or other public way shall be opened into or connected with any such limited-access facility without the consent and previous approval of the highway authority in the State, county, city, town, or village having jurisdiction over such limited-access facility. Such consent and approval shall be given only if the public interest shall be served thereby.

SECTION 8. Authority of local units to consent—The highway authorities of the State, city, county, town, or village are authorized to enter into agreements with each other, or with the Federal Government, respecting the financing, planning, establishment, improvement, maintenance, use, regulation, or vacation of limited-access facilities or other public ways in their respective jurisdictions, to facilitate the purposes of this act.

SECTION 9. Local service roads—In connection with the development of any limited-access facility the State, county, city, town, or village highway authorities are authorized to plan, designate, establish, use, regulate, alter, improve, maintain, and vacate local service roads and streets or to designate as local service roads and streets any existing road

or street, and to exercise jurisdiction over service roads in the same manner as is authorized over limited-access facilities under the terms of this act, if in their opinion such local service roads and streets are necessary or desirable. Such local service roads or streets shall be of appropriate design, and shall be separated from the limited-access facility proper by means of all devices designated as necessary or desirable by the proper authority.

SECTION 10. Unlawful use of limited-access facilities; penalties—It is unlawful for any person (1) to drive a vehicle over, upon, or across any curb, central dividing section or other separation or dividing line on limited-access facilities; (2) to make a left turn or a semicircular or U-turn except through an opening provided for that purpose in the dividing curb section, separation or line; (3) to drive any vehicle except in the proper lane provided for that purpose and in the proper direction and to the right of the central dividing curb, separation section, or line; (4) to drive any vehicle into the limited-access facility from a local service road except through an opening provided for that purpose in the dividing curb, or dividing section or dividing line which separates such service road from the limited-access facility proper. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon arrest and conviction therefor, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars ($5.00) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100.00), or by imprisonment in the city or county jail for not less than 5 days nor more than 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 11. Severability—If any section, provision, or clause of this act shall be declared invalid or inapplicable to any person or circumstance such invalidity or inapplicability shall not be construed to affect the portions not so held or persons or circumstances not so affected. All laws or portions of laws inconsistent with the policy and provisions of this act are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency in its application to limited-access facilities provided for in this act.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	Clyde S. Howard	Sylvester Phillips
F. O. Baker	Jerry F. Howell	L. W. Preston
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	J. J. Huff	Wade H. Riley
W. G. Biggers	Ira W. Hulette	Kelse H. Risner
B. J. Bonn	Paul Jonas	Amos Runyan
John Y. Brown	L. H. Jones	Forrest Smith
Chas. W. Burnley	G. O. Kirkpatrick	W. R. Smith
Alex. H. Calvert	Edgar Kitchen	E. A. Spencer
W. K. Coleman	Homer E. Losey	Paul J. Stapleton
Fred Creasey	A. L. Love	Geo. W. Steinford
L. A. Demumbrun	Ed Marcum	L. S. Stephens
Adron Doran	F. G. Marquette	E. L. Thompson
G. I. Drury	E. H. Martin	Ray G. Tipton
Forest C. Easley	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
Eck Embry	Harry L. Moore	Walter L. Trivette
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	S. J. Wagner
A. H. Eversole	J. Lee Moore	Harry F. Walters
M. B. Gilligan	Fred Morgan	Lyle H. Webb
Otto W. Goff	Joe T. Morgan	W. W. Webster
R. M. Hall	E. C. Mullins	Geo. J. Weining
C. L. Hammonds	Rodes K. Myers	Rodney Whitlow
Harold G. Helm	Joe E. Nunn	John Wilborn
E. R. Hilton	Louis T. Peniston	—68

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 207. An Act relating to fire departments in cities of the 3rd and 4th class.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

§ 1. In cities of the third class, the city legislative body may by ordinance provide that members of the fire department shall receive a period of twenty-four consecutive hours off duty in each period of fourteen days, in addition to receiving twenty-four hours off duty in each period of forty-eight hours, except in cases of extraordinary emergency.

§ 2. In cities of the fourth class, the city legislative body may by ordinance provide that members of the fire department shall receive a period of twenty-four consecutive hours off duty in each period of fourteen days, in addition to receiving twenty-four hours off duty in each period of forty-eight hours, except in cases of extraordinary emergency.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	Adron Doran	E. R. Hilton
F. O. Baker	G. I. Drury	Clyde S. Howard
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Forest C. Easley	Jerry F. Howell
W. G. Biggers	Eck Embry	J. J. Huff
B. J. Bonn	R. R. Ernst	Ira W. Hulette
John Y. Brown	A. H. Eversole	Paul Jonas
Chas. W. Burnley	M. B. Gilligan	L. H. Jones
Alex. H. Calvert	Otto W. Goff	G. O. Kirkpatrick
W. K. Coleman	R. M. Hall	Edgar Kitchen
Fred Creasey	C. L. Hammonds	Homer E. Losey
L. A. Demumbrun	Harold G. Helm	A. L. Love

Ed Marcum	Louis T. Peniston	E. L. Thompson
F. G. Marquette	Sylvester Phillips	Ray G. Tipton
E. H. Martin	L. W. Preston	E. N. Todd
W. E. McClure	Wade H. Riley	Walter L. Trivette
Harry L. Moore	Kelse H. Risner	S. J. Wagner
J. L. Moore	Amos Runyan	Harry F. Walters
J. Lee Moore	Forrest Smith	Lyle H. Webb
Fred Morgan	W. R. Smith	W. W. Webster
Joe T. Morgan	E. A. Spencer	Geo. J. Weining
E. C. Mullins	Paul J. Stapleton	Rodney Whitlow
Rodes K. Myers	Geo. W. Steinford	John Wilborn
Joe E. Nunn	L. S. Stephens	—68

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 214. An Act authorizing fiscal courts in counties containing 2nd class cities to pay stenographers of county judges.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 25.310 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

The stenographer shall continue to receive the salary now fixed by law and paid out of the county levy; provided, however, that such salary may be increased or decreased to the amount fixed by the county judge by written recommendation to the fiscal court of the county, which recommendation shall become effective upon its approval by resolution of the fiscal court. In counties other than those containing a city of the first class the salary shall not exceed $1500.00 per annum, except that in counties containing cities of the second class the salary paid to the stenographer to the county judge shall not exceed the sum of $2400.00 per annum.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	Clyde S. Howard	Sylvester Phillips
F. O. Baker	Jerry F. Howell	L. W. Preston
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	J. J. Huff	Wade H. Riley
W. G. Biggers	Ira W. Hulette	Kelse H. Risner
B. J. Bonn	Paul Jonas	Amos Runyan
John Y. Brown	L. H. Jones	Forrest Smith
Chas. W. Burnley	G. O. Kirkpatrick	W. R. Smith
Alex. H. Calvert	Edgar Kitchen	E. A. Spencer
W. K. Coleman	Homer E. Losey	Paul J. Stapleton
Fred Creasey	A. L. Love	Geo. W. Steinford
L. A. Demumbrun	Ed Marcum	L. S. Stephens
Adron Doran	F. G. Marquette	E. L. Thompson
G. I. Drury	E. H. Martin	Ray G. Tipton
Forest C. Easley	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
Eck Embry	Harry L. Moore	Walter L. Trivette
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	S. J. Wagner
A. H. Eversole	J. Lee Moore	Harry F. Walters
M. B. Gilligan	Fred Morgan	Lyle H. Webb
Otto W. Goff	Joe T. Morgan	W. W. Webster
R. M. Hall	E. C. Mullins	Geo. J. Weining
C. L. Hammonds	Rodes K. Myers	Rodney Whitlow
Harold G. Helm	Joe E. Nunn	John Wilborn
E. R. Hilton	Louis T. Peniston	—68

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 224. An Act to provide for remodeling grounds of the State Penitentiary at Frankfort.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Sec. 1. The Division of Purchases and Public Properties of the Department of Finance shall cause to be rehabilitated, remodeled and renovated, so as to be suitable for use for office purposes, the structure, located upon the grounds formerly occupied by the state penitentiary in the City of Frankfort, which was used as an entrance building to the penitentiary and which is known as the "Towers." The work shall be done in such a way as to preserve the architectural design of the exterior of the structure. The Division of Purchases and Public Properties shall also cause to be removed the stone wall extending along Holmes Street upon such grounds, and shall cause to be removed all stone, rubbish and debris from such grounds, and place the grounds in a neat and attractive condition.

Sec. 2. Upon completion of the renovation of the "towers," the Division of Purchases and Public Properties shall allot office space therein to the Division of Parks of the Department of Conservation and to other state agencies to the extent space is available. The Division of Purchases and Public Properties shall be responsible for the custody, management, maintenance and operation of the building the same as other state office buildings.

Sec. 3. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, there is hereby appropriated to the Division of Purchases and Public Properties, out of the General Expenditure Fund in the State Treasury, as of the effective date of this Act, the sum of $25,000. Any part of said sum not expended or encumbered prior to June 30, 1946, shall not lapse to the General Expenditure Fund, but shall remain available

for expenditure for the purposes of this Act during the fiscal years 1946-1947 and 1947-1948.

Sec. 4. Whereas, present condition of the structures and grounds formerly occupied by the state penitentiary in Frankfort constitutes a danger to public health and safety, and results in an economic waste, an emergency is declared to exist and this Act shall take effect upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	E. R. Hilton	Joe E. Nunn
F. O. Baker	Clyde S. Howard	Louis T. Peniston
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Jerry F. Howell	Sylvester Phillips
W. G. Biggers	J. J. Huff	L. W. Preston
B. J. Bonn	Ira W. Hulette	Wade H. Riley
John Y. Brown	Paul Jonas	Kelse H. Risner
Chas. W. Burnley	L. H. Jones	Amos Runyan
Alex. H. Calvert	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Forrest Smith
W. K. Coleman	Edgar Kitchen	W. R. Smith
Fred Creasey	Homer E. Losey	E. A. Spencer
L. A. Demumbrun	Ed Marcum	Paul J. Stapleton
Adron Doran	F. G. Marquette	L. S. Stephens
G. I. Drury	E. H. Martin	E. L. Thompson
Forest C. Easley	W. E. McClure	Ray G. Tipton
Eck Embry	Harry L. Moore	E. N. Todd
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	Walter L. Trivette
A. H. Eversole	J. Lee Moore	Harry F. Walters
M. B. Gilligan	Fred Morgan	Lyle H. Webb
Otto W. Goff	Joe T. Morgan	Geo. J. Weining
R. M. Hall	E. C. Mullins	Rodney Whitlow
C. L. Hammonds	Rodes K. Myers	John Wilborn
Harold G. Helm		

—64

Those who voted in the negative were—

A. L. Love S. J. Wagner W. W. Webster
Geo. W. Steinford —4

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 227. An Act relating to cities of the fifth class.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

In the discretion of the city council, a city of the fifth class may by ordinance provide for the consolidation of the offices of clerk and treasurer. If this is done, the city council may appoint a clerk-treasurer for a term of two years, subject to removal at the pleasure of the council, and fix his compensation. He shall give bond in a sum fixed by ordinance, the bond to be approved by the city council and filed with the mayor.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays beng taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	W. G. Biggers	Chas. W. Burnley
F. O. Baker	B. J. Bonn	Alex H. Calvert
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	John Y. Brown	W. K. Coleman

Fred Creasey	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Kelse H. Risner
L. A. Demumbrun	Edgar Kitchen	Amos Runyan
Adron Doran	Homer E. Losey	Forrest Smith
G. I. Drury	A. L. Love	W. R. Smith
Forest C. Easley	Ed Marcum	E. A. Spencer
Eck Embry	F. G. Marquette	Paul J. Stapleton
R. R. Ernst	E. H. Martin	Geo. W. Steinford
A. H. Eversole	W. E. McClure	L. S. Stephens
M. B. Gilligan	Harry L. Moore	E. L. Thompson
Otto W. Goff	J. L. Moore	Ray G. Tipton
R. M. Hall	J. Lee Moore	E. N. Todd
C. L. Hammonds	Fred Morgan	Walter L. Trivette
Harold G. Helm	Joe T. Morgan	S. J. Wagner
E. R. Hilton	E. C. Mullins	Harry F. Walters
Clyde S. Howard	Rodes K. Myers	Lyle H. Webb
Jerry F. Howell	Joe E. Nunn	W. W. Webster
J. J. Huff	Louis T. Peniston	Geo. J. Weining
Ira W. Hulette	Sylvester Phillips	Rodney Whitlow
Paul Jonas	L. W. Preston	John Wilborn
L. H. Jones	Wade H. Riley	—68

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 238. An Act relating to the issuance of interest bearing warrants to cities of the 4th class.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Municipal corporations of the fourth class in the Commonwealth of Kentucky which own and operate municipal electric power plants or water works are authorized to issue interest bearing warrants in payment for extensions and im-

provements to said electric power plants or water works. Said warrants shall bear interest at not more than 4½% and be due not more than five (5) years from date. They shall be payable only out of the income from the operation of said electric power plants or water works.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	Clyde S. Howard	Sylvester Phillips
F. O. Baker	Jerry F. Howell	L. W. Preston
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	J. J. Huff	Wade H. Riley
W. G. Biggers	Ira W. Hulette	Kelse H. Risner
B. J. Bonn	Paul Jonas	Amos Runyan
John Y. Brown	L. H. Jones	Forrest Smith
Chas. W. Burnley	G. O. Kirkpatrick	W. R. Smith
Alex H. Calvert	Edgar Kitchen	E. A. Spencer
W. K. Coleman	Homer E. Losey	Paul J. Stapleton
Fred Creasey	A. L. Love	Geo. W. Steinford
L. A. Demumbrun	Ed Marcum	L. S. Stephens
Adron Doran	F. G. Marquette	E. L. Thompson
G. I. Drury	E. H. Martin	Ray G. Tipton
Forest C. Easley	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
Eck Embry	Harry L. Moore	Walter L. Trivette
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	S. J. Wagner
A. H. Eversole	J. Lee Moore	Harry F. Walters
M. B. Gilligan	Fred Morgan	Lyle H. Webb
Otto W. Goff	Joe T. Morgan	W. W. Webster
R. M. Hall	E. C. Mullins	Geo. J. Weining
C. L. Hammonds	Rodes K. Myers	Rodney Whitlow
Harold G. Helm	Joe E. Nunn	John Wilborn
E. R. Hilton	Louis T. Peniston	—68

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 255. An Act relating to alcoholic beverages control.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 241.170 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

(1) The city administrator in each city of the first class, and such investigators and clerks as are deemed necessary for the proper conduct of his office, shall be appointed by the mayor. The city administrator in each city of the first class, and his investigators, shall have full police powers of peace officers, and their jurisdiction shall be coextensive with such city. They may inspect any premises where alcoholic beverages are manufactured, sold, stored or otherwise trafficked in, without first obtaining a search warrant.

(2) The city administrator in each city of the second or third class shall be appointed by the city manager, if there is one. If there is no city manager, the city administrator shall be appointed by the mayor.

(3) No person shall be a city administrator, an investigator, or an employe of the city under the supervision of the city administrator, who would be disqualified to be a member of the board under KRS 241.100.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	Clyde S. Howard	Sylvester Phillips
F. O. Baker	Jerry F. Howell	L. W. Preston
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	J. J. Huff	Wade H. Riley
W. G. Biggers	Ira W. Hulette	Kelse H. Risner
B. J. Bonn	Paul Jonas	Amos Runyan
John Y. Brown	L. H. Jones	Forrest Smith
Chas. W. Burnley	G. O. Kirkpatrick	W. R. Smith
Alex H. Calvert	Edgar Kitchen	E. A. Spencer
W. K. Coleman	Homer E. Losey	Paul J. Stapleton
Fred Creasey	A. L. Love	Geo. W. Steinford
L. A. Demumbrun	Ed Marcum	L. S. Stephens
Adron Doran	F. G. Marquette	E. L. Thompson
G. I. Drury	E. H. Martin	Ray G. Tipton
Forest C. Easley	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
Eck Embry	Harry L. Moore	Walter L. Trivette
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	S. J. Wagner
A. H. Eversole	J. Lee Moore	Harry F. Walters
M. B. Gilligan	Fred Morgan	Lyle H. Webb
Otto W. Goff	Joe T. Morgan	W. W. Webster
R. M. Hall	E. C. Mullins	Geo. J. Weining
C. L. Hammonds	Rodes K. Myers	Rodney Whitlow
Harold G. Helm	Joe E. Nunn	John Wilborn
E. R. Hilton	Louis T. Peniston	—68

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 260. An Act relating to alcoholic beverages.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Subsection (1) of Section 243.230 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes of 1944 is amended to read as follows:

(1) Licenses to sell distilled spirits and wine by the drink for consumption on the premises located within cities of the first, second or third class, or elsewhere in counties containing a city of the first, second or third class if those counties maintain an adequate police force under KRS 70.540 to 70.570 and KRS 70.150 to 70.170, or for premises located in any county upon property which is owned by a county containing a city of the first, second or third class.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	R. M. Hall	J. L. Moore
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	C. L. Hammonds	J. Lee Moore
W. G. Biggers	Harold G. Helm	Fred Morgan
B. J. Bonn	E. R. Hilton	Joe T. Morgan
John Y. Brown	Clyde S. Howard	E. C. Mullins
Chas. W. Burnley	Jerry F. Howell	Rodes K. Myers
Alex. H. Calvert	J. J. Huff	Joe E. Nunn
W. K. Coleman	Ira W. Hulette	Sylvester Phillips
Fred Creasey	Paul Jonas	Wade H. Riley
L. A. Demumbrun	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Kelse H. Risner
Adron Doran	Edgar Kitchen	Amos Runyan
G. I. Drury	Homer E. Losey	Forrest Smith
Forest C. Easley	A. L. Love	W. R. Smith
Eck Embry	Ed Marcum	E. A. Spencer
R. R. Ernst	F. G. Marquette	Paul J. Stapleton
A. H. Eversole	E. H. Martin	Geo. W. Steinford
M. B. Gilligan	W. E. McClure	L. S. Stephens
Otto W. Goff	Harry L. Moore	E. L. Thompson

Ray G. Tipton	Harry F. Walters	Geo. J. Weining
Walter L. Trivette	Lyle H. Webb	Rodney Whitlow
S. J. Wagner	W. W. Webster	John Wilborn

—63

Those who voted in the negative were—

F. O. Baker	Louis T. Peniston	E. N. Todd
L. H. Jones	L. W. Preston	

—5

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

Mr. Whitlow moved that the Rules of this House be suspended for the purpose of introducing a resolution.

Said motion was agreed to.

Thereupon the following resolution was introduced by Mr. Whitlow, viz.:

H. Res. 120. Resolution expressing the appreciation of the General Assembly to Colonel Matt Winn, etc.

Said resolution is as follows, viz.:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

THAT the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky takes this means of expressing its sincere appreciation to Colonel Matt Winn and the Kentucky Jockey Club for their generosity in making available Churchill Downs for the Kentucky State Fair in the years 1944 and 1945.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives is directed to send a copy of this resolution to Colonel Matt Winn and to the Kentucky Jockey Club.

Said resolution was adopted.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that resolutions heretofore passed by the Senate and concurred in by the House and delivered to the Governor had been returned by the Governor at the request of the Senate and the Senate herewith returns said resolutions to the House with the request that said resolutions be reconsidered, amended and adopted, as amended.

Said resolutions are as follows, viz.:

S. Res. 14, S. Res. 16, S. Res. 17, S. Res. 21, S. Res. 23 and S. Res. 32.

Thereupon Mr. Howell of the Committee on Rules moved that the Journal of the House be expunged as to the enrollment and signature of the Speaker of the House to said above named resolutions.

Said motion was agreed to.

Thereupon Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said resolutions were adopted, be reconsidered.

Said motion was agreed to.

Thereafter such reconsideration, the House took up for consideration resolution entitled:

S. Res. 14. Resolution authorizing Jerry Hall to sue the Commonwealth.

(For resolution see Journal of March 7)

Mr. Howell offered the following amendment to said resolution, viz.:

Amend S. Res. 14 by striking out the words "General Fund" in line 12, page 1 and substituting the words "Road Fund".

Said amendment was agreed to.

Said resolution was then passed, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

F. O. Baker	C. L. Hammonds	Rodes K. Myers
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Harold G. Helm	Louis T. Peniston
W. G. Biggers	E. R. Hilton	L. W. Preston
B. J. Bonn	Clyde S. Howard	Wade H. Riley
J. C. Bradley	Maurice Howard	Kelse H. Risner
John Y. Brown	Jerry F. Howell	Amos Runyan
Chas. W. Burnley	J. J. Huff	Luther Slusher
Alex. H. Calvert	Ira W. Hulette	Forrest Smith
W. K. Coleman	W. H. Hunt	W. R. Smith
Fred Creasey	Paul Jonas	Paul J. Stapleton
L. A. Demumbrun	B. F. Kincaid	Geo. W. Steinford
E. R. Denny	G. O. Kirkpatrick	L. S. Stephens
Adron Doran	Edgar Kitchen	E. L. Thompson
G. I. Drury	A. L. Love	Ray G. Tipton
Forest C. Easley	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	Walter L. Trivette
A. H. Eversole	J. Lee Moore	S. J. Wagner
Tom Gilliam	Fred Morgan	Harry F. Walters
M. B. Gilligan	Joe T. Morgan	W. W. Webster
Otto W. Goff	E. C. Mullins	John Wilborn

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Resolved that the title thereof be as amended.

The House took up for consideration a resolution entitled:

H. Res. 16. Resolution authorizing J. H. Webb to sue the Commonwealth.

(For resolution see House Journal of March 7)

Mr. Howell offered the following amendment to said resolution, viz.:

Amend S. Res. 16 on page 1, line 12 by striking out the words "General Fund" and substituting the words "Road Fund".

Said amendment was agreed to.

Said resolution was then passed, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

F. O. Baker	C. L. Hammonds	Rodes K. Myers
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Harold G. Helm	Louis T. Peniston
W. G. Biggers	E. R. Hilton	L. W. Preston
B. J. Bonn	Clyde S. Howard	Wade H. Riley
J. C. Bradley	Maurice Howard	Kelse H. Risner
John Y. Brown	Jerry F. Howell	Amos Runyan
Chas. W. Burnley	J. J. Huff	Luther Slusher
Alex. H. Calvert	Ira W. Hulette	Forrest Smith
W. K. Coleman	W. H. Hunt	W. R. Smith
Fred Creasey	Paul Jonas	Paul J. Stapleton
L. A. Demumbrun	B. F. Kincaid	Geo. W. Steinford
E. R. Denny	G. O. Kirkpatrick	L. S. Stephens
Adron Doran	Edgar Kitchen	E. L. Thompson
G. I. Drury	A. L. Love	Ray G. Tipton
Forest C. Easley	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	Walter L. Trivette
A. H. Eversole	J. Lee Moore	S. J. Wagner
Tom Gilliam	Fred Morgan	Harry F. Walters
M. B. Gilligan	Joe T. Morgan	W. W. Webster
Otto W. Goff	E. C. Mullins	John Wilborn

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Resolved that the title thereof be as amended.

The House took up for consideration a resolution entitled:

S. Res. 17. Resolution authorizing Wendell Webb to sue the Commonwealth.

(For resolution see House Journal of March 7)

Mr. Howell offered the following amendment to said resolution, viz.:

Amend S. Res. 17 on page 1, line 12, by striking out the words "General Fund" and substituting the words "Road Fund".

Said amendment was agreed to.

Said resolution was then passed, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

F. O. Baker	C. L. Hammonds	Rodes K. Myers
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Harold G. Helm	Louis T. Peniston
W. G. Biggers	E. R. Hilton	L. W. Preston
B. J. Bonn	Clyde S. Howard	Wade H. Riley
J. C. Bradley	Maurice Howard	Kelse H. Risner
John Y. Brown	Jerry F. Howell	Amos Runyan
Chas. W. Burnley	J. J. Huff	Luther Slusher
Alex. H. Calvert	Ira W. Hulette	Forrest Smith
W. K. Coleman	W. H. Hunt	W. R. Smith
Fred Creasey	Paul Jonas	Paul J. Stapleton
L. A. Demumbrun	B. F. Kincaid	Geo. W. Steinford
E. R. Denny	G. O. Kirkpatrick	L. S. Stephens
Adron Doran	Edgar Kitchen	E. L. Thompson
G. I. Drury	A. L. Love	Ray G. Tipton
Forest C. Easley	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
Eck Embry	J. L. Moore	Walter L. Trivette
A. H. Eversole	J. Lee Moore	S. J. Wagner
Tom Gilliam	Fred Morgan	Harry F. Walters
M. B. Gilligan	Joe T. Morgan	W. W. Webster
Otto W. Goff	E. C. Mullins	John Wilborn

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Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The House took up for consideration a resolution entitled:

S. Res. 21. Resolution authorizing Bud Burkhart to sue the Commonwealth.

(For resolution see Journal of March 7)

Mr. Howell offered the following amendment to said resolution, viz.:

Amend S. Res. 21 on page 2, line 8 by striking the word "Highway" and substituting the word "Road".

Said amendment was agreed to.

Said resolution was then passed, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

F. O. Baker	C. L. Hammonds	Rodes K. Myers
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Harold G. Helm	Louis T. Peniston
W. G. Biggers	E. R. Hilton	L. W. Preston
B. J. Bonn	Clyde S. Howard	Wade H. Riley
J. C. Bradley	Maurice Howard	Kelse H. Risner
John Y. Brown	Jerry F. Howell	Amos Runyan
Chas. W. Burnley	J. J. Huff	Luther Slusher
Alex. H. Calvert	Ira W. Hulette	Forrest Smith
W. K. Coleman	W. H. Hunt	W. R. Smith
Fred Creasey	Paul Jonas	Paul J. Stapleton
L. A. Demumbrun	B. F. Kincaid	Geo. W. Steinford
E. R. Denny	G. O. Kirkpatrick	L. S. Stephens
Adron Doran	Edgar Kitchen	E. L. Thompson
G. I. Drury	A. L. Love	Ray G. Tipton
Forest C. Easley	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	Walter L. Trivette
A. H. Eversole	J. Lee Moore	S. J. Wagner
Tom Gilliam	Fred Morgan	Harry F. Walters
M. B. Gilligan	Joe T. Morgan	W. W. Webster
Otto W. Goff	E. C. Mullins	John Wilborn

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Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The House took up for consideration a resolution entitled:

S. Res. 23. Resolution authorizing Clifford C. Alexander to sue the Commonwealth.

(For resolution see Journal of March 7)

Mr. Howell offered the following amendment to said resolution, viz.:

Amend S. Res. 23 on page 2, line 18 by striking out the words "General Fund" and substituting therefor the words "Road Fund".

Said amendment was agreed to.

Said resolution was then passed, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

F. O. Baker	C. L. Hammonds	Rodes K. Myers
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Harold G. Helm	Louis T. Peniston
W. G. Biggers	E. R. Hilton	L. W. Preston
B. J. Bonn	Clyde S. Howard	Wade H. Riley
J. C. Bradley	Maurice Howard	Kelse H. Risner
John Y. Brown	Jerry F. Howell	Amos Runyan
Chas. W. Burnley	J. J. Huff	Luther Slusher
Alex. H. Calvert	Ira W. Hulette	Forrest Smith
W. K. Coleman	W. H. Hunt	W. R. Smith
Fred Creasey	Paul Jonas	Paul J. Stapleton
L. A. Demumbrun	B. F. Kincaid	Geo. W. Steinford
E. R. Denny	G. O. Kirkpatrick	L. S. Stephens
Adron Doran	Edgar Kitchen	E. L. Thompson
G. I. Drury	A. L. Love	Ray G. Tipton
Forest C. Easley	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	Walter L. Trivette
A. H. Eversole	J. Lee Moore	S. J. Wagner
Tom Gilliam	Fred Morgan	Harry F. Walters
M. B. Gilligan	Joe T. Morgan	W. W. Webster
Otto W. Goff	E. C. Mullins	John Wilborn

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Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The House took up for consideration a resolution entitled:

S. Res. 32. Resolution authorizing Oscar H. Forster to sue the Commonwealth.

(For resolution see Journal of March 7)

Mr. Howell offered the following amendment to said resolution, viz.:

Amend S. Res. 32 on page 2, line 13, by striking out the words "General Fund" and substituting the words "Road Fund".

Said amendment was agreed to.

Said resolution was then passed, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

F. O. Baker	C. L. Hammonds	Rodes K. Myers
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Harold G. Helm	Louis T. Peniston
W. G. Biggers	E. R. Hilton	L. W. Preston
B. J. Bonn	Clyde S. Howard	Wade H. Riley
J. C. Bradley	Maurice Howard	Kelse H. Risner
John Y. Brown	Jerry F. Howell	Amos Runyan
Chas. W. Burnley	J. J. Huff	Luther Slusher
Alex. H. Calvert	Ira W. Hulette	Forrest Smith
W. K. Coleman	W. H. Hunt	W. R. Smith
Fred Creasey	Paul Jonas	Paul J. Stapleton
L. A. Demumbrun	B. F. Kincaid	Geo. W. Steinford
E. R. Denny	G. O. Kirkpatrick	L. S. Stephens
Adrorr Doran	Edgar Kitchen	E. L. Thompson
G. I. Drury	A. L. Love	Ray G. Tipton
Forest C. Easley	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	Walter L. Trivette
A. H. Eversole	J. Lee Moore	S. J. Wagner
Tom Gilliam	Fred Morgan	Harry F. Walters
M. B. Gilligan	Joe T. Morgan	W. W. Webster
Otto W. Goff	E. C. Mullins	John Wilborn

—60

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the records in the Journal of the House show that said resolutions were duly signed by the Speaker of the House, and that said resolutions, as amended, were returned to the Senate where they originated.

Said motion was agreed to.

Ordered that the Chief Clerk report the action of the House to the Senate.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that the Senate had reconsidered and passed a bill which originated in this House, entitled:

H. B. 397. An Act relating to classified service under the Merit System in cities of the first class.

The objections and veto of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding.

Ordered that the Chief Clerk deliver said bill to the Secretary of State.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that the Senate had receded from an amendment No. 2 previously adopted by the Senate to a bill which originated in the House and in which the House refused to concur, entitled:

H. B. 41. An Act relating to the classification of cities.

(For bill and amendment No. 2 see Journal of March 18)

And has reconsidered and passed said bill.

Ordered that said bill be delivered to the Enrolling Clerk of this House.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that they had passed a bill which originated in this House entitled:

H. B. 4. An Act relating to execution of the death sentence.

With amendments thereto as proposed and adopted by the Senate.

Ordered that said bill with Senate amendments thereto be placed on the Clerk's Desk.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that they had passed bills which originated in this House, entitled:

H. B. 515. An Act authorizing the State Board of Education to accept, on behalf of the Commonwealth, a conveyance of the properties of the Lincoln Institute.

H. B. 344. An Act relating to the condemnation of real property by counties.

H. Res. 96. Resolution providing payment of a claim to Milton T. Whitworth.

H. Res. 63. Resolution for payment of claim to Mrs. Maude Bailey.

H. B. 58. An Act making it an offense to board and lodge children under sixteen.

H. B. 159. An Act relating to Workmen's Compensation.

H. B. 171. An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of non-profit medical service plan corporations.

H. B. 180. An Act relating to the purgation of voters.

H. B. 181. An Act relating to cities.

H. B. 182. An Act relating to revenue and taxation.

H. B. 193. An Act changing the terms of the Circuit Court in 23rd Judicial District.

H. B. 211. An Act relating to compensation for city officers of cities of fifth class.

H. B. 352. An Act relating to deputy clerks.

H. B. 486. An Act relating to the licensing of motor vehicle operators.

H. B. 491. An Act relating to construction of war memorials.

H. B. 507. An Act providing for the distribution of school equalization fund.

Ordered that said bills and resolutions be delivered to the Enrolling Clerk of this House.

Mr. Runyon of the Committee on Enrollment to which the same had been referred, reported that they had examined and found to be correctly enrolled a resolution and bills of the following titles, viz.:

H. Res. 73. Resolution authorizing Harry Savage to sue the Commonwealth.

H. B. 168. An Act relating to civil service employees in cities of 2nd and 3rd classes.

H. B. 263. An Act authorizing circuit judges in counties containing cities of 2nd class to appoint secretary to master commissioners.

H. B. 325. An Act relating to stenographers to Commonwealth's Attorneys.

H. B. 336. An Act relating to sheriffs.

H. B. 344. An Act relating to the condemnation of real property by counties.

H. B. 405. An Act relating to teachers' retirement.

H. B. 515. An Act relating to Statute Board of Education, authorizing acceptance of Lincoln Institute.

Thereupon all other business was suspended, said bills and resolution were read at length and compared in open session and found to be correctly enrolled, and thereupon the Speaker, in open session and in the presence of the House affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered that the Enrolling Clerk of this House deliver said bills and resolution to the Senate.

After a time the Enrolling Clerk aforesaid delivered the original and enrolled copies of said bills and resolution, duly signed by the President of the Senate, into the possession of the Chief Clerk of this House.

Ordered that the Chief Clerk deliver said bills and resolution to the Governor.

After a time the Chief Clerk reported that he had discharged that duty.

Mr. Howell of the Committee on Rules, moved that the transcript of evidence taken by the Committee heretofore appointed by the Speaker to investigate the mining disaster of Straight Creek Mine be spread upon the Journal.

Said motion was agreed to.

Said transcript is as follows, viz.:

In the matter of an investigation by a special committee appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Honorable Harry Lee Waterfield, under authority of House Resolution No..... into the explosion at the Straight Creek Coal Company.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Jerry F. Howell, Chairman
John Y. Brown, Vice-Chairman
Harry K. Lowman, Secretary
Jack Bingham
Frank H. Bassett, Jr.
Amos Runyan
Homer E. Losey
Henry J. Giles

DATE OF HEARING

February 4, 5, 6, 7, 1946

at

Frankfort, Kentucky

The following witnesses were heard and they testified as follows after their respective names.

The meeting was opened by Chairman Jerry F. Howell in stating the following:

"The purpose of this hearing is for the committee to get as much information as possible to report to the Committee on Mines and Mining changes in the mining laws so as to prevent disasters from happening in the future".

The first witness, Charlie Lingar, deposes and says:

Interrogation by Mr. Howell:

Q. 1. Please state your name.
A. Charlie Lingar.

Q. 2. Please tell the committee your story in your own way about what happened at the disaster at the Straight Creek Coal Company mine.

A. All I know about it is that morning we went in —we were on one section and another crew on another section

—our crew was made up of nine men—and we had not gotten to the working section when a loud thunder came, a quick jar which addled me and knocked me deaf and I couldn't see good. I kinda felt crazy. We was in a cross in our section. These other five fellows saw it start. We had started out and they had gone ahead of us and they ran into this smoke and fumes and ran out to meet us and I said, "Boys, we will have to get out somewhere up here". We went through some holes to hit the main airway and get outside. When we got to the hole it had done fell in. We went into No. 1 crossing and found a hole where the air was coming out and stayed there awhile and write up a sign that there were nine men in here and set it up and long up somewheres about noon we go out to the mouth of 5 ledge on the main and looked around and it was smoky and hot out there, and we came back and then all the rest of the boys went out to look, and a couple of men went out and wrote a sign saying "Nine men in here". We stayed there until late in the evening of the 26th, and long up in the evening we decided to try to come out. We started out and got to 4 Left. Mr. Hatfield went with us and took a spell and we took him back. We were all about dead and weak, and crowded in behind the door for some few minutes, and then crowded up in the brattice until Thursday, evening, the 27th.

Q. 3. This happened on the morning of the 26th?

A. Yes, sir. There was a fellow in our bunch by name of Tom McQueen. We thought he was about dead. We worked on him and he got to feeling better. A fellor by name of Philpot took a spell. By that time we smelled a bad scent —don't know what it was, fumes or bad air or what—but we was all getting pretty weak and couldn't walk. We got to looking to see how the current was, and saw a current of air blowing a spider web. We got up, got Mr. Philpott up and went about 50 or 100 feet above there. The air was a little better there. We'd all been together working and we decided we'd sit down there and die together. It was time for prayer and we all prayed before we went out. That's all I remember until about 1 o'clock in the morning of the 28th, when sometime on Friday I woke up in the Pineville hospital.

Q. 4. Some of the men were weak before the 27th. How do you account for that?

A. About half way up the air was hot and below that it was cold. Mr. McQueen would rare back and get air. He got too much hot air. We would lay there and freeze and then would get up and stir around.

Q. 5. This scent you spoke of, what was it?

A. Afterdamp.

Q. 6. How were the safety conditions in this mine?

A. They were mighty bad. The air had not been ventilated. We could get no further than 5 Left, the section we were working on.

Q. 7. How were the condition of the brattices?

A. Was very good on the main line. On the crossings not so good.

Q. 8. How was the insulation in the motors?

A. Very good, sir.

Q. 9. In your mind, could you arrive at the cause of that explosion. Is there any other thing to cause that explosion, like shooting a pistol, a match being struck, etc.?

A. Yes, sir. That could have caused it?

Q. 10. What kind of lamps do you use?

A. Battery lamps.

Q. 11. Do you have safety lamps?

A. Yes sir.

Q. 12. Had the mine been rock dusted?

A. No, sir.

Q. 13. Was there any collection of coal dust there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 14. Was anything ever done about that?

A. No, sir.

Q. 15. Have you ever had a fire boss since you have been working there?

A. No, sir.

Q. 16. How long have you been working at this mine?

A. I have been working there for fourteen years.

Q. 17. How old are you now?

A. 30 years old.

Q. 18. You started to work when you were sixteen?

A. 15. I missed a year working in that mine.

Q. 19. Do you remember last January 26 when the mining inspector was down there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 20. At that time, did you have a fire boss on?

A. No, sir.

Q. 21. And one has not been put on since?

A. No, sir.

Q. 22. Do you have any second opening to this mine?

A. No, sir.

Q. 23. You had one but it was filled in with slate?

A. Yes, sir. It was all filled in.

Q. 24. You did try to find a second opening?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 25. Do you know whether or not it was filled in that morning by the blast?

A. It had been that way for sometime.

Q. 26. As to the air in the mine, how far back from the face of the mine was it?

A. On the second section there was plenty from the outside, but at 6 Left where we were, the air wasn't good.

Q. 27. How long have you had safety lamps there?

A. For a couple of years.

Q. 28. Mr. Lingar, did you have a gun that morning?

A. One, yes, sir.

Q. 29. Do you know whether or not the other boys had a gun?

A. I think not.

Q. 30. Do you know whether or not any guns were brought out on those rescued?

A. No. I don't think so.

Q. 31. Did you boys know that at the time the mine inspector was there, he discovered gas in the mine?

A. Yes, sir. I heerd him talking to the Superintendent. As long as you could keep air there was no danger.

Q. 32. Was there any discussion on putting on a fire boss?

A. No, sir.

Q. 33. That was never done?

A. No, sir.

Q. 34. Your electric wires were not guarded and contacted the roof several places, did they not?

A. No, they were not guarded. Nothing more than at the mouth of the entry.

Q. 35. On the rows, was there a clearance along the sides?

A. Very well.

Q. 36. They would not clear a man?

A. No, sir.

Q. 37. Your break-throughs, how far apart were they?

A. Supposed to be fifty feet along the main entry. They were supposed to have been fifty feet apart.

Q. 38. How far apart were they?

A. Supposed to have been fifty feet apart.

Q. 39. I notice that the mine report says the break-throughs were not a legal distance. Is that correct?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 40. How would you boys happen to carry pistols?

A. I had a little ruckus about the first of December. Some fellow in the commissary opened a knife and I had no protection . . .

Q. 41. I don't mean a personal reason. It has been reported that seven pistols were found on men, and there was a rule about taking a pistol with you, was there not?

A. They said it would be safe for me to pack one.

Q. 42. Do you remember when the federal inspector inspected the mine?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 43. Do you know anything about him reporting it to be a gaseous mine?

A. Yes, sir. I beleve I heerd him say something about finding some gas but not much.

Q. 44. Do you know anything about how far the air does not reach—which part of the mine?

A. Yes, sir. The main section that we were on was what they call Nine Rye, but to 16 Rye, there was a shortage of air there.

Q. 45. All the lamps were safety lamps and the explosion could not have been set by them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 46. Do you know of any rules about carrying matches on you or about smoking?

A. No, sir. They all smoked.

Q. 47. Had the management ever reported to you men that the mine had been found to be a gassy mine?

A. No, sir.

Q. 48. As an old coal miner, that if the mine were gassy, you know that the mine would have been dangerous?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 49. Were not most of the miners old, experienced coal men?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 50. They would have known that striking a match or shooting a pistol would have blown the mine up?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 51. The wires were not protected, were they? Have you seen them shortcircuit?

A. Yes, sir. Off of the poles of the motor.

Q. 52. So that could have set the gas off?

A. Yes, sir.

INTERROGATION BY MR. JOHN Y. BROWN

Q. 53. Do you know what the job of a fire boss is?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 54. Tell the committee what the fire boss's job is.

A. He is supposed to go in before the main trip in the morning and come out thirty minutes before they go in, and if he finds it isn't safe, he reports it and they don't go to work until it is safe, and if it is safe, he reports it.

Q. 55. He comes out thirty minutes before the main trip?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 56. If he finds gas in the mine, he calls off the main trip?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 57. If this fire boss had been on the job and had been doing his duty that day, what would he have said?

A. He would have found the mine gassy.

Q. 58. The main trip would have been called off and there would have been no loss of life?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 59. Do you know how the fire boss inspects?

A. No, sir. But the fire boss is supposed to be an experienced man who knows how to inspect for gas.

Q. 60. Did Mr. Bailey inspect this mine in January, 1945, about a year before the disaster?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 61. Had he inspected the mine before that time?

A. I don't know him but the superintendent told me who he was when he was there last year.

Q. 62. Has the condition he found in January been improved after that?

A. The only thing I saw that he done, was what they call #1 crossing on 6 Left, he found a right smart of gas about 150 feet behind, and he stopped work there until they put an air brattice up. And then they started the working place back up.

INTERROGATION BY MR. HOWELL.

Q. 63. Do you recall having a mine fire in May and where it was?

A. Yes, sir. It was on the same section at that time I was working at but I wasn't there. The superintendent said it was a right bad fire.

Q. 64. Do you know whether or not it was the same place that they found gas in January?

A. Yes, sir. Gas was found in both sections.

INTERROGATION BY MR. BROWN:

Q. 65. The mine inspector said they found was at #1 off of 6 Left. Was that where the fire was?

A. No, sir. It was on 5 Left.

Q. 66. The fire was on #1 Left off of 6 Left?

A. No, sir. The fire was in #2 off of 5 Left.

Q. 67. Do you know Bailey, the inspector?

A. No sir. I haven't seen him but a couple of times, the superintendent told me who he was.

INTERROGATION BY MR. LOWMAN:

Q. 68. Was much dust hauled out of the mine?

A. Yes, sir. In the very worst places but not very often.

Q. 69. Had any attempts been made to make a new escapeway after the January inspection?

A. I heerd some talk going around about it, but for some cause they never did start working on it.

Q. 70. Mr. Lingar, you know that that mine was kind of a risk to go into, didn't you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 71. How long had it been a risk?

A. I couldn't say.

Q. 72. Possibly for a couple of years?

A. Longer, I would say. Around four years.

Q. 73. Had your men requested that any correction to be made?

A. No, not exactly.

INTERROGATION BY MR. BROWN:

Q. 74. Is that the closest mine to where you live?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 75. Do you know whether or not they carried any protection for men in the mine?

A. When I went to work, a man in the office had me to sign a compensation book before I could go to work.

Q. 76. Any men collected any compensation there?

A. Yes, sir, a few men.

Q. 77. Tell us what your interpretation of compensation is.

A. He said I was signing a compensation book and that if I got killed that my family would draw some money, and if I was crippled, I would draw some money. The bookkeeper told me this. I have worked twenty-seven years and and ain't signed up in the last seven years. Everytime you go back to work, you have to sign it.

Q. 78. Is Mr. Lewis owner of the mine?

A. I have been told he is the owner. He owns one and leases two more.

INTERROGATION BY MR. LOWMAN:

Q. 79. In May last year when you had the fire, what was the general rumor as to the cause of it?

A. The fire appeared to have come from a big lot of cable. They dragged the cable in place and the night men left the nip on, and that morning when they started the fire, the cable blowed and this started the fire.

INTERROGATION BY MR. BROWN:

Q. 80. I notice the report shows that the motor was without headlights on it. Is this true?

A. No, sir. I think it was no doubt but what they had headlights on them.

Q. 81. Do you have any further statements you wish to make?

A. No, sir.

* * * * *

Witness, Huey Miller, deposes and says---

INTERROGATION BY MR. HOWELL:

Q. 1. What is your full name?

A. Huey Miller.

Q. 2. You heard the testimony of Mr. Lingar. We would like to hear your story in your own way.

A. Well, I can tell it but it would be the same story he told. I was with him.

Q. 3. What do you do?

A. Brakeman on motor.

Q. 4. Do you have anything you would like to add?

A. No, sir. Everything he told is true.

Q. 5. After the Inspector made his investigation in January, do you know of any changes the company made to comply with the safety rules?

A. No, only he put more air in the mine.

Q. 6. About the second escape way, do you know anything about it?

A. No, I know nothing about that.

Q. 7. How long have you worked there?

A. Sixteen years. I started when I was fourteen years old.

Q. 8. Do you know whether or not it was a practice for men to carry pistols with them when working?

A. No, sir.

Q. 9. But some did carry them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 10. Did you hear both the federal and state mine inspectors say that they found the mine to be gaseous?

A. That Bailey was there. I heerd him say he found gas in 6 Left.

Q. 11. You heard him report that to the management.

A. Yes, sir. The Superintendent told me.

Q. 12. Did you have any rules about carrying matches or smoking in the mines?

A. No, sir.

Q. 13. As an old coal miner, you know that would be dangerous?

A. Yes, sir. It was dangerous all right.

Q. 14. The management had not instructed the men not to do this?

A. No, sir.

Q. 15. Was there any coal dust in the mine?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 16. Any coal dust at the time of the explosion?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 17. As an experienced coal miner, tell us whether or not it is dangerous for coal dust to accumulate in the mine?

A. Yes sir. It would be mighty dangerous.

Q. 18. Do you know anything about mixed coal dust and rock dust, how dangerous is it?

A. No, sir. I would think that rock dust would keep it down and from an explosion.

INTERROGATION BY MR. BROWN:

Q. 19. Since you have been working there, have you seen a fire boss?

A. No, sir.

Q. 20. If you had a fire boss there that morning, and had he done his job, there would have been more live men, would there not?

A. Yes, sir.

INTERROGATION BY MR. HOWELL:

Q. 21. As to this fire that had in May, do you know the exact location of it?

A. No, sir, I don't.

Q. 22. You said the air was better than it had been. Did they install a new fan and new brattices?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 23. Did you get any air after the explosion?

A. No, sir.

Q. 24. When did you notice you were not getting any air?

A. It was sometime up in Thursday. We were trying to get through up to sometime Wednesday and found a little air coming through and we went out to the entry and wrote a note saying, "Nine men alive."

Q. 25. Were you conscious when you were rescued?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 26. Could you walk?

A. No, sir. I was just conscious.

Q. 27. Do you have any other statements you wish to make?

A. No, sir.

* * * * *

Witness, McKinley Leath, deposes and says—

INTERROGATION BY MR. HOWELL:

Q. 1. Please state your full name.

A. McKinley Leath.

Q. 2. You have heard the story of the men preceding you. Is there anything more you would like to add?

A. Yes, there is. I will start in as the other boys did. We went in that morning the explosion happened—we were in 5 Left, the explosion was in 6 Left below us seven or eight hundred feet. I don't know Bailey, but I believe he was the one—Bailey comes to this mine and comes inside. I worked as a Unit Loader and he stopped us from our work. He went ahead to tell us about the danger we were in. Don't you fellows fire another here in this mine today, he said. We asked why or what we must do. He said, "Make your shift." That must have been something like about a

year ago. At that time I worked at the house. After Mr. Bailey left, the men got me to call them together. We gathered up and took a vote on whether or not to go back to work. The vote carried to work, so we worked. The Superintendent was there and said, "Kin, don't fool with my men, we need the coal." "I will have this dust moved and rock dusted." I said, "Will you do that, Earl?" and he said, "Yes, I will have that done." He only moved a pile or two of dust and that was all. The mine was in bad shape, dust and gas all mixed up. It just exploded, that's all.

Q. 3. Do you have any opinion as to the cause of the explosion?

A. I think it was gas and dust mixed. Along the main lines it was all rolled up.

Q. 4. They made no effort to clean it up? Dust was piled on both sides?

A. Yes, sir. It was piled up on both sides.

INTERROGATION BY MR. BROWN:

Q. 1. You spoke of your conference with your men the day that the mine inspector was there and told you not to go back to work. You say Mr. Lewis told you to go back to work and he would have the mine cleaned?

A. Yes, sir. That is right.

Q. 2. Mr. Earl Lewis is the owner of the mine?

A. No, he is the son of the man who owns the mine.

Q. 3. He said for you to not keep the men out?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 4. How would you shoot your coal?

A. We shot our own coal.

Q. 5. What would you use?

A. Monabelle was used.

Q. 6. Could the explosion have been caused by a shot?

A. No one had gotten to their working places. They smoked all the time. It could have been caused by that or by the motor.

G. 7. How long have you worked at this mine?

A. I have worked at that mine two years. I have been at all these mines for seven years.

Q. 8. Have you ever worked where they had a fire boss?

A. No, sir.

Q. 9. Do you know what the job of fire boss is?

A. Yes, sir. He is to inspect the mine for gas before the men go in each morning.

Q. 10. Do you know what black damp is?

A. No, sir, but I have heerd of it.

Q. 11. Had you heard the report that there was black damp in that mine?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 12. If you had a fire boss and if he had inspected the mine that morning, would that fire boss have discovered gas and would not there be more live men?

A. I think so if he went in before the men.

Q. 13. Had you noticed whether or not there was any second escapeway in that mine?

A. No, sir. We didn't find any. All had fell in.

Q. 14. Did you know that in January of last year it was in that same condition?

A. Yes, sir. I heerd it since then.

Q. 15. Since January, did the management make any attempt to clean out the escapeway?

A. No, sir. He did not.

Q. 16. Was there ever any attempt made to rock dust it?

A. No, sir.

Q. 17. As an experienced coal miner, can you tell this committee what happens when the coal dust is not rock dusted?

A. I think that when dust is gathered that way, that the rock dust would hold it down. The dust would get dry and cause an explosion.

Q. 18. You have known for sometime that this was a gassy mine?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 19. Did the management ever tell you not to light a match in the mine?

A. On the morning of the fire, that whole entry was full of smoke, so they called the men out—I went home and

changed my clothes and came back up to the store, and Lewis said there was a little gas on the walls and if you ever struck a match to let the fan blow awhile before you do it.

Q. 20. Did you pay any attention as to whether or not there was any clearance for a man along the tracks when they ran the motor?

A. No, sir, there wasn't. I have been hit, but only that one time.

Q. 21. Did you know that the mine inspector reported that there was no clearance there in the passageways?

A. There was none at all.

Q. 22. Was any attempt ever made after January to improve the condition of the air?

A. Nothing. They did install a new fan, though.

Q. 23. There were nine pistols found on the men that were rescued. Was it a practice for men to carry pistols in the mine?

A. I know nothing about that except Mr. Lewis said they took two off of me but that were a mistake.

Q. 24. Were you conscious when you were rescued?

A. Yes, sir. Lottie Sanders had two pistols on him.

Q. 25. What kind of fans did they install?

A. 'Spect they were six or seven foot fans.

Q. 26. Can you tell us how they operate?

A. They pull one way and push the other.

Q. 27. Do you know where the air did not reach?

A. At the end, it could not have reached there. We got very good air where we worked.

Q. 28. Then it would be possible that some places about a mile from the fans the air would not circulate?

A. It didn't six or seven hundred feet at 6 Left.

Q. 29. How far back in there were you?

A. Two and one-half miles. At 6 Left or further down.

Q. 30. How far from your working place did you ride on the man trip?

A. We rode right up to the place.

Q. 31. Your main trip would take you that far?

A. We rode down by motor and would pull on down the rest of the way.

Q. 32. What was your job?

A. Loading coal.

Q. 33. Did you ever see a motor without headlights?

A. Yes, sir. Lots had none on.

Q. 34. Do you know anything about any safety rules?

A. They would break them up so bad, though.

Q. 35. Would it not be a dangerous thing for a motor to be operating without headlinghts?

A. Yes, sir. They should be on them.

Q. 36. Do you have any rules about walking in and out of the mine?

A. No, sir.

Q. 37. Could you start walking out if you got through before the man trip?

A. Yes, sir. You could walk out when you got through.

Q. 38. If there was no clearance there, what would you do?

A. You would have to pull up as far as you could to get out of the way.

Q. 39. You have worked in other mines, have you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 40. Do you know whether or not other mines have passageways for clearance for the men?

A. They were supposed to have a clearance. This place is in awful bad shape.

Q. 41. What was Mr. Earl Lewis' job?

A. He was superintendent.

Q. 42. What qualifications does he have?

A. Sir?

Q. 43. Was he qualified for his job?

A. He was just a young fellow. I don't know what qualifications he had.

Q. 44. Did he have a certificate?

A. I think so.

Q. 45. Who helped Mr. Lewis get his mine papers?

A. I heerd a fellow by name of Fish helped him.

Q. 46. After January 26, were they moving 260 cars of dust a week?

A. No, sir. They weren't moving it.

Q. 47. Does not the mine foreman have to take an examination before getting a certificate?

Q. 48. What is the man's name who is foreman?

A. Fish.

Q. 49. Did you shoot your own coal?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 50. What would you use?

A. We would use coal dust.

Q. 51. Did they furnish clay?

A. Once in a while.

Q. 52. It is much safer to use clay, isn't it?

A. Yes, sir, it is.

Q. 53. Don't you know that each time you shoot off monabelle it is dangerous?

A. Yes, sir. Now and then we would have a little clay. About two or three weeks we would have some. We would go a week or so without clay.

Q. 54. That was true all over the mine?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 55. How many children do you have?

A. Nine.

Q. 56. Do you know how many children are left fatherless because of this explosion?

A. Something over a hundred, I believe.

Q. 57. If there had been a fire boss, and he had done his duty, there would have been no work that day, would there?

A. Yes, sir. There has never been a fire boss at that mine.

INTERROGATION BY MR. HOWELL:

Q. 58. What is your understanding about compensation?

A. I signed up for it seven years ago. I thought it was for compensation. You would have to sign it if you wanted your wife and children to get anything off you if you were killed.

Q. 59. Do you have any hopes of getting any compensation?

A. No, sir. I won't say as to whether I have or not.

Q. 60. Have any men been killed there before?

A. Not since I have been there. One got two legs cut off. He drew some compensation for that.

Q. 61. Was any money taken from your salary for compensation?

A. I don't know. I don't believe anything is taken off for compensation. I will show you men a statement we have to sign before going to work.

INTERROGATION BY MR. BROWN:

Q. 62. I notice here you have a dollar for burial fund. That is for the union burial fund? Don't you know that is illegal?

A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. 63. Here are two items listed as taxes, what is that for?

A. I don't know, sir.

Q. 64. I assume that is for Social Security, that is withholding tax. Do you know anything about the Court of Appeals holding a decision from a constitutional amendment that it is not compulsory for these coal companys to carry compensation for you men?

A. No, sir.

Q. 65. How do you account for the fact that the man whose leg was cut off received compensation?

A. Mr. Lewis gave him his check. He got about a a month ago.

Q. 66. That was Mr. Lewis' personal check?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 67. Are there any other statements you wish to make?

A. No, sir.

INTERROGATION BY MR. BINGHAM:

Q. 68. Would they take any powder in on the main trip?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 69. Was any powder taken in on the trip that morning?

A. I don't know. I wasn't on the last trip. I have have taken it with me. I called attention to that fact several weeks ago that it was dangerous.

Q. 70. Are you secretary of the union there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 71. Do you have any other statements you wish to add?

A. No, sir.

* * * * *

The witness, William Branstutter, deposes and says—

INTERROGATION BY MR. HOWELL:

Q. 1. What is your full name?

A. William Branstutter.

Q. 2. Would you care to tell your story of what happened?

A. They pretty well described it. That air business—what they are going by is a spider web. It must have been their breathing that caused that.

Q. 3. Do you know anything about an attempt to make a second escapeway from that mine?

A. Yes, sir. It had been going on for seven or eight months, but nothing was ever done.

Q. 4. What work did you do?

A. I worked up on a conveyor line.

Q. 5. After the inspection in January, do you know of any changes that were made by the management for the safety of the mine?

A. No, sir. I couldn't tell any difference. They did install a new fan and brattices.

Q. 6. Nothing was done about rock dusting?

A. No, sir.

Q. 7. Do you know anything about any rules regarding carrying pistols in the mine?

A. No, sir.

Q. 8. Had the management ever warned you men that it was dangerous?

A. Yes, sir, after the fire. He told us to blow the fan for awhile before striking a match.

Q. 9. There has not been a fire boss there since you have been working there?

A. No, sir.

Q. 10. How long have you been working there?

A. A little over nine years.

Q. 11. And no fire boss was ever employed there?

A. No, sir.

Q. 12. Would not have more men's lives been saved had there been a fire boss there that morning?

A. Yes, sir. More men would have been alive.

Q. 13. There was no rule about striking a match in the mine?

A. No, sir.

Q. 14. Was this a smoky mine?

A. Yes, sir. During the vacation they stopped the fans and they only run when we were inside working.

Q. 15. How long were you off during your vacation?

A. From Saturday till the 26th.

Q. 16. This was Christmas vacation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 17. You were off about three days?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 18. And no fans were running during that time?

A. No, sir. The outside fans were shut down all of that time.

Q. 19. Could much gas have gathered during that time?

A. Yes, sir. A lot could have gathered.

Q. 20. What is your opinion as to the cause of the explosion?

A. Gas. Someone struck a match or a defective wire could have caused it to go off.

Q. 21. Isn't that a drift mine?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 22. How many days had that mine been closed down before the explosion that morning?

A. Three days.

Q. 23. That was during the holidays?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 24. It had not been inspected before you went back to work?

A. No, sir.

Q. 25. What is your job?

A. Run a conveyor on a coal cutting machine.

Q. 26. That runs a mine shaft?
A. Yes, sir.

INTERROGATION BY MR. BROWN:

Q. 27. Do you know whether or not the passageways are cleared?
A. Very few. Some men have been hit there.
Q. 28. Did you ever load any coal?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. 29. What would you shoot the coal with?
A. We would use black powder.
Q. 30. How would you tamp it?
A. I tamped it with coal dust.
Q. 31. How long have you worked in the mines?
A. For thirteen years.
Q. 32. Have you seen any of the fellows shoot with monabelle?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. 33. Do you consider that to be a safe practice?
A. No, sir.
Q. 34. If they did not have clay, they would shoot with coal dust?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. 35. It is the manager's job to furnish clay, is it not?
A. Yes, sir. They didn't pay any attention to that though until the mine was to be inspected.
Q. 36. Do you know whether or not they had any future notice that it was to be inspected?
A. I think so. We would use the clay while he was there.
Q. 37. How was the mine timbered?
A. Badly. Badly timbered.
Q. 38. Was any attention called to the management about this?
A. Very little.
Q. 39. Did you sign the compensation record?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. 40. Was it what they told you was workmen's compensation?

A. Yes, sir. I was injured and drew $15.00, this was a settlement.

Q. 41. Do you knew whether or not they had any insurance?

A. No, sir. I hurried the settlement on account of the doctor's bill.

Q. 42. There is no provision made to take care of your dependents?

A. No, sir.

Q. 43. Do you see Mr. Lewis or either of his sons here, or any of the bosses that you work for in the mine here today?

A. No, sir.

Q. 44. Do you know where Mr. Lewis lives?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 45. Would you mind taking a message to him and ask him to come here and let us hear his side of the story?

A. Yes, sir. I will take the message to him.

INTERRUPTION BY MR. LOWMAN:

Is it possible that Mr. Lewis did not receive the letter.

Q. 46. Is there anything else you wish to add?

A. No, sir.

* * * * *

Witness, Evine Philpott, deposes and says—

INTERRUPTION BY MR. HOWELL:

Q. 1. State your full name.

A. Evine Philpott.

Q. 2. You are a coal miner?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 3. Were you rescued from the Straight Creek Coal mine disaster?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 4. Have you heard the story of the other men?

A. No, sir.

Q. 5. I would like to hear your version of what happened.

A. Well, on the 26th day of January we went in to work and when we got to our working places, it hit us and made a jar and deafened me somewhat. I haven't gotten over

it yet. We all started out and it happened when we got to the mouth of 5 Left and it tore the booster out and knocked the door open. We couldn't get any further.

Q. 6. What do you do in the mine?

A. Well, I do most anything. I can't run a machine. Work on the pan shift, load a little.

Q. 7. How long have you worked there?

A. Over six years.

Q. 8. What yould you say about the safety features of the mine?

A. Well, I couldn't say it was a safe mine. We had dust and gas, but not as much as there was.

Q. 9. Is there anything else that might have caused the explosion?

A. Well, I tell you. A big heavy fall could have knocked the gas loose.

Q. 10. Do you have any opinion as to the cause of it?

A. I think a spark from the motor might have set it afire.

Q. 11. Do you know anything about the pistols the men carried?

A. No, sir. I was unconscious when I was rescued.

Q. 12. When were you rescued?

A. About 2:30 on Friday.

Q. 13. Has there ever been a fire boss since you have been working there?

A. No sir. Mr. Earl Lewis carried a safety light for awhile but not night and morning.

Q. 14. How long have you had safety lamps?

A. About five or six months—maybe seven months.

Q. 15. There was an inspection made in January, 1945, and the conditions there were reported to be very bad. What steps have been taken to correct this?

A. A few brattices were put in. They didn't get all of the way. They are still working on it.

Q. 16. Was there ever any attempt to make a new escapeway?

A. No, sir, but there was some talk about it. I really don't see how any could have been made. There was no way to get out only by the main airway.

Q. 17. You have worked for thirty years in that mine?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. 18. How many children do you have?
A. Five.
Q. 19. Do you hope to draw any compensation as a result of this tragedy?
A. I hope to.
Q. 20. Have you talked with Mr. Lewis?
A. No, sir.
Q. 21. Have you drawn any compensation from this company?
A. No, sir.
Q. 22. Did you think you would draw compensation?
A. Yes sir. I signed the compensation book.
Q. 23. Did they have compensation books at the other mines where you worked?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. 24. Has a man been killed there since you have been working there?
A. Yes, sir. Jonus Johnson. Someone told me they paid him.
Q. 25. What is the amount usually paid for compensation caused by death?
A. $30,000, I think. I don't know exactly.
Q. 26. I think that is somewhat too high a figure.

INTERROGATION BY MR. BROWN:

Q. 27. Do you know what the production per day was there?
A. Sir?
Q. 28. Do you know what the tonnage per day was there at that mine?
A. About 200 or 250 tons a day, I suppose.
Q. 29. How many men did they work there?
A. About seventy-five men, I suppose.
Q. 30. Did you ever load any coal there?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. 31. In recent years?
A. I was loading coal then. That was what I did.
Q. 32. What would you shoot with?

A. With monabelle.

Q. 33. What would you use to tamp with?

A. I used wet slack or coal dust.

Q. 34. Would you ever have any clay?

A. When Bailey come, he notified the mine to get some dirt and we used that as long as it lasted.

Q. 35. You had not been tamping with it before the inspector came?

A. No, sir.

Q. 36. The management would furnish clay if the mine inspector was there and when that batch of clay ran out, you used coal dust?

A. Yes, sir, that is right.

Q. 37. In that thirty years of experience, would you say whether or not is was dangerous to tamp with coal dust?

A. Yes, sir, it is. It is much safer to use dirt.

Q. 38. Is not coal dust more dangerous than clay?

A. Wet slack holds just like concrete.

Q. 39. What would you say about using dry slack?

A. It would be dangerous.

Q. 40. Being acquainted and familiar with the mine as you are, would you, along with these other men, consider it to be a hazardous risk coming into that mine?

A. Yes, sir. It was a risk.

Q. 41. The other men said the trolley wires were not protected. What would you say about that?

A. No, sir, they weren't.

Q. 42. Have you worked in other mines than this one?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 43. What was the difference?

A. They never had the hangers that they should have had. It was loose and too low in some places. There was danger of getting burnt.

INTERROGATION BY MR. BINGHAM:

Q. 44. You mentioned the fact that Mr. Johnson was killed. What was the nature of his accident?

A. Slate fell on him.

Q. 45. You were raised on Straight Foot?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 46. Mr. Johnson was raised on Mill Creek?

A. I don't know exactly.

Q. 47. Would you say Jonus Johnson was a boy that hadn't too much intelligence?

A. No, sir, he weren't very smart. I figured he wasn't at himself when he was killed.

Q. 48. When they hire a new man to shoot coal, do they have an instructor to teach him?

A. No, sir. They let him learn himself.

Q. 49. If an inexperienced man drilled on the solid, what would happen?

A. An experienced man wouldn't drill on solid.

Q. 50. An inexperienced man might. What would happen?

A. If he got to a solid cut, it would blow up the mine.

Q. 51. Do you have any other statements you wish to make?

A. No, sir.

* * * * *

Witness, Robert Smith, deposes and says—

INTERROGATION BY MR. BROWN:

Q. 1. State your name?

A. Robert Smith.

Q. 2. Where do you work?

A. At the Coleman Fuel Company.

Q. 3. How long have you worked as a miner?

A. For forty-five years.

Q. 4. What is your present job?

A. Loading coal.

Q. 5. Have you ever worked at the Straight Creek Coal Company?

A. No, sir.

Q. 6. What statements would you like to make to this committee?

A. We are on a work stoppage. The company doesn't carry workmen's compensation and the mine is unsafe.

Q. 7. How many men are employed there?

A. Eighty some odd.

Q. 8. How long has this work stoppage been going on?

A. It is four weeks today.

Q. 9. What conditions prevail in the mine?

A. There is dust in the mine. Have only one escapeway we can get out. There's no air. Have to go back and hunt where the air is at. Men have to get out on account of the air. It takes all day for the smoke to get out where you work.

Q. 10. How much coal do you produce a day?

A. From 3 to 600 tons a day.

Q. 11. Have any of the men worked the last four weeks?

A. No, sir.

Q. 12. Did you check to see whether or not the company carried compensation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 13. What made you make the investigation?

A. We knew it all along.

Q. 14. Did the superintendent tell you this?

A. Yes, sir, he told me voluntarily.

Q. 15. Was this after the Straight Creek Coal disaster?

A. No, sir. Before.

Q. 16. What is the man's name who told you this?

A. Coleman.

Q. 17. He is the son of Harris Coleman?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 18. What is his capacity?

A. Superintendent. We take all questions up with his son because his father is so old.

Q. 19. Did you select a man to take up questions with him?

A. We sent a committee of four and asked him whether or not he carried compensation insurance. He said he carried $100,000.00 and $10,000.00 common law insurance and he didn't owe anyone anything. We told him so far as that went it was satisfactory but he had too many loopholes and we wanted compensation.

Q. 20. Did he tell you he wasn't going to take out compensation?

A. Yes, sir. He did. He told us he definitely was not going to take out any compensation.

Q. 21. Did you take up the question of the safety of the mine with him?

A. Not on that day.

Q. 22. Did you send the committee back to him?

A. No, sir.

Q. 23. Was there any gas in that mine?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. 24. About the ventilation of the mine, what did he say?

A. He just made excuses.

Q. 25. There is no second escapeway?

A. No, sir.

Q. 26. When the mine inspector was there four or five months ago, did you see the report on the mine?

A. One, I did.

Q. 27. What was the general report?

A. He told the brattice men that they had too many curtains and not enough brattices and break-throughs and airways, and they needed more doors than what they got, and unless he made these alterations there would be little air in the mine.

Q. 28. Did he correct it?

A. No, sir.

Q. 29. Do you have a fire boss in that mine?

A. No, sir, we do not.

Q. 30. No fire boss?

A. No, sir.

Q. 31. What do you shoot your coal with?

A. Pellett powder.

Q. 32. What do you tamp the shots with?

A. Damp slack.

Q. 33. Do you have any clay?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 34. Regularly?

A. No, sir. One inspector recommended for clay to be used to tamp with. We used clay sometime ago. More

than just that one time. However, they quit bringing it into us. If we got the clay we would have to go get it ourselves.

Q. 35. Didn't they bring the clay to you?

A. They had it in piles and we had to go get our own.

Q. 36. What about rock dust?

A. No, sir. We didn't have any rock dust.

Q. 37. Would it be easy to have an explosion in that mine because of the dust?

A. Yes, sir. It would be an easy thing.

Q. 38. There is no gas in the mine?

A. Not that I know of. There is loose rock though.

Q. 39. Is it timbered?

A. No, sir.

Q. 40. Mr. John Bailey told us the owner of the Mine, Mr. Coleman wanted compensation insurance and that the men were not working and were suffering and that he wanted to do something along that line, and there is now a case pending before the Court of Appeals as to making it compulsory for Coal Operators to carry workmen's compensation insurance.

Q. 41. How many other mines up there similar to yours are being shut down?

A. All but the little wagon mines carry compensation insurance. He is the only man not carrying workmen's compensation insurance.

Q. 42. Are all of the other mines working?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 43. You have been out for four weeks and the management has not made any attempt to carry workmen's compensation?

A. He says he isn't going to, so we are going to stay off until he does.

Q. 44. Are any of the men working at any other place?

A. Some. Just three or four days.

Q. 45. There are some 80 odd men are employed there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 46. Is the fan sufficient to carry the air back there?

A. The fan should be sufficient to carry the air if it wasn't so many rock falls in the mine.

Q. 47. He has never made any attempt to render this satisfactory?

A. He started on one and when the storm was over he quit.

Q. 48. Did he ever call the chief mine inspector in?

A. Yes, sir, there has been several up there. The federal man has been there.

Q. 49. Do you know how often the state mine inspector visited that mine?

A. They come regularly. Every three or four months. Sufficient enough. They never would carry out their orders. They won't do what they should. They used feed sacks. We have no regular fire boss.

Q. 50. Do you have safety lamps?

A. Some do. Some don't. I use a carbide lamp.

Q. 51. Have you ever had any gas there?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. 52. Who is foreman of the mine?

A. Mr. Coleman stays there continuously. His father is Harrison Coleman. He comes up every two weeks or once a month.

Q. 53. Does Mr. Coleman spend any time in the mine or his son or either of them?

A. No, sir. They know nothing about the conditions unless someone tells them about it. They have no relations working there in the mine.

Q. 54. How far back from the face of the mine do you work?

A. Two and one-half or three miles.

Q. 55. Have you got a second exit?

A. No, sir. Just one way to get out.

Q. 56. If you had an explosion and there would be a big fall and you would be cut off from the main entry, there would be no way to get out?

A. No, sir.

Q. 57. This is about twenty miles from the Straight Creek Coal Mine?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 58. The address is not the same?

A. No, sir.

Q. 59. Do you have any other statements you wish to make?

A. Nothing I know of.

INTERROGATION BY MR. HOWELL:

Q. 60. What kind of condidtion is the main hallway in?

A. They muck or clean the roadway. They draw it up on each side and don't haul it out.

Q. 61. The sides are in bad shape?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 62. If you were in the main hallway, you have no place to get out of the way of the motor?

A. No, sir.

Q. 63. How about the wiring there?

A. It is all open. It isn't put in a box nor properly hung and swags.

Q. 64. They just pile the dirt along each side and don't haul it out?

A. No, sir.

Q. 65. Are there any other statements you wish to make?

A. None, sir.

* * * * *

Witness, Sam Caddy, deposes and says—

INTERROGATION BY MR. HOWELL:

Q. 1. Give your name.

A. Sam Caddy.

Q. 2. Mr. Caddy, have you something you would like to tell the committee?

A. Yes. If you don't mind, I will stand. Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of this Committee: First of all, I want to thank this committee for making it possible for the miner's story to be heard before the legislature. This is the first time we have had a real opportunity to present our case. During the last few weeks I have given out statements making definite charges that the mines are run from the mine operators' view-point. I do not know whether or

not the public got the full impact of that charge. It is well known to the coal miners that every coal operator has got no thought in mind other than how he can save a dollar even at the risk of the miners' lives. We have endeavored during the last few days to get a picture of what has been going on in the industry here. We have been to the mine inspectors and asked for various reports. Up to the present time we have been unable to get them. In spite of this fact, this morning we have complied with the law and got a court order in order to get a copy of the reports, and these reports, Gentlemen, involve men's lives and limbs. Up to the present time, we have not been furnished with one single report. However, despite these handicaps of securing the information necessary to prove our case from the state's records, fortunately we have a law, which was passed a year or so ago, which provided for said inspection. We have in our possession 144 mine inspectors' reports and those reports will be presented here today just as they are written and signed by said mine inspectors and will tell the conditions that exist. And I want to say today that it is the most disgraceful thing that ever existed in the industry. This is not a political occasion. We are not here to get the Governor's scalp. We are not here to get Harry Thomas' scalp. Harry Thomas is not responsible for these conditions. I know that Harry Thomas' father is a very fine man. We know nothing about Harry personally, but these things occurred before Harry Thomas got in. Some where along the line, we wish to may our view-point. But I do want to say this now, that the customary procedure throughout these years would be for the miners to ask for improvements in the mining laws. Two years ago we asked for timber to be used. It is not mandatory. Every coal operator throughout this country knows the coal mines must be timbered at various places.

There isn't a flood of people in Frankfort to ask that the mining laws be reopened for safety in the mines. I wonder what will happen today when we really ask for something. We don't want to put the industry out of operation in Kentucky. Kentucky produces between 70,000,000 and 80,000,000 tons of coal per year. Last year 72,000,000 tons were pro-

duced. Most of the coal is premium coal—bituminous coal—and it commands a price that is in the Number One bracket in the nation. They cannot plead poverty. No mining man will die when receiving Number One prices for Number One coal with enough men to produce enough tons in one day. If this were not true, there might be some excuse for these hazardous conditions that exist in the state of Kentucky. But Kentucky stands up in the front bracket for the production of coal per man per day. The mine production is there, the price is there, and certainly the quality of the coal is there, having all of the elements necessary that should spell Number One Safety conditions in this state.

Before going into the details, I want to point this out. There are three or four significant things that can cause an explosion. It takes three things—sometimes two. Whenever an explosion occurs, men are usually killed. The three factors are, first, poor air in the mine, gas can accumulate, and dust can accumulate, that is, coal dust. When an explosion begins, it feeds on that dust. And gas is the third factor. A little gas, a lot of coal dust and poor air are the essentials that cause an explosion. Sometimes two of these things can cause an explosion. Without gas, a windy shot and a flame forms from the dust that is raised. The dust is ignited. Now I want to point out the difference between two mine explosions in West Virginia. Down at the Straight Creek Coal mine there was a lot of dust, little gas and poor air. For almost a year before the explosion there was no rock dusting done. Over in West Virginia where an explosion occurred, they had rock dusted that mine and had a second escapeway. There were no men killed in that explosion. All of the men managed to get out. At the Straight Creek Coal mine they did not have a second escapeway. Even before we had these laws or unions, it was considered even in those days, the one essential in mining was to have another place for the men to escape from in case of a disaster. For example, say you were going four miles underground. When you got one or two miles underground, you start wondering where you are going. When you are three miles underground, you start wondering if there is another way out. When an explosion occurs that is the first

thing a man thinks of! I think it is a criminal negligence when a second escapeway is not provided. Certainly, our state produces enough coal that our men are entitled to a second escapeway. They did not get it at the Straight Creek Coal Mine and, as a consequence, twenty-four men paid with their lives. The state Mining Department did not close that mine down. The Federal Mining Department closed it down. This report says—I do not know whether or not this is an accurate one. I would say it is an accurate report of Rufus Bailey who inspected the Straight Creek Coal mine until denied by somebody—those boys know whether or not it is true. I can read you this report. Among other things, there was no fire boss. Imagine that, Gentlemen, where gas had been discovered on many occasions! On January 26 of last year gas was discovered in three different places. The Federal Mine inspectors found gas on two occasions. I do assert this: That mine should have been watched very closely after January 26 by both the state and federal mining departments and this inspector was telling the truth when he said that nothing is being done toward securing the safety of that mine. I think that that point of the mine inspector's report is important if nothing else in that report is considered. They should have sent two or more inspectors along and made a further inspection and they should have seen about changing these conditions. That is just another statement why the mining laws are being violated. Dust had accumulated, air to the working places was poor and too few fans were used. And we have dozens and dozens of reports of the federal government to show that fans were in wooden boxes. They should have been built of incombustible material. No controls were on these fans. They should have controls and when not attended to for twenty-four hours a day, there should be a signal. On many occasions I have known that if there was not enough air going into the mines they would boost it. Do you gentlemen know what I mean when I say that they would boost it? Here is what you would get. The air in the face is bad. They are not getting fresh air. The fans on the outside will throw the air as far as they can and another fan would give it a boost. There is scarce enough oxygen in the air they would

get to keep them alive. In the reports, it shows that the distribution in the working places was poor. The federal report shows that the oxygen was poor, both as to quality and quantity, for the health and safety of the men, and that is in the records of the reports on the Straight Creek Coal Mine.

Eleven months before the explosion, they found from the face to the mouth, or from "hell to breakfast" to quote the miner's terms. That mine was full of dust. The second escapeway was caved in. At the time of the explosion it was caved in. In January, this report shows that along the hallways there was loose rock. It is dangerous and someone could have been killed. I think that you will find that most men are killed by rock falls in the mines than by any other way. Most have been killed by slate falls. Therefore, it seems important that the passageways should be developed and they should be seen to be timbered. In January, 1945 when the federal mining inspectors were there, and again in October, the reports show that the same loose rock was still there. The coal operators, of course, will try to save a dollar and that is why you find bad air in the mines. The air is four or five miles away from the opening. I believe it is the intention of the State Mining Department to have them build brattices. Most of them are of wood. The air can mix through the cracks. They should be built of incombustible material. They should be built near enough the face that they will force the air from the face to the mouth in order to supply a sufficient amount of fresh air. There are many miners going around sick because of the failure to get sufficient air. Out of 144 mines that have been checked, the federal mine inspector's report shows that 142 did not have an adequate supply of air in these mines. This committee and legislature will agree that if a coal miner is not entitled to anything else, he is certainly entitled to enough air to keep him alive. I think the law should be amended to effect heavier penalties.

Q. 3. What is the penalty?

A. From $25.00 to $200.00. Just a misdemeanor. Many have miner's asthma. That is, the miner's brain gets congested so that it is difficult for him to breathe.

INTERROGATION BY MR. LOWMAN:

Q. 4. Minute coal particles will not bring on this condition, will it?

A. I cannot answer from a medical standpoint as to the cause. It comes from breathing bad air or breathing gases from high-grade powders that are used. We have 142 out of 144 mines with this report. There are 1574 mines in the state of Kentucky. Out of that number, only 720 have been inspected. That is where the law is being terribly violated. I don't know whose fault this is. The law says that the mines shall be investigated and inspected every three months. It is not being complied with! Only 720 out of 1574 inspected, as shown by figures given out by the State Mining Department. This was in 1944. We are unable to get 1945's figures yet. They will not be ready until sometime in 1946.

What is the number of men employed in the mines? There are around 62,000 or 63,000, and those 62 or 63,000 coal miners have their eyes on thihs meeting and the State Legislature to see if for once, the miner's voice will be heard. I do not know whether or not the Legislature will get the impact of what it means or not. But we are fortunate enough to be able to have this meeting, and we are fortunate enough to get a copy of the reports of the Federal mine inspectors.

Q. 5. What is the federal law?

A. I do not know, but the power of the law lays here in the state government. That is why we are here.

Q. 6. Do you know what system the federal government uses?

A. No, sir.

Q. 7. Do you know whether or not the inspections were on coal mines only?

A. All the information I have shows that there are 1574 coal mines to be inspected. Only 720 out of that total number were inspected. This does not meet the requirements of this law. The law says that there should be four inspections a year of each mine. There are 1574 mines and 4 times that number gives us a total of 6296 inspections a year. Instead, there were only 720 inspections, or about one-tenth of the inspections required by law. The air was bad considered

from the standpoint of health, and the reports show that of 144 mines, 142 report bad air, despite what the law says. The law says that the mine shall be rock-dusted where there is dust in the mine. Out of 144, there were 142 that were not rock-dusted in compliance with this law. That is what we want. The law enforced.

Q. 8. Have they sufficient authority to see it is enforced?

A. There are several procedures. I think this: That one report is an outstanding report. The mine inspector himself says the laws were violated from one end to the other. I never say conditions that existed such as these that were not acted upon by the mine inspector.

Q. 9. Does the law say that where you find gas, they shall immediately employ a fire boss?

A. Yes, sir. A gas examiner is a man that is authorized to go into the mine and inspect for gas by using one of these little flame lamps. He must see that the lamp is in perfect condition. When he puts the lamp near the roof and the flame glows he is to report to that effect. He is to go in and examine every working place. He shall put the date in that place when examined and is to put his initials there. That is what the fire boss is supposed to do. If he can get out a half-hour or so before it is time for the men to go to work, that is all right. He should make a report to these men. If that fire boss law had been complied with at the Straight Creek Coal Company, twenty-four men would still be living today.

INTERROGATION BY MR. LOWMAN:

Q. 10. You made the statement that the fire boss should be employed. It is not the law that he should be employed at all times, is it?

A. I cannot say exactly.

Mr. Brown replies:

As long as there is gas in the mine.

Mr. Caddy:

I will read the law on that. Here is what the law says: "Explosion gas. Inspection, No. 4. In any mine that is a

gaseous mine in some part of the mine where men are working or adjacent thereto, the superintendent shall employ a competent examiner to make an examination of the place with an improved safety lamp where there has been reported to be gas therein. Etc.''

A gas examiner was not employed at the Straight Creek Coal mine and at numerous other mines in the state of Kentucky. We will show in the report to this committee that the federal mine inspectors have found gas there.

INTERROGATION BY MR. HOWELL:

Q. 11. If they do not have a gas examiner for what are they liable?

A. I would say that the fine should be $5,000.00 or one year in jail or both. There are a lot of men working in these mines with open lights.

INTERROGATION BY MR. BASSETT:

Q. 12. Are there sufficient gas examiners available.

A. Yes, sir. But where not furnished, they save a day's work of a man examining the mine. In other words, they are saving a dollar. The brattices should be built of brick or concrete. And some leaway should be given to mine inspectors.

Q. 13. Are the inspectors required to be qualified men?

A. I think they have to pass an examination given by the Mining Department.

Q. 14. I have been told by a former mine inspector that he was only required to pass an examination before securing a job. Do you know anything about this? Some of them were hired politically and they trained them.

A. I will read the law on this. ''Qualifications for mine inspectors. The Nature of Explosive Cases. Explosives that are used in Coal Mines.'' Whoever wrote these laws wrote the qualifications for 62,000 coal miners. He must be a mining engineer. I say here now that one of the best mine inspectors in this country and in the business was a fellow named Mike of Pennsylvania who was a member of the United

Mine Workers, Engineers. He was not a mining engineer, chemist, or any other professional man.

I can say little about the coal miners' safety here in this state. Whose lives are these? Is this department to produce coal or to protect lives and limbs of the coal miners. Every coal mining department in the twenty-seven coal producing states were set up primarily for the purpose of humanity—to protect the coal miners. If that is not the idea, we should abolish all of them. 62,000 men without some idea as to how they keep working. Do they have that opportunity? No. Again I say, it is the primary purpose of the Mining Department to protect these men and again I say this: We have checked with Pennsylvania, West Virginia, which produces ¼ of the tonnage of coal, and Illinois and neither one of these states required a court order to get a copy of the mine inspector's report.

INTERROGATION BY MR. BROWN:

Q. 15. I understand the inspectors receive $225.00 a month. Do you think that is sufficient?

A. I think you are fortunate to have any men work for $225.00 a month at that particular job. I want to bring that up later. I know Mr. Bailey wants to take a part in this discussion. I think it is a stunning indictment against the mining department here. Remember this: It is my firm belief that gaseous mines and non-gaseous mines should furnish a fire boss. It is only a half-day's work and you will be sure and positive that no man will go into the mine without protection. Certainly, the industry can afford that service.

I want to prove a point that I made public. I charged that the State Mining Department rules are molded from the coal operator's viewpoint. That is going to be hard to prove. But again I want to say that no coal miner has been given the job of a state mine inspector. Neither would we get the chief inspector. If we have to use politics, we will have to use them. I do not know anything that will cause the coal miners or his family more dismay than to be denied by the State Legislature. We hope they will receive the consideration that they are worthy of. They are entitled to every bit of safety

possible. It will be shown by every report that there should be 30 inches of clearance in order to secure safety. The trolley wires should be guarded. They are not guarded in any instance. They do not have manholes. According to the law, there should be manholes every sixty feet. They are not built in line with the law.

Q. 16. Has the union been called in to consider men for mine inspectors?

A. No, sir. This thing—this is the law. That isn't the law, Gentlemen. They wrote one clause in here on page 63. I think it is a pity. Listen to this. "Mining rules. The Operators of any mine, consistent with Chapters 351-2, with the management and operation of these mines and all work pertaining thereto, they shall be put in writing and approved in writing, and shall be printed on cardboard and put in a conspicuous place where they may be seen by the men in the mine. When possible, the men shall be notified and agree thereto." The mine operator himself writes them. Those rules are submitted to Harry Thomas and if he thinks they have merit, he approves them and they become a part of this rule. They are a part of this law. This law is a small part of the laws of this state. In our contract we have a clause. That contract covers every coal miner in this state. There should be a safety committee at the mines. They shall have at least fifteen years of experience. In fifteen years, I have never heard yet for any union to be called in the office to help write the mining laws. The mine operators write the laws. Sure, they tell the safety committee after they have been written. They do not consult them beforehand. The airways in this state are bad. I mean bad. The report of the federal mine inspectors will show that. It will show that instead of building brattices, they save the money on labor instead of building the brattices that are needed. We have numerous other occasions similar to this one. There are devices that measure the air which are used by the inspectors. The federal mine inspector's report will show that on numerous occasions in the break-throughs they have been unable to find proper air. They have been negligent.

Every coal miner knows that a coal mine is not a safe place to work in.

I will say as to compensation that I believe the miners will receive some consideration on that. I hope so. We have reached the point where industries all over this nation has accepted compensation. It is a needed thing. It belongs in industry. An industry should take care of its crippled. It is an obligation that belongs there. Why should we have the conditions that we do have now? To save a couple of dollars that Mr. Lewis failed to provide for at the Straight Creek Coal Mine. It has been delayed over these many years but I hope it will at last come through.

INTERROGATION BY MR. HOWELL:

Q. 17. Can a compensation law be written to take care of them?

A. Yes, sir. When the old law was written the people thought differently. In 1916, the industry did not want to take care of its crippled but that opinion is not here today.

INTERROGATION BY MR. LOWMAN:

Q. 18. Do you think the compensation acts cover all phases of compensation in the state?

A. The state compensation is ideal so that no one profits from the dead and injured in the mines. We would like for it to be upheld as a compulsory feature. The industry should take care of its own dead and crippled.

INTERROGATION BY MR. BROWN:

Q. 19. Is it true the mine workers are in a position of getting a compensation law?

A. Yes, sir. We want a compulsory feature in this law. We said here a week or so ago that we do not like strikes and do not want any but we will have them if necessary. I have numerous messages from all over the country that this is one strike they will back. It will not happen if your Legislature passes a sufficient law.

Q. 20. Some companies have their own compensation and pay all claims. Where they have enough funds to take care of that, do you think that is sufficient?

A. But I do not think that is the right answer. As long as we have a live-wire board, you might say there is some protection. The main reason that is done is to save on insurance rates. One should be run by the state of Kentucky for the State of Kentucky, and why should some insurance company profit?

Q. 21. Hoy many states have compulsory compensation laws?

A. I do not know. Several of them.

Mr. Brown:

Your attorney says there are forty-seven states that have some sort of compensation laws.

A. 19 states have compulsory compensation. 27 states have partial compulsory compensation laws. 1 state, Mississippi, has no coverage.

Q. 22. Did you say that you hired a lawyer for $25.00?

A. That is all we had to pay him.

The compensation law is that the state is to appropriate so much money and put it in a pool. It is to be at least $1,500,-000, and in that law it says this: That all industries should be labeled A B C, etc., according to the hazards each month. That fund cannot go below one and one-half million dollars. As the hazards decrease, the amount to be contributed decreases. In other words, if you would spend on safety, you would save on compensation. If they would spend the money on safety that they spend on compensation, there will be an evolution. The money would be returned to them two-fold. Remember this. Ventilation is all important in mining. For God's sake, see that they get a breath of fresh air. That coal dust is taken out of the mines and that they are rock dusted, and most important, that they have a fire boss.

Q. 23. As suggested by Mr. Wyler, there are forty-six states in the union that have better compensation laws than Kentucky.

A. All we want is the safety of these men. We would like to get the coal operators around the council table. Here

is a violation of the law. Where they exceed the legal limit of driving from break-through to break-through all over sixty feet. They had not received any permit from the State Mining Department to drive beyond the legal limit. The State Mining Department can issue an order. I say to Harry this. I know his daddy is a good mining man. I don't believe he will grant any permits that will exceed the legal limit. The state of Kentucky has fine coal. Its production is fine. Almost six tons per minute. In 1933, the mine owners and operators could say that they could not give us the safety devices. But in 1946 they are making money. They can put some money in for a fire boss. Fellows, that is an obligation of these coal operators. We are right in the cellar of an administration and I do not know whether or not we will find the steps up to daylight. Only $40,000 is allotted for the inspection of the mines in Kentucky.

Q. 24. What appropriation would you recommend?

A. I would recommend for every three million tons of coal produced, there should be a state inspector. I think it should be seen that the laws are enforced. Pennsylvania appropriates $919,717.00 and they produce 100,000,000 tons of coal. But you see it is about nine times as much per million tons as what Kentucky appropriates by its $40,000.00. Illinois appropriates $382,000.00. That is a very good comparison. Out of the twenty-seven coal producing states, it is almost a fight between Illinois and Kentucky as to who produces the most coal per year.

Q. 25. What does it cost to hire an inspector?

A. From $2400 to $2700 per year.

Q. 26. What do you consider the maximum we can pay?

A. If I were a mine inspector, you do not have enough money to hire me to take the job, because the job of mining inspector is a most dangerous one. The inspection laws must have been violated with that kind of an appropriation. And I say, as a coal miner, that these mines must be inspected. We certainly have some humanitarians among us. The coal operators themselves will not provide the necessary safety, so some provisions must be made by law. This is why you have 142 mines where the air is inadequate. There

are over 1200 mines without sufficient air in this state. We know that brattices must be built. We deem it necessary that the break-throughs do not exceed sixty feet. We insist that guards be put on the motors. That the wires be strung properly and be protected. That they install safety devices. These things we are asking are none too difficult to make. We ask that rock dusting be done. All mines in Kentucky should be rock-dusted. You have only 8 men to inspect 1574 mines. Gentlemen, it can not be done. Nevertheless, the law is violated. Then there is the question of timber. We ask this legislature again to do something about that. We hope that this legislature will do something toward the safety of these men.

We had to have a report from the inspectors.. And we have some damn good ones that we will show you. I want to call you attention to the fact that this is not the mining law. The mining laws are written by the coal operators. The miners approve or disapprove them. The members of the safety committee must have fifteen years of experience, be 40 years of age, and they should sit with the committee when they write the rules. What we want is safety and safety alone. We thank you for this opportunity. We hope you will look over this record and get the gist of what it is. That it describes the condidtions of these mines.

* * * * *

Mr. Brown: Mr. Chairman, it is apparent that we will not be able to finish this hearing today, so I would like for the chair to call anyone who wishes to testify in behalf of the Straight Creek Coal Mine so they will not have to stay overnight.

Mr. Lowman: I would like to amend that suggestion and say that you call any coal operator or representative for the coal companies to the stand.

Mr. Howell: Is there anyone present who wishes to testify for the Straight Creek Coal Company or for the owners or operators of the coal mines?

The meeting was set for 3:30 p. m. February 5, 1946.

INTERROGATION BY MR. HOWELL:

Q. 1. State your name.

A. Robert Warner, Chairman of the Legislative Committee and representative of the State Federation of Labor. I want to say that we are heartily in accord with the efforts of the mine workers and this committee in trying to arrive at a solution to prevent further disasters of this sort. We are interested in compensation and also in the matter of prevention. Compensation is not adequate enough in the state of Kentucky. It is too low and we would rather our efforts be turned toward the prevention of accidents. And want your committee to arrive at the best legislation you can and to administer the act after you have it. We know nothing of mine accidents, safety, etc., but what we read in the papers. We do know that the mining department has a very inadequate appropriation of money to enforce the laws and even the request of the Mining Bureau of $69,000.00 is too inadequate to begin to do the job, and we sincerely hope your committee recommends to the Legislature that an adequate appropriation be made to that department.

INTERROGATION BY MR. HOWELL:

Q. 2. Is $69,000 the correct figure?

A. It is to the best of my memory.

Mr. Harry Thomas: I think that $89,000.00 is the sum asked by the Mining Bureau. We do not have our records up to date, but I wish to say that in 1944, we had an average of eight inspectors that made approximately 800 inspections. They did other work besides, such as fighting mine fires, teaching mine foremen classes, attending first aid classes and many other things. They opened up and took over abandoned territory to be straightened. Those fellows could turn in 600 days out of 365. They are on the go all of the time. I was a district inspector before I came on this job. There were sixteen weeks when I worked seven days a week. These boys are doing the best they can do.

INTERROGATION BY MR. LOWMAN:

Q. 3. I wonder if you would recommend to this committee the necessary number of men to do a thorough job.

A. Tomorrow, I will be glad to put those figures before you.

* * * * *

Witness, Ed Wyler, deposes and says—

INTERROGATION BY MR. HOWELL:

Q. 1. Please state your name.

A. Ed Wyler, Secretary of Kentucky Federation of Labor. I am here to say that the State Federation of Labor is wholeheartedly in support of the mine workers. It is our hope that this Legislature will correct the evils that have existed so long in the coal mining industry and create some protection for the workers. It is well known that coal is a necessity and somebody must mine it. I think it is one of the arteries of the nation, same as the railroads. If these conditions are not improved, we can never have the coal we need which is produced by cheap facilities, as we could have otherwise. It has been said today that these condditions have existed in the mines, and even though the men did work under those conditions, they should not be criticized. The government should be criticized. I have gathered from the evidence heard that this explosion was caused by the negligence of the employer. As I understand it, the fans were closed down for three days while they were on vacation and gas had accumulated. The employer sent workers on in the mine where there was gas without clearing the mine of the gas. This gas was set off by a spark from the motor or from a wire, match, any of which could have set off the explosion. I will agree with the inspector that he does the best job that he can do with what he has to do with.

Q. 2. What suggestions do you have to offer to remedy the situation?

A. First, we should increase the appropriation. If we have 1500 mines which require four inspections annually or a total of 6000 inspections, and up to the present we have had only 700 or 5300 short. There should be eight times the number of inspections that are made. If the present appropriation has been $40,000, there should be eight times as much, or $320,000.00. I know that is a collosal sum, but, Gentle-

men, those are figures. The next thing I think we should do is amend the penalty laws. They should be amended to the extent that it will be less profitable to violate the laws than to live up to the laws. There should be a representation of the workers in the mine, who should have full representation on any matters that are created by the mine inspector's law in order that the mine workers may have information as well as policy that the laws administer. What is miner's asthma? The Kentucky State Department of Health puts out a pamphlet on silicosis. In printed letters, it says: "Coal mines. It is a collection of mineral particles that cannot be seen by the eye and will collect in the lungs and chrystallize and destroy the lung." I think that by adequate ventilation that disease can be overcome. We want to support the United Mine Workers of America, our colleague, that you will find it best to correct these conditions now existing in Kentucky.

INTERROGATION BY LOWMAN:

Q. 3. Would you be in favor of such a law as for compensation of the mine workers where their death or injury is caused by occupational disease?

A. We would like to have such a law but we wonder if we are yet ready to pass such a law.

Q. 4. Did you know that such a law was pending in the Legislature at this time?

A. Yes, I did. But I wonder if the day has arrived when Kentucky is ready for that type of legislation.

INTERROGATION BY MR. BINGHAM:

Q. 5. It is true that where that type of rock is, that silicosis is more liable to exist than any other type of dust, is it not?

A. Silicosis is caused by free silica. There is a disease known as Anthrocosis.

INTERROGATION BY MR. LOWMAN:

Q. 6. Silicosis is not too common, is it?

A. No. If you recall, I was expressing my opinion by the Department of Health, which says: "Silicosis exists

in the following occupations: coal mining. And it is a hazard to health.

* * * * *

Continuation of Hearing Before the Committee Investigating Mine Disasters, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1946.

The first witness called on Tuesday, February 5, 1946, in the House of Representatives' chamber was ABE VALES, who testified as follows, to-wit:

Hon. John Y. Brown:

You know the purpose of the meeting and the purpose of the hearing. We would like for you to go ahead and make any statement you care to make.

Mr. Abe Vales:

Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I understand that the purpose of the Committee created by the House and Legislature is to investigate the explosion of the Kentucky Straight Creek Coal Mine, to determine the cause, make such recommendations as possible that will correct those evils, is that right?

Mr. Brown:

That is right.

Mr. Abe Vales:

In hearing the men who came from the mine, that was rescued, I am sure the Committee can't afford that the real condition of the mine prior to this explosion should be in doubt. I do not think there is any doubt in the minds in respect to the condition of the mine, the lack of proper protection for those men. However, I think that because of the condition of the men, some of the men were prevented from coming to the hearing. Those men, in my opinion, are the ones who will really suffer from the lack of proper supervision, proper policing on the part of the Mining Department. That is the purpose of our request to come before the Committee, to see if in any way, as representative and spokesman for the miners, we can enlighten the Committee on the necessity of some amendments to the mining laws that will give them a voice in the supervision of the Mining Department.

At this mine the records will show when written that almost every law, safety law, contaied in the mining laws of Kentucky was violated. There was no supervision, no attempt on the part of the company to properly carry out those laws to safeguard those men. On inspection after inspection the record will show that no attempt was made on the part of the Mining Department to see that they were carried out. It is our opinion and the opinion of the mine workers that the law was passed for their protection. The Inspection Department was created for the purpose of policing those mines to see that the laws were properly carried out, in the same manner as the police department is created in any city to see that the laws for the average citizen's protection is carried out. It is their opinion and my opinion that somebody erred. I think it is the intention of this Committee to find out why the laws was not carried out. What is needed to carry this out. I believe that the legislature is in the frame of mind now that they want to see the miners in this State protected. I believe that is the purpose of this Committee, to see what is needed and no matter what some inspector may tell, if he only inspects one mine a year or one mine a month there is no excuse for him to not see that the mine is properly safeguarded, and the mine is not put into safe condition. It has been told, I know, statements made by the department heads they do not have sufficient amount of men. That may be true. I think it is true that they don't have enough to properly police every mine in the State. I don't think the appropriation is sufficient to properly conduct the affairs of the department, but there is no excuse for what happened at Four Mile. Any inspector who desired to go in there and correct this unsafe condition had sufficient laws to do it. So it isn't any excuse. I think possibly the present chief can say honestly that he hasn't been on long enough to look after all of that, but I don't think he can say that is true of the Coleman mine whose President testified that that mine is closed down because of the unsafe condition for one reason, and because the operator refuses to carry compensation is another reason. That report is in the Federal report and I am only going to refer to part of it.

Mr. Brown:

What is the date of that Federal report you have there?

Mr. Vales:

January 29, 1946. It is recommended by the department that at least six thousand (6,000) cubic feet of air will pass through the last open breakthrough. We believe that the question of air is one of the most important things in the mine safety.

Mr. Howell:

Did you say the last federal inspection was January 29, 1946?

Mr. Vales:

That is what it says.

Mr. Howell:

You mean it was inspected after the explosion occurred?

Mr. Vales:

This is at the Coleman mine. The inspector reports that the full intake of air is forty-one thousand (41,000) feet. Full return is forty-two thousand (42,000) feet reading at last cross-cut nine (9) right heading—no reading whatever, last cross-cut. Seven (7) left off of nine (9) right, no reading whatever, last cross-cut second right off of nine (9) right entry one thousand, five hundred (1,500) feet.

Mr. Howell:

What is the number of feet you say it should be?

Mr. Vales:

Six thousand (6,000).

Mr. Howell:

Is that the regulation of the Bureau of Mines?

Mr. Vales:

Yes. Last cross-cut four (4) left off nine (9) right entry two thousand (2,000) feet. Last cross-cut five (5) left off of nine (9) right entry no reading; last cross-cut off of four (4) right heading two thousand five hundred (2,500) feet. There is many more. In every instance insufficient air at the head of every working entry he has listed. That is only a small ex-

ample of what is being violated at that mine. Still the mine is down because of that condition, but nothing so far as I know has been done by the inspecting department.

Mr. Lowman:

Is it possible for the inspection department to force the operator or the owner of a mine to make improvements, or is it optional with him whether he does or does not?

Mr. Vales:

I understand it is in the authority of the Chief Mine Inspector to order the closing down of any mine if in his opinion it is unsafe.

Mr. Lowman:

If he closes it down, there is no law to force him to improve the mine. He can either close down or shut it down altogether?

Mr. Vales:

That is true of any business. He is still the owner and has the right to say whether he will operate or not. It is the duty of the mine inspectors department so far as we think if he does desire to run he must obey the laws the same as any other business must obey the laws. We believe it is the duty of that department to see that they do. It is my opinion that the explosion at Four Mile, the properties of the Kentucky Straight Creek Coal Company, could have been prevented if it had been properly taken care of by the department to see that the mine was made safe.

Hon. John Y. Brown:

I want to ask you if from your questioning of the survivors of Straight Creek and those who had worked in the mine, if any of them did use open lamps? I thought one said yesterday he used one, that he was in there with open lamps.

Mr. Vales:

I don't know that at any of our questioning they did. I understand from all we interviewed they used safety lamps. However, the report when read for the record will show that all of the electric equipment was unguarded. There was no attempt to safeguard on any of the electrical equipment, and

only those who went to that mine that morning and a few days after can understand what a terrible thing those things are. I am sure, and I wish it was possible for the Committee—I know they don't have the time, but I wish it was possible for them to go down there and interview those people. I wish you could visit some of the mines. This is not the only one that is in that condition, as President Caddy stated yesterday, something like 142 mines out of 144 inspected the record shows that they were in violation of the laws in one respect or another; in most cases the lack of air. I have talked to a number of the miners throughout the field where I am from. They have asked and asked and asked what could be done in the way of getting or forcing the company to carry out the safety protections of the mining laws. We have in some instances cases where the company forced employees to gob the cuttings which have more than fifty percent of coal dust in them. In a very few instances they rock-dusted it off. In the recommendation of the Federal mine inspector where they recommend in every instance almost that the mine will be rock-dusted, it is not carried out. I think the Committee ought to ask the State mine inspector's office for a duplicate record of the inspections by their department to see whether or not they make the same recommendations for safety. I think the Committee's intention is to see what is wrong, what can be done by the legislature to correct those laws and make these mines safe for the miners; I believe that is the intention of the legislature in appointing this Committee. I would like, with the permission of the Committee, to make an observation and a recommendation, that the legislature has passed a resolution appointing a six man committee, three representatives from the operators, the employer, and three representatives from the mine officers, isn't that true?

Mr. Brown:

That is right.

Mr. Vales:

I believe if that Committee could be made permanent with a chief mine inspector to act as their chairman to pass every month or every three months, if necessary, on inspections made by the various deputy inspectors, we think they

would have more efficiency in the mining department. I think the mine workers are entitled to at least to be considered, their opinion considered, as are going to be these deputy inspectors. In every state I have ever been in the mine workers are consulted on those questions. Although the legislature may not see fit to give them any authority on the rejections of any applicant, at least I think that board should be consulted as to who will make the best inspector for the industry. Most mine workers that I have talked to believe that the operators are the only ones consulted when a deputy inspector is to be appointed or the chief mine inspector is to be appointed; that the whole department is controlled by the operators. I think the chief mine inspector in following now will clear that up, and I am very anxious to hear him, but in making this observation we want to be helpful, if possible, and we believe we have every reason to find fault with the mining inspecting department. Too bad that a catastrophe that takes the life of twenty-four men has to happen before we wake up to the point that we will speak loud enough for our voices to be heard. I am sure that it is the intention of Kentucky to correct that evil. I am sure it will not be necessary for us to come before a Committee of this kind again to urge that. I believe they are determined that an industry as important to the State as the coal mining industry is will be given every consideration, and those employees in that industry will be given every consideration. We have written out a statement of recommendations and our observations, if the Committee will approve, I would like to leave it for the record for the convenience of the Committee.

Mr. Brown:

Do you have more than one copy?

Mr. Vales:

I just have two is all.

Hon. Jack Bingham:

Just for my own benefit, don't you think that the mine operators could be guided by the men who are working in there. They could make the report to the operator of the condition of the mine and then proceed with the Committee. That would eliminate any risk, Hazard and danger.

Mr. Vales:

I am very glad you asked that, Your Honor. We have at almost every mine, I expect we would be safe in saying ninety-eight percent of the mines, speaking for my district, we have a safety committee and as President Caddy told you yesterday, they must have certain qualifications, certain number of years—fifteen years—in the mine, forty years of age. I have my first time to know of any inspector contacting those men to ask whether or not there are any unsafe conditions. I am not saying that is absolutely true. I have got the first time to find out if they have ever been contacted to find out where and what unsafe conditions are in the mine. I believe with a little more cooperation between the mine inspectors department and those safety committees, if the safety committees are permitted to function, we will have a great improvement in the safety conditions in the mines. I do not feel like taking up the time of the Committee in explaining the difficulties those safety committees have, the attitude in which the operator recognizes them. We have cases now of discharges because of the function of those safety committees. I don't think it is necessary to go into that. However, if the Committee desires, we will bring those men. We do know that those things exist. We have tried in every way we know how to cooperate. We find it impossible to get the mine inspecting department, or at least we haven't found where they have enforced the laws in the manner we believe is necessary to safeguard the health and life of our people.

Hon. Harry King Lowman:

A moment ago you made reference to discharges. You mean people fired?

Mr. Vales:

Yes.

Mr. Lowman:

Why did you say they were fired?

Mr. Vales:

For their activity as a safety committeeman.

Mr. Lowman:

To elaborate what is already clear, when a man who was

was appointed to the Committee to serve on the safety committee, to serve on that committee, did make recommendations to the employer and those recommendations were not met, that that man was discharged because he was too observing and because he advocated safety?

Mr. Vales:

That is exactly what we are charging him with, that is right.

Mr. Lowman:

Don't you think it is true, Mr. Vales, we do not have very much consideration of any kind on these Committees and if the boys should come in and if you get his confidence, he has been the underdog so long he is afraid to talk. If he could just find out those fellows was really working to his interest and could sit down and he could ask him, he could open up and tell him whether he had sufficient timbers, whether enough air, and such. A lot of those boys are afraid to express their opinions.

Mr. Vales:

That is true. That is the reason I mentioned the fact of this one case. We believe, of course, I know you who are familiar with the mining industry can understand what a difficult job we have in getting the men to act as safety committees because of that fear. I think the mine inspecting department itself could eliminate that fear if they saw that those safety committees met with them and reported to them. I think the mine inspecting department itself could give them the protection they need. If the operator knew that it was going to back them up I think that is all that is necessary to get them functioning properly. It is that fear that causes many of them not to function properly and make the reports necessary, and I hope that the Committee will consider we need their recommendations and above all, I hope the Committee considers very seriously our thought on the permanent committee, representatives from both the employer and the employees, so that we may, whenever the Committee desires or thinks necessary, ask for a report from the mining department, that we may scrutinize their reports and recommenda-

tions, that we may supervise and see that they are carried out after they make them. I believe it will do a lot of good if we can have that kind of a permanent committee in connection with the inspecting department.

I do not know as I have much more. I would have liked the Committee to have been able to talk to those men who were not able to come. Some of them we think you know. When you see those boys who were here, there are some of those who in my opinion will never be able to work again; permanently disabled, nowhere to look only to the public for any future mode of livelihood. Certainly, I am sure that it is the legislature's intentions to prevent anything like that happening again, if at all possible and I want to thank the Committee. I don't think it is necessary for me to tell you, but I want to leave this copy as a matter of record of our observations and recommendations to the Committee.

Hon. Jack Bingham:

How many mines you say is at this time a hazard, and almost an emergency arising that corrections should be made immediately? How many mines would you say in Eastern part of the State in that condition?

Mr. Vales:

I think when the record is read you will have the exact number from the record itself. Mr. Caddy, who made a count in his latest report of 142 out of 144, which was in violation of the laws, so you can tell about what percentage it is. It is the same percentage every place else in my opinion, with very few exceptions.

The following is a copy of the report and recommendations above referred to:

"The situation in the coal mining industry in the State of Kentucky at the present time is precarious indeed, to say the least. The statistics for 1945 from the State Department of Mines and Minerals are not yet available to us but statistics of the Department for 1944 show 157 fatal accidents in the various coal mines of the state for a production of a little over seventy-two million (72,000,000) tons of coal. The national survey for fatal accidents in the bituminous coal industry throughout all the coal producing states of the nation show

805 fatal accidents for a tonnage production of something over five hundred twenty-seven million (527,000,000) tons of coal for the first eleven months of 1945. When these figures in both the nation and the state are broken down to tonnage, it will show that for each fatal accident, the coal tonnage produced is approximately six hundred fifty-three thousand (653,000) tons per fatal accident. In the state of Kentucky the coal tonnage produced is four hundred sixty-one thousand (461,000) tons per fatal accident. The discrepancy in these figures between Kentucky and the nation shows in marked contrast that the hazard of mining according to fatal accident statistics is 33% greater in our state than the average for the nation. This unnecessary slaughter of human beings must be curbed or eliminated wherever possible.

"I am sure you know up to this point I have only called to your attention the mine fatalities in the state and the nation and made the comparison to point out clearly the risk assumed in mining in our state as compared with the risk assumed by other miners throughout the country. In addition to these fatalities a much longer list could be presented of broken backs, crushed bones and other serious injuries as well as the minor injuries. Some of these include permanent disabilities, some partial disabilities and others of a less serious nature. The toll taken in Kentucky under these extra hazardous conditions is too great a price to pay when it can be prevented as the price is paid in the blood of human beings. If the coal operator was as considerate of his employees and gave as serious consideration to their safety or considered them with the same degree of care as he does his equipment, his personal investment, or his fire insurance, there is no question but that safety conditions in the coal mines would then be on its way. However, all too often, we find a coal operator will exercise every care and cover every item of his property with insurance except his employees. It is common knowledge now that many coal companies fail to cover their workmen with the workmen's compensation insurance. This act alone demonstrates more clearly than anything else that safety of the miners who dig the coal is a secondary thought on the part of the operator when human instinct dictates that the safety of the men who toil underground should be his first

consideration. The consuming public should insist that this thought prevail and endure by the enactment of a law with stiff penalties for failure to observe this rule.

"I have been here only a comparatively short time, yet I am compelled to take cognizance of the known facts regarding safety in the coal mining industry in this state and that the mining laws as written by previous state legislatures are not being administered. The State Mine Inspector yesterday afternoon was present when a detailed account was given of violation of the Inspection Law appearing on page 19, section 6, of the mining laws, which provides for four inspectors per year per mine, showing that only 720 inspections were made in 1944 as compared with the legal requirement of 6,358, a very small percentage indeed!!! This is a staggering indictment, the importance of which must not under any circumstances be under-estimated. I make this statement for this reason: that no mining law good or bad is worth the paper it is written on unless inspections are made according to the written text of the law. The mine inspector, to my amazement, made no defense or excuse which to me was a complete admission of the charge that inspection as provided for in the written law has failed utterly in the administration of these mining laws by the state mining department. Gentlemen of the Committee, this is far more serious than most people imagine, for this reason, the miners in every coal producing mine in America cling to a mining department and depend upon it for their safety and security, in the same manner as the crew of a ship depend upon its captain for the security of their ship in a swirling, stormy sea. When the miners lose faith in the Mining Department, which is the only agency to which they can cling for their safety and security, it will be a sad day for the coal industry.

"The law in effect at this time supposed to be administered by the State Mine Department reads 'there shall be six mine rescue stations located in the state in strategic locations.' This law is clear and says there shall be six mine rescue stations. There is no doubt about the language and surely it cannot be misunderstood. However, for the information of this committee and for the guidance of the state legislature, the fact is, the Kentucky Mining Department has not installed

one single mine rescue station in the state. The mining law says there shall be inspectors to test mine scales. This section of the law is most flagrantly violated and it is almost impossible to secure the services of a mine scale inspector. While this is important and is now the law, it is only of minor importance compared with the safety of the men. That is all important.

"I am sure that you Gentlemen must have been impressed as I was yesterday afternoon when the story was told in detail of inadequate supply of air, not in an isolated case but as a general condition of the mines of the state. This is serious as life itself is involved. Coal dust is such a common condition in the mines that it is a rare thing to find one without this hazard. Gas is reported frequently, and with the prevailing condition of employment of few, if any, fire bosses, the danger becomes a menace too great to be brushed aside lightly. In addition to the foregoing, it is common knowledge now that ventilation in the mines of this state is so bad that it now becomes intolerable. Mines must be ventilated, and the law governing this matter must be written clearly and beyond doubt or misunderstanding. Penalties must be imposed, severely punishing any coal operator who fails to supply air in adequate quantities. The coal dust must be removed from the mines and with it the hazard of combustion, or it must be rock-dusted to render it incombustible.

"Gas examiners should be provided for all mines, gasey and non-gasey. All booster fans should be removed from all mines. All trolly wires should be well guarded. All breakthroughs should be within the legal limits and stiff penalties should be imposed where this section of the law is violated. Man trips carrying men into the mines should be thoroughly guarded against exposure to live wires and the speed of the man trips regulated. All motors should be provided with lights and haulage ways well timbered. Escapeways should be provided with signs frequently posted to indicate the route. Clearance between the mine car and the rib must be provided. Man holes should be at sixty foot intervals so as to guard against haulage accidents. Overcasts should be used wherever possible for the ventilation of the mines and should be built of incombustible material. Where it is impractical,

doors should be hung in pairs where it is necessary to use them so as to furnish an air lock and eliminate the common practice now prevalent in so many mines of short circuiting the air, which leaves the working faces without adequate ventilation. Stoppings on main haulage ways should be built with permanent incombustible material and all stoppings necessary should be built so as to take the air from the fan in proper circulation to the live workings. The failure to build stoppings in the coal mines of Kentucky is amazing and is largely responsible for inadequate ventilation such as now found throughout the mines of the state. Fans should be housed in a building on the outside of the mine built of incombustible material so as to eliminate the fire hazard. The fans should be equipped with controls to move either way. It should be mandatory by law that fans be equipped with signals whenever a person is not in constant attendance. The fans should be located and placed to one side, or the other, of the main opening and the entrance should be equipped with explosion doors.

"Before concluding, I think greater responsibility should be placed upon the mine foreman, the superintendent, and the coal operator for failure to enforce the mining laws, and stiffer penalties should be imposed for such violations. Provisions should be made to revoke certificates of mine bosses who fail to enforce the law. This would have a tendency to compel mine foreman to enforce the law even tho his employer may not agree with him.

"At the Straight Creek mine on December 25, 1945, thirty-one men trudged to that mine and entered, little dreaming of the fate that was in store for them. In a very short time after entering the mine a thunderous explosion occurred and twenty-four men were dead. Seven more had miraculous escapes. Some of these testified yesterday afternoon. They told you there was no escape way, the mine was full of dangerous and combustible dust, the air was bad, the mine generated gas, and that men tamped shots with coal dust for stemming. At least two of these seven men gave a description of their activity during the long wait for rescue. Trapped like rats in a trap, they had laid down to die. Surely this testimony must

impress decent thinking people who believe that mine safety laws must be enacted. A crying need is here, it is no longer a whisper, it is a voice loud and clear, stating in no uncertain terms that the Mining Department has failed to give to the miners that security provided by the law and has failed to compel the operators to observe the law. The law must be administered; the law must prevail. The miners must have that safety accorded other miners of the nation. The rest is up to you and the state legislature. Restore the Mining Department back to the state Government of Kentucky. Carry out the primary purpose for which it was installed, safety and security for the men of the mines. The industry can afford it. The coal operator can no longer excuse his actions by expediency or stress of war. The primary responsibility is with you gentlemen, representing the people of Kentucky, to see that improvements are made and the laws enforced.

"A board should be created with equal representation of the employer and the employees with the State Mine Inspector as Chairman, to meet once each month for not more than two days to hear reports from the inspection districts to see that these laws are rigidly enforced. The cost of administering such board will be negligible, compared with the importance of its service to the industry. It would certainly result in the miner resuming his confidence in the State Department of Mines and Minerals."

At this point Mr. W. H. Hunt of Muhlenberg County was invited to sit with the Committee.

MR. ED J. MORGAN was next called to the stand to testify. His testimony was as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, I think I understand that this Committee is here to hear from the representatives and the miners with regard to this Straight Creek explosion.

Mr. Brown: That is right.

Mr. Morgan: And any other evidence that may be given pertaining to the mines?

Mr. Brown: That is right.

Mr. Morgan: I am not from the eastern part of Kentucky. I am in charge of District 23, United Mine Workers of

America of Western Kentucky. I listened to the testimony of those men yesterday and to Mr. Caddy. We have been very unfortunate in Western Kentucky. We have had two large mine explosions, one where twenty-eight (28) were killed, another where fifteen men were killed, another where three were killed and another where two were killed. I will name those companies later on. We would like to really complain to the Committee about the inspections and the enforcement of the law in Western Kentucky in the mines.

The Duvin Coal Company, operating a mine in Webster County in the year 1939, on July 17 an explosion occurred at that mine, killing twenty-eight men. Fortunately it was a night shift with few men in there. If it had been in the day time it would have been a hundred or more. The record shows, and it was agreed by the Bureau of Mines and the State Department, that it was a dust explosion. This mine was in bad shape. That was acknowledged by both of these departments previously mentioned. This Coal Company had no insurance. They did not work under the Compensation Act. Prior to the explosion they did have insurance. This Insurance company sent their representative into this mine to make recommendations in regard to continuing that insurance. The Company was notified by the Insurance Company that if they did not put the mine in proper shape and comply with the law and their recommendations—and this man was a Bureau of Mines man hired by this Insurance Company. He recommended to the Insurance Company that the insurance be canceled out. They have a cancellation clause in these insurance policies. They notified the Company and they did not comply, so they canceled out the insurance. These twenty-eight widows were left at the mercy of the public. There wasn't much money in the camp at that time. Donations were made as low as fifty cents from people to get something to eat for these people. This mine had been in this condition for a long time. Mr. Vales and Mr. Caddy complained to the United Mine Workers having nothing to say about the appointment of these inspectors. The same mine that got into this condition over a period of time was managed by a man who was later made mine inspector or assistant mine in-

spector of this State, and was allowed to go out and inspect mines.

Mr. John Y. Brown:
What did you say his name was, Mr. Morgan?

Mr. Morgan:
Jimmy Fugate—James Fugate.

Hon. Harry Lowman:
Mr. Morgan, you said twenty-eight men were killed, and the insurance was dropped. Later on in common law court was any settlement made by the concern?

Mr. Morgan:
Well, the Company wanted to continue operating the mine. They got an agreement with the widows and the injured men—there were some injured too—that they would continue operating the mine and the State Department allowed them to do it, continue operating the mine, and after all expenses were paid whatever profits was left would be paid to these widows and they did for several months, and they got less than one hundred dollars ($100.00) apiece.

Mr. Lowman:
All told?

Mr. Morgan:
All told.

Mr. Lowman:
That, as far as you know, is all the money they ever received?

Mr. Morgan:
That is right.

Mr. Lowman:
How many children were there in that?

Mr. Morgan:
I don't know whether this record carries that or not. It gives a list of names, money contributed by the public. I don't think it says how many orphans were left. I think it will be well for the Committee just to look at this list of contributions that were made. (Showing to Committee the paper.)

Hon. Harry Lowman:

The contributions made, it says here, three thousand ($3,000.) dollars in round numbers. That would be a little less than one hundred dollars. The one hundred dollars they got from the Company would be around two hundred ($200.) dollars all told those widows and their children received for the death of their husband.

Mr. Morgan:

That is right.

Mr. Lowman:

Was there any arrangements made for the burial of those men by the Company?

Mr. Morgan:

Not that I know. The Company was broke.

Mr. Lowman:

The widows of those men had to go in debt or bury their spouse in a pauper's grave, is that correct?

Mr. Morgan:

I don't know just how they were buried. They were not members of our Union. One contribution made by International Union of one thousand dollars.

Hon. John Y. Brown:

This was a non-union mine?

Mr. Morgan:

It was a non-union mine, yes.

We had another accident that happened on October 27, 1941. A mine operated by the Sterling Coal Company at Daniel Boone, Hopkins County, Kentucky. Fifteen men were killed. My information from the insurance company was that they canceled out their insurance at this mine for the same reason as stated at the other mine.

Mr. Brown:

Is that considered to be a dust explosion also?

Mr. Morgan:

No, that was neglect. Much was said yesterday about blower and booster fan. That explosion was caused by the

mining department allowing them to use these booster fans and closing the fan down on week-ends and starting it up early on Monday mornings.

Hon. Harry Lowman:

You mean the explosion may have been averted had the company permitted the fan to run over the week-end to keep air circulating in those mines?

Mr. Morgan:

It was considered a gaseous mine. There was seventy-seven men doing handloading in another section of the mine. These fifteen were in what is known as duckbill mining part. They drive rooms 300 feet and the law says there shall be break-throughs every sixty (60) feet without the State inspector's allowing them to drive farther, which may be ninety. These rooms are driven 24 feet wide and the only way these men get air, it is forced by what is known as a booster fan. The Bureau of Mines does not recommend the booster fan and I have talked to a number of the representatives of the insurance companies who say they will not insure any company that uses a booster fan, and the Mining Department allows that to be done in these mines. That was the second where these fifteen men were killed upon entering the mine.

Hon. Harry Lowman:

In the case of these fifteen men who were killed, what settlement did the Company make with the widows?

Mr. Morgan:

Through our attorney and myself and the attorney for the Coal Company we worked out a settlement with them that they would pay according to the Workmen's Compensation Law as long as the mine operated. My understanding is each of these widows received eighteen hundred ($1800.) dollars each and one hundred fifty ($150.) dollars for burial.

Attorney: No, they didn't get the burial.

Mr. Morgan: That is our Attorney.

Attorney: It was a Union mine.

The Company later went into bankruptcy and the widows are left at the mercy of the public once again.

Hon. John Y. Brown:

On those break-throughs, how far did you say those were in this particular mine?

Mr. Morgan:

No break-throughs. They drive a room 300 feet, no break-through. They use these booster fans to blow the air into them, just the old air which has no life in it, being stirred up.

Mr. Brown:

The law requires a break-through every sixty feet?

Mr. Morgan:

Without the department allows them to drive farther, which is ninety feet.

Mr. Brown:

Explain a break-through. Describe a break-through for the gentlemen.

Mr. Morgan:

There are two entries driven side by side. When they got in sixty feet they start across to the other entry, which allows the air to circulate.

Mr. Brown:

Was there a secondary opening into this mine, secondary escape?

Mr. Morgan:

Yes, there was. That is where they brought these men out.

Mr. Brown:

That is how those seventy-two got out?

Mr. Morgan:

That is right. I think I stated this Company claimed they were broke and payments ceased, and these widows left at the mercy of the public. They were in my office the other day wondering what could be done.

Mr. Lowman:

You don't know how many children were left orphans?

Mr. Morgan:

No, I don't. I couldn't make a positive statement on that. I think an average for the miners in this state or any other average about five and one-fourth children per family.

We had another explosion, the Sixth Vein Coal Company, Hopkins County. Three men were killed by the same method, the booster fan, driving the rooms 300 feet without break-throughs. This company paid the widows of the deceased. There was no question about that. An explosion happened some time back in 1920 at the Norton Coal Company's property, where—

Mr. Brown:

When did this Sixth Vein happen, just approximately?

Mr. Morgan:

I believe, John, in 1944.

Twenty years ago two men were killed at the Norton Coal Company mine at Nortonville mine, same method, using booster fan. I talked to a coal operator last night who was in here. He said, "For God's sake don't bring that up and stop those booster fans or there will be some of those companies unable to operate with what is known as duckbill of mining." I said they should all be stopped if it takes men's lives. He contends he was driving two entries. Again the criticism goes to the mining department. He allowed them to drive these entries one hundred feet before making break-through and using booster fan. He says the entry was marked dangerous and gaseous. He said the men went by and started the fan and killed the both of them.

Mr. Hunt:

Don't you contribute a lot of our explosions now to that one particular thing, for the lack of break-throughs?

Mr. Morgan:

Lack of sufficient air.

Mr. Hunt:

Now the law—I have been unable to see why the law would permit that condition to exist. I have been a mine inspector before myself. That is one thing we always took

particular pains in. Of course the system has changed under the present system. The break-throughs, the law says, must be cut every sixty feet or oftener if necessary, and in no case should there be over ninety feet, and that would be with permission of the Mining Department.

Mr. Morgan:

That is correct. Now then they just let them go and drive three hundred feet, as you said a moment ago, with the assistance of those booster fans up there and just pushing, you wouldn't call it air, you would call it CO_2 for those men to breathe?

Mr. Morgan:

That is right.

Mr. Hunt:

Now oxygen is absolutely absent and that is the cause of the extra lot of explosions we are having now, just for the lack of ventilation and the condition like that do exist. I have never been able to see why they do it.

Mr. Brown:

I think you know with your past experience gaseous mines, well ventilated, is about as safe as mines without gas, if properly ventilated?

Mr. Hunt:

John, it just stirs bad air around. You can imagine when a room is driven 290 feet, just a canvas bag where this air is blowed through up to these men, with leakage and everything else. You could take a sample of that air and have it analyzed and you won't have any oxygen whatsoever, but they call it air.

Mr. Brown:

You mean no oxygen at all or no oxygen that is not combined with carbon?

Mr. Hunt:

No oxygen in the air, we wear it out, wear it out.

Mr. Brown:

You would have to have a little oxygen or you would have black damp?

Mr. Hunt:

Yes, a little. Bound to have a little bit and a little bit is what they do have.

Mr. Morgan:

I wish to point out a case that happened during the month of January—Mr. Hunt knows what I am talking about.

Mr. Brown:

January of this year?

Mr. Morgan:

Yes. We have had no cooperation from the mining department in our district since I have been in there, fourteen years, until this terrible disaster at Straight Creek happened. We are getting a little better cooperation now. Our men, like the rest of the men over the state, they refused to work in the mines until the companies complied with the law with regard to insurance. We had one mine known as Pacific Coal Company. Those men quit work at that mine because of the condition that existed at the mine. It was my duty to keep that mine operating if there was no violation of the state mining laws. As has been explained to you, we get no copies from the state department of the inspections made by those inspectors, but we do get copies of the inspections made by the Bureau of Mines. We have safety committees when the men have nerve enough to serve on them and I sent to that safety committee the report made by the Bureau of Mines with a letter of instructions for them to see that the Bureau of Mines inspector's instructions was carried out, and I say that we have reduced the accident and death rate in my district almost fifty percent and I am not giving credit to anybody but the Bureau of Mines and our men. In a number of instances we have had to shut mines down to get rock dust. We shut the mine down if there isn't any rock dusting done. The Pacific Coal Company inspection was made by the Federal and State. I sent the report of the Federal inspectors to that Committee. They immediately got afraid. They were working four miles from the shaft. This is a shaft mine. With an air shaft and escape shaft reasonably close to the working face with no way to get them out. Some year and a half ago the men refused to work until they put down an air

shaft. They were ordered by the state and by the Federal Government recommended that they put a coach in there whereby they could hoist the men out if something happened on the other end. They built some wooden stairs and laid them on top of the ground and they laid and rotted and were never put in the escape shaft, so these men decided they would not work any longer in that mine until something was done. I made an investigation and found that the State had ordered this air shaft and ordered the stairs put in. I called one of the inspectors in my district in my town of Madisonville and asked that he make an inspection of that mine. He said he had orders not to go near a mine shut down and on strike. I told him those men were not on strike, they were demanding that the coal company who had no insurance of any kind settling his own claims and the statement was made to me, he settled on time and day basis. They were demanding he come under the act and comply with the state and federal report of his mine. Mr. Demoso refused to go. Said his instructions were not to go where a mine was shut down.

Mr. Brown:

Is he state inspector?

Mr. Morgan:

Yes. I called the President of the Western Coal Operators' Association, Mr. Bradley Sparks, and asked him to intercede, and asked him to go out and make an inspection. Thirty minutes later the coal operator called and said arrangements were made. I would have to put the men in the mine before making an inspection. They were forced to go down in the mine where there was no way to get out if anything occurred, only one opening, insufficient air. It needed rock dusting, it needed timbering, it needed block doors, needed coach put in it. I was forced to go talk to those men and get them to go into that mine in that condition before we could get an inspection from the State Department. They did go in and that day when the State inspector shut the mine down until certain things were did and a coach put in that shaft whereby men could be hoisted out and the mine was rock dusted. So those are some of the conditions existing in our district. We have had a number of shutdowns. Mr. Caddy

said yesterday that he thought a mine inspector's job should pay at least $4200. a year.

I disagree with Mr. Caddy. Those men are on duty twenty-four hours a day, subject to call at any time explosions, and all. I think their wages should be at least six or seven thousand dollars a year.

Mr. Brown:

You know we have a State Constitution here?

Mr. Morgan:

I can think. I want to give you my reasons for it. We have all said, and Mr. Vales said, these inspectors have been controlled by the coal companies. Their wages are so small when they get real experience they get better jobs from coal companies and naturally that is their line of work, and I can prove this statement that the Chief Inspector, Mr. Thomas, said in my office in the presence of Jess Lovess when I was raising cain. He told me he was not so much concerned about being chief mine inspector, but he wanted experience of the mechanism whereby he could get a better job with the coal companies. Our mines are practically all mechanized. Those are some of the conditions that exist. I think these men are entitled to some protection when they go down into the mine. Mining is one of the basic industries of the state. You heard those men yesterday say they laid down waiting to die and prepared to die, but by some miracle they were saved, and we have had so many men killed and maimed for life. We think the legislature should do something, at least give those men a chance by proper and honest inspections of those mines, and they should be furnished with a copy. They will say they do post a copy, a preliminary report. The final report is made to the office here and if we want to see it we have to get a court order.

Mr. Brown:

Wouldn't it be better for the miners, employers in there to make a report, and that report be considered with the party who is in charge?

Mr. Morgan:

Not so much on the operators' part.

Mr. Brown:

Wouldn't that reach to a correction and execution of carrying out the enforcement of the law on the subject?

Mr. Morgan:

That is right. We have these committees, as Mr. Vales explained, safety committees. We have asked on a number of occasions that these men be contacted when the inspector comes there, so they can go around with him. They know their way around there, where there is bad air. The federal has always done that. They look up the safety committee and invite them to go with them, whereby they may show them where these things are. I talked to Mr. Thomas. He is interested. He said with three hundred mines to inspect, how can those men make three and four inspections a year—some take two and three days to make proper inspection—at least the federal takes three or four days.

Mr. Brown:

Owners of the mine and operators very seldom ever go in that mine?

Mr. Morgan:

That is right, superintendents don't. They leave it up to the mine superintendent.

Mr. Hunt:

Under the federal law, the federal inspector can only suggest?

Mr. Morgan:

That is correct.

Mr. Hunt:

Now would you think that law should have some teeth in it?

Mr. Morgan:

Well, I wish it did.

Mr. Brown:

We can't do anything about that here?

Mr. Morgan:

No.

Mr. Brown:

You said a moment ago someone said to you they were not attracted to the chief place only from a practical standpoint?

Mr. Morgan:

That is correct.

Mr. Brown:

It is bad business to gamble with lives of men, women and children in order to get a little experience, isn't it?

Mr. Morgan:

I think so.

Mr. Brown:

Mr. Morgan, when the State Department put on this man who had been manager of the mine where 28 men were killed, was that the mine?

Mr. Morgan:

Yes.

Mr. Brown:

Did the Union make any protest to them about putting on men who had allowed conditions to exist such as that?

Mr. Morgan:

No, I knew there was no use.

Mr. Brown:

For my own information, this escape, how deep was that shaft, how far from the surface of the ground?

Mr. Morgan:

Two hundred feet. I would like to point out I think these complaints should be made to you gentlemen. The Holt Mine at Bouvaire, Kentucky, in 1943 operated the Bouvaire Mining Company. The men complained there of being sick.

Mr. Brown:

When was that?

Mr. Morgan:

In 1943. The doctor in Central City told them if they continued to work in that mine they would die. There had been an order by the State and a suggestion by the Bureau

of Mines that an air shaft be put down at the face of the workings. That order was never carried out. One year had elapsed and the men quit work. They put the air shaft down. They were ordered to put a fan in. The Chief Mine Inspector at that time recommended that twenty men be allowed to work and increase it as they increased the air. No fan was put in there. More than a year elapsed again and the men decided again they were going to quit work until a fan was put in, and they had to quit. The fan was put in and they had instructions how to put the fan in and how to work it. They were ordered to wire it from overhead above ground. They wired it from underneath. That has been going on for six months or more. I was informed by the State Inspector the other day they were going out there and make them wire that the way they had ordered them almost a year ago since this explosion happened. Those are some of the things we are complaining about and we think this law should be amended whereby if the State Department does not have any authority it should be amended so they will have some authority and give these men some protection. The law says they can revoke a mine's certificates. I don't know of one that has been revoked. The Pacific Coal Company Mine I am telling you about, the inspectors found the foremen in there were not qualified and right now they are holding night meetings and gave them permit to act as foremen of that mine until they can qualify, and that has been going on for years there.

Further this witness saith not.

Mr. Fred Foss, Secretary-Treasurer Kentucky State C.I.O. Counsel, next testified as follows:

I would like to say that the C.I.O. is here in support of the Mine Workers in getting this deplorable situation cleared up in the State of Kentucky.

We feel that this Company at Four Mile have violated all the mining laws and all the rules and regulations of mining, and are directly the cause of the death of these twenty-four men, and throwing their families on the support of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. We feel that something should be done about it and done immediately. They have violated the

laws in regard to safety and health in their mines by not providing the proper protection for these men by not providing escape ways that were clear, by not cleaning up the dust scattered from one end of the mine to the other, by not rock dusting, and in fact, violated everything in mining ethics. We feel this Committee should do something to clear up the situation and do it immediately. We are behind the mine workers one hundred per cent. and will give them our full support and back them up with anything they want done in order to get it cleared up.

I don't know as I can say anything more, and make my statement very short. That is our feeling and the feeling of the entire labor movement.

Mr. Brown:

Mr. Foss, don't you think every good Union is in favor of this correction?

Mr. Foss:

Definitely so. I would like to say in conclusion we feel that the inspectors, mine inspectors of the State of Kentucky, should be placed under civil service and not be under the control of the mine operators or be kicked around as political footballs. We think that is necessary and something should be done by the legislature.

Mr. Bingham:

I disagree with that, Mr. Foss.

Mr. Lowman:

What is the attitude of the C.I.O. with regard to the contention of that particular group that more lives were lost due to occupational disease than ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty times more men lost each year due to those things?

Mr. Foss:

Our position on that would be all industrial diseases should be eliminated as far as possible and should be protected through Workmen's Compensation.

Further this witness saith not.

Mr. Tom Raney was next called to the stand, who testified before the Committee as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

The evidence which I wish to introduce is mostly evidence taken from the records of the Federal Inspection Bureau and in order to help the Committee that you might be able to understand or look at any section of the law that I might refer to in the reading of those records, we have prepared, first we have copies of the law, which we would like to give each of you. We prepared then a schedule giving pages for each, which will help you if you desire to turn to the State Mine Laws as we make reference to certain sections or clauses of the law. Those are references to certain sections of the State Mine Law on which charges have been made that the State Mine Department is lax in the enforcement of the mine laws governing the men who work in the coal mines. I gave you those copies of the law and these references and hope that you may find time to study them, if there is such a thing as a representative having time—I haven't as yet been able to find one. When they have any time, they are always busy.

Mr. Brown:

Which one did you talk to?

Mr. Raney:

Not any of this Committee.

Statements were made yesterday by Mr. Caddy of 144 coal mines and the records which had been stated by representative miners of the inspections of the reports of the federal inspectors; he stated that certain violations—one was that there was a number of mines that had been inspected recently but that had been checked by the representative mine workers since this committee called a hearing. They found out of 144 coal mines which were checked 107 of those mines had not been inspected by the State Mine Department in the year of 1945 and 80% had never been inspected by the State Mine Department at any time since that mine had been in operation. I don't have enough for each of the Committee. I do have a copy of that I could submit to the Committee and get it marked Exhibit A, to be entered into the records. That is copies of the mines which has not been inspected by the State Mine Department.

Mr. Howell:

At no time?

Mr. Raney:

During the year 1945 and 80% of them have never been inspected by the State Mine Department. Also in substantiation of the charges made by Mr. Caddy and by the other gentlemen who testified, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Vales, out of 144 mines that were checked 89 of these mines don't have a certified mine foreman on the job who looks after the safety and the maintenance of the mine and supervision of the men. Instead they have some man who has not be qualified by the Department of Mines, some man just picked up and employed, who does not understand and know, and cannot pass the examination of the company. He is placed in charge of the men and the safety of those men, which does contribute to loss greatly. I wish to file that list of companies also with the Committee.

Filed as Exhibit B.

It is my purpose, as I said, to attempt to show the Committee evidence as to the charges which have been made publicly and before this Committee that the department is not supervising the inspections as required by law, and not requiring of the coal companies now operating many of our mines to carry out the provisions of the mine law in regard to safety and the health of the employees that are working there.

I wish to read—first may I state that these are the most recent inspections which are available to the miners. We did, as Mr. Caddy stated, attempt to secure from the State Department by going through the circuit courts in the respective counties of Letcher, Pike, Floyd and Johnson and appearing before the circuit judge and having them look up the law and securing a court order which we in turn took to the State Department on last Thursday, and asked them to supply us with copies of their State inspections. To date we have not received one single copy even though we had the court orders for the delivery of those inspection reports. I might say to you the reason the department can't furnish many of them, while they use the excuse they don't have enough help, enough employees to furnish us with these records, there is another

reason why they cannot and do not furnish us these reports, because out of that record which I have shown you there 107 have not been inspected. Therefore, they have no records at the State Department. 107 out of 144 on the list I have submitted!

In order that the Committee may know the purpose of the federal inspection, I wish to read of an inspection which comes from the Elkhorn Coal Corporation at Hemphill Mine Number 6, dated November 26 to December 7, 1945, signed by William Holt Coal Mine Inspector.

Mr. Howell:

Does that date indicate it took from November 26 to December 7, 1945, to make that report?

Mr. Raney:

Yes, during that time. The introduction says: "This report is based on inspection made November 26 to December 7, 1945, to obtain information relating to health and safety conditions at this mine in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Coal Mine Inspection and Investigation Act of 1941, H. R. Bill 2082. Improvements made since the last inspection October 26 to November 3, 1944," which was a year previous to this time of the inspection we are about to read: "Recommendations included in the last report, which are not applicable under the present conditions have been omitted." Now the general information—"This mine is opened by drifts driven into the Elkhorn Number 2 Coal bed, which averages 47 inches in thickness. A total of four hundred eighteen (418) men is employed, and an average of 2,100 tons of coal, and it is produced on two shifts by the 361 men employed underground. Three hundred seventy-three men worked at the mine and the average daily production was 1800 tons of coal at the time of the last inspection. The mine is rated non-gaseous by the Kentucky Department of Mines and Minerals, but the analysis of our samples collected during this inspection and previous inspections contained sufficient methane to warrant rating this mine as gassy. Hence the Bureau of Mines classifies the mine gassy. The estimated life of the men is thirty years at the present rate of protection."

I read you that to show you the difference between the federal inspector's report and the difference of the State Mine Department in the rating of gassy and non-gassy mines. I wish to call the Committee's attention to the report which was read yesterday of the inspector Bailey at the Four Mile Straight Creek Coal Company Mine, wherein the Federal Mine Department rated that mine as gassy. The State Department before that inspection had rated it non-gassy. If the State Department had joined hands and cooperated with the Federal Department, that inspection of the mines in rating them as gassy mine, then twenty-four lives would have been saved and twenty men would not be sealed today in that burning inferno two hundred feet under the ground, and two hundred orphans would not be on the conscience of the people who sit in this audience today.

We expect to show some four or five mines that have been rated gassy by the Federal Department and non-gassy by the State. We expect to show you some of the violations and some of the recommendations of this department which has not been complied with by the Federal Mine Department.

Mr. Lowman:

In the rating of a mine as being gassy or non-gassy, it has probably been explained before, but for my information, what percentage of combustible gas, fatal gas, would have to be present to warrant a rating of a gassy mine?

Mr. Raney:

The State law says that one-half of one percent methane warrants rating that mine gassy. I don't know exactly what the Federal Department.

(Someone at the side: three-tenths).

Mr. Raney:

I think if you will check in that a little better, one and one-fourths percent in a non-tested mine, and in a tested mine three-fourths. I am not responsible for that, but we go by the way you fellows make this law.

Mr. Lowman:

The law speaks for itself.

Mr. Howard:

Half of one percent in a dry mine, one and one-fourth per cent, that is in a damp mine and one and one-fourth is too much. That is where the danger is. It is three-tenths of one percent in the federal record.

Mr. Lowman:

For a dry mine?

Mr. Raney:

Yes.

Mr. Lowman:

What is it in a damp mine?

Mr. Raney:

Three-tenths regardless of whether wet, dry, good, bad or indifferent. It was figured out this way. It is possible to have 65,000 cubic feet of methane going through the air in one hour in a mine with 50,000 feet going in the mine every minute, and that is too much gas to be in a mine.

Mr. Lowman:

It would be possible, would it not, under the difference between the federal and state law as it now stands for the federal inspector to classify a mine as gassy on the one hand and the state to classify it as non-gassy on the other?

Mr. Raney:

In that case we will continue to have—

Mr. Lowman:

What you would recommend is bringing the state law in line with the federal law?

Mr. Raney:

That would be my recommendation and that of the miners.

Mr. Bingham:

That was our recommendation in the showing percentage was too high, we have to stand by.

Mr. Raney:

I agree that the chief inspector has no alternative except to comply with the State law, on the compliance of the state

law in some instances, but the department which he represents in the past has not complied with the state law in its entirety. If it had of done so, then Rufus Bailey's report would have been acted upon and twenty-four lives would have been saved.

Reading from Page 2 of the inspector's report: "Fire protection is the same as described in the April 1942 inspection report. Records are not kept of the inspections of the fire-fighting equipment and a fire-fighting organization has not been formed. The lamp house and the building formerly used as the mine foreman's office, both wooden structures situated too close to a mine entrance, constitutes fire hazards. Fumes or smoke from a fire at one of these points may enter the mine and endanger the lives of the men working there (bearing in mind this is a gassy mine under the federal department of mines)."

Reading again from Page 3, Article 3: "The lamp house and the building formerly used as the mine foreman's office should be made fire-resistance, or fire doors should be erected at effective points in the adjacent drifts to prevent smoke or fire from outside sources from entering the Numbers five and six openings. These doors should be tested at least monthly to be sure of effective operation."

Reading from Page 4: "The loose roof along the south main entry should be taken down or supported immediately, and no person should go under such loose material until it is made safe."

Reading again from same page under Article 5, "Exceptions," "The locations of the magazines are the same as they were in April 1942 (that is time when they recommended change be made). The immediate areas surrounding the magazines were not cleared of combustible material and the explosives-distributing magazine has not been covered with fire-resistant material."

Continuing on Page 5: "The explosives-distributing magazine should be covered with fire-resistant material and the door on this magazine should be secured by two substantial padlocks. The door and the roof of the building should be made reasonably bullet-proof. The explosives-storage magazine should be fully barricaded. Blast cables should be wound up after each shot or adequately supported on the timbers or

the rib, and the cables should be staggered as to length at the detonator end to prevent short circuit."

Again reading from the inspector's report on Page 6:

"In the number 6 opening some intake air has coursed through abandoned areas or along pillar lines (which is in violation of the law) before reaching the active workings. Generally adequate air currents are being conducted to points out by the first active workings, but due to the practice of haulage crews leaving doors open and of permitting more than one break-through to remain open, air was not being conducted in sufficient quantity to the farthest in by points in two, three and four left entries off of north main entry, Number 9 opening. Generally crosscuts are made 90 feet apart and they are turned promptly as the faces are advanced."

I have, as you see here, three boxes of Federal Mine Inspection reports.

Mr. Lowman:

You plan to read all those to us?

Mr. Raney:

If the Committee has the time. That, of course, would take several days, or several hours, to read that. We will read until the Committee desires otherwise. We only wish to show you we are not misrepresenting the facts as to the charges that were made about the laxity on the part of the State Mine Department, and in its failure to comply with the laws as they are written.

Mr. Brown:

Is that 144 reports Federal Reports?

Mr. Raney:

It is. For the benefit of the Committee, if you think I have hand-picked—I have hand-picked five of them, the ones in which I had hoped the Committee will give me permit to read, because they are mines that have been rated gassy by the Federal Department and non-gassy by the State, and we want to impress upon the people the necessity of eliminating these hazards.

Mr. Brown:

Do your reports show the percentage of gas in these gassy mines?

Mr. Raney:

Yes it does. What I started to say, Mr. Chairman, was anytime the Committee so desires you can ask that we pull any of those reports out of the group, any one of them or more, and read them. You will find some violations or many of the same violations, which we have read in this one here.

At this point hearing was recessed until Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 4:00 p. m. in basement of Capital Hotel.

At 5:00 p. m. Wednesday, February 6, 1945, the hearing before the Committee investigating Coal Mines was resumed at the Capital Hotel, in the basement.

Mr. Tom Raney continued testifying as follows:

The last thing which I read was reading from Page 6. "Generally crosscuts are made 90 feet apart and they are turned promptly as the faces are advanced." For the sake of the records and the gentlemen who were not here, you will remember the gentleman who sat on the Committee yesterday as a guest of the Members of the House, who was a former mine inspector, previously stated, or did state they should turn those break-throughs on sixty feet, unless otherwise approved by the State Mine Department for certain kind of work. There is a mine law of sixty feet break-throughs. Reading from Page 8, Paragraph 2:

"Four permissible flame safety lamps are kept at the mine, but regular examinations for gas are not made. Fire bosses are not employed to make pre-shift examinations for gas and the section foremen do not carry safety lamps." This is still reading from the Hemphill reports.

"The analytical results of the air samples collected show clearly the inadequacy of the ventilation at the working faces, especially at the faces of the entries. Seven of the eleven samples collected at the working faces contained abnormal amounts of carbon dioxide and two of them showed subnormal oxygen contents. Ten of the thirteen samples contained small percentages of methane. These analyses indicate the necessity of improving the ventilation at the working face

immediately. Continued employment in atmospheres containing less than twenty percent oxygen and relatively high percentages of carbon dioxide is likely to impair the health of the persons working therein."

Page 8, Section 3. "Abandoned workings should be sealed and intake air should not be exposed to contamination before reaching the active workings. Doors should be kept closed when men, equipment or trips are passing through them. The quantity of air reaching the last open crosscut in any pair or set of working entries should be at least 6,000 cubic feet per minute. This mine should be operated as gassy and sufficient fire bosses should be employed to make examinations of the entire mine not more than three hours before each shift enters the mine. All foremen should be required to carry permissible flame safety lamps and to make tests for gas at the face of each working place. Water is not used to allay the coal dust at its source. All accummulation and rock dust has been applied with a rock dusting machine along the entries, but none has been distributed in the rooms or the air courses."

You will recall in the beginning I stated in giving you that copy of mine laws that made references to the violations of the law by these companies as we read them. It is in violation of the law to not rock dust and to not properly ventilate the mines according to state mine law.

"The mine should be rock dusted thoroughly in all open unsealed places except those that are actually wet, to within 40 feet of the working faces. The rock dust should be applied and maintained in such quantity that the incombustible contents of the mixed dusts will not be less than sixty-five percent plus one percent for each one-tenth percent of methane in the ventilating current. When the wet portions of the mine become dry they should be rock dusted immediately."

Mr. Brown:

Did this mine inspector find this had not been done and those were his recommendations?

Mr. Raney:

That is right. Those are his recommendations which was made.

Reading from Page 12, Paragraph 6, again recommendations of the inspector:

"Brakemen should not get on or off of cars or trips in motion and moving cars should not be coupled or uncoupled by hand unless a coupling hook or equally effective device is used."

Recently, for the information of the Committee, at the consultation of the coal company at Jenkins in Letcher County we had six motormen discharged because they refused to violate the recommendation of the federal inspector in not getting off of a moving trip while in motion. They discharged those six men and they lost several days work and the Union in fighting their acts had them restored because the formen were insisting on violations of the safety rules and the recommendations of the federal inspector.

Mr. Brown:

Were they reimbursed for the number of days lost?

Mr. Raney:

They were, yes. I only mention that to show these companies are attempting to force the men through threat of discharge to violate these rules in order to be able to get a few more tons at the cost of risk of life and limb.

"Shelter holes of the proper dimensions and not more than sixty feet apart should be provided along the clearance side of all haulage ways."

"Non-permissible alcohol equipment is used exclusively, and tests for gas are not made in the working places immediately before the machinery is taken into the working places."

I do not intend to read any more from this record, because time is short. That is, from this particular mine. Time is short, you want to get out of here.

I wish to state this is one of our best mines throughout the district, throughout the eastern part of Kentucky. It is rated one of our best mines by the department and it is also rated by our organization as one of the best mines, and de-

spite the fact it is one of the best mines and one of the strongest coal corporations in the mountains, Elkhorn Coal Corporation, we find all those violations, now being permitted by the Department of Mines, and in their failure to execute the law they are placing the lives in jeopardy of each and every man working each day as they enter the mine.

I have here, which I wish to file with the Committee, several reports from this company, federal inspector's reports, which we do not have the time or the inclination to read.

Mr. Lowman:

Mr. Raney, as I understand it now, regarding all inspections of a mine, the record cannot be obtained other than by court order?

Mr. Raney:

That is correct.

Mr. Lowman:

If that were to be remedied by legislation, how would you recommend that this record of inspection be obtained. Who should, at whose request?

Mr. Raney:

I would say that any employee of the company, or any citizen who may be interested in finding out if the mine laws are being carried out, the same as any other public record.

Mr. Lowman:

Would that add tremendously to the expense of the mining department?

Mr. Raney:

Possibly it would, yes, add some expense. I would not say tremendously.

Mr. Lowman:

I was thinking if you allowed each individual or group of individuals, or citizen of the State to ask for those things it might work such a hardship they would not be able to be supplied. While it may not be the most desirable, would it be all right, would you say it would be all right until other arrangements could be made, to ask that this be furnished to

the President of the Local Union or, where not a Union mine, to the miners as a group at the request of a mine foreman? Isn't the mine inspector's report posted at the mine after he makes inspection?

Mr. Raney:

The law, as I understand it, requires the inspector to post a copy of his report at the mine. However, he never posted anything except the preliminary report and the real details and recommendations are not contained therein.

Mr. Lowman:

The details and recommendations have been entirely different from that posted at the mine?

Mr. Raney:

I don't know whether entirely different, but would be some different, yes.

Mr. Lowman:

To such an extent that it would merit a request either by court order or however you could obtain it in order to find out what the mine inspector recommended to the Department of Mines?

Mr. Raney:

That is right. We have no way under the present law of obtaining a copy of this inspector's report other than going through procedure of court order, and we find we have trouble even at that.

Mr. Lowman:

I am in complete agreement. I think there ought to be eliminated the nuisance value of the thing as much as possible.

Mr. Raney:

I see your point. Any individual who wished to cause trouble or to attempt to create a condition that might be undesirable by the company, that individual wishing to cause trouble could get a copy of this.

Mr. Lowman:

I know it is your intention to protect the miner. You are not interested in petty quarrels between individuals and

groups, and as I said you should be furnished a copy by the mine inspecting department.

Mr. Raney:

May I say the Federal Mine Inspection Bureau furnishes to the district office of the United Mine Workers a copy of their federal reports.

Mr. Lowman:

Would the same thing do as well if we incorporated that in our state law?

Mr. Raney:

Yes, I would say so. It would suffice. If it was necessary then, if the laws were not carried out immediately, that copy could be taken to the local union and the Safety Committee at that mine, which would take necessary steps to have the law carried out. It is my recommendation that the State Department do the same as the Federal Inspection Department, and furnish a copy of each inspection to the district office or district organization.

Mr. Brown:

Mr. Raney, inasmuch as the necessary safety measures and all these reports apparently cost quite a sum of money, from Mr. Caddy's testimony, can you give me any good reason why the mining industry itself should not pay the bill of financing safety in the mines?

Mr. Raney:

No, I can't. I can't give you any reason why it should not.

Mr. Brown:

Inasmuch as the bill reaches into several hundred thousand dollars, wouldn't it be sensible, like the Utility Commission is supported by contributions from Utility Companies, that coal should bear some sort of a—say one-half cent tax or three-fifths cent tax per ton to go to safety, to providing or properly financing the Department of Mines and Mining and providing safety for the miners?

Mr. Raney:

John, I am not prepared to answer that question. I have not discussed it.

Mr. Brown:

Do you happen to know whether or not the industry in Eastern Kentucky have been paying two-fifths or three-fifths cent per ton to support the work of that authority and that is now being discontinued so that that three-fifths or two-fifths of a cent will not be paid any more, and if they paid the same money for safety it would provide a fund far in excess of even what Mr. Caddy suggested yesterday?

Mr. Raney:

Yes. It is my information that none was created and it is expected to be discontinued, and I would say that fund if it could be converted to such fund as you describe or mention, that it would be sufficient to carry on.

Mr. Brown:

Do you have another report there, Mr. Raney?

Mr. Raney:

Yes. This is Helier Coal and Coke Company at Helier, Kentucky, Pike County. This mine is similar to the other one which we read. This is an inspection from the Federal Mine Department which reads:

"This mine is a gassy mine, yet the Department of Mines and Minerals of the State of Kentucky rates it as non-gassy.

Mr. Brown:

Does it give the percentage of gas there? Because yesterday it was brought out there was a difference of percentage.

Mr. Raney:

No, this report just states "non-gassy by the Department." However, air samples collected during the inspection of September indicated 8.6% methane. No, it is 0.86%. Several flames were kept in the lamp house, but examination for methane was not made. This mine should be operated as gassy, and a sufficient amount of fire bosses should be employed to make examinations for gas in active sections not more than three hours before each shift enters the mine. In other words, they find enough gas to warrant it to be gassy and dangerous and subject to explode.

Mr. Brown:

Do they have a fire boss there?

Mr. Raney:

They have no fire boss and the mine has not been rock dusted. The electrical equipment has not been guarded according to state laws and the ventilation with respect to air to working faces is not according to state laws. I wish to file it also as part of the record.

Mr. Brown:

It is my understanding, Mr. Raney, you want these reports returned to you when we make our report?

Mr. Raney:

Yes. This is also another mine that has been rated as non-gassy by the Department of Mines and gassy by the Federal Department—it is the Cooley Elkhorn Coal Company at Garrard, Floyd County, and the same recommendations of inspector as was read, the same violations contained herein with reference to air and ventilation and no rock dusting, and various different violations which I read through the other one are also in this one, which I wish to file, because of the shortage of time. I think the Committee has had sufficient.

Mr. Brown:

Don't let the shortage of time keep you, but if the evidence is cumulative, tell us how many reports you have got that show the same thing, and if any distinction between them, if you have a mine that have violations other than the ones shown there, give us that one. In other words, if you have a hundred reports, cumulative evidence, tell us you have a hundred on the same thing; if you have one or two that has different facts from those hundred, give us those.

Mr. Raney:

We have 150 reports of the Federal Mine Department, which shows many violations such as I read and some more. Without going into detail we will file them at the disposal of the Committee, if they should care to check them. As I stated yesterday evening, we would be very glad if the Committee desired to do so, to pull out one or two of those records, read them yourself, and find out whether or not they

are true. We have no desire to clutter up the record with a lot of cumulative evidence and we would be very glad if the Committee would like to read them.

At this point transcriptions made at the scene of the Straight Creek Mine disaster down near Pineville were heard by the committee. These were made at the time of the disaster and consist mostly of interviews with miners. Mr. Tom Smith of WGRC of Louisville presented them.

Hearing was then recessed until Feb. 7, at 9:00 a. m. in the House Chamber.

The hearing before the Committee Investigating Mines met in the House chamber February 7, 1946, at 9:00 a. m., Mr. Raney continuing his testimony:

Mr. Brown:

Mr. Raney, if you will begin where you left off yesterday—

Mr. Raney:

I thought that perhaps the Committee would be interested in a more recent inspection, such as 1946, rather than go back into the old dated ones. I have got several of the recent Federal inspections here of 1946.

Mr. Brown:

Mr. Raney, I will suggest that if you will give the name of the mine and tell what is in it briefly, rather than reading it—where located—just tell what violations are in those reports.

Mr. Raney:

This is Clear Branch Mining Company at Ligon, Kentucky, Floyd County, signed by the inspector Thomas H. Harrison, under date of January 9, 1946. This mine has not been rock dusted according to the state requirements and they are in violation of the state requirements or state laws in the handling of explosives; electrical wires haven't been properly guarded and grounded according to the—

Mr. Brown:

Before you get away from the explosives, what is the violation of the state law on this regarding handling of explosives?

Mr. Raney:

There are some copper type and steel type and coal dust was used for tamping. In other words, in shooting holes they are using coal dust which is highly combustible.

Mr. Brown:

Without referring to reports can you tell us how widespread tamping with coal dust instead of clay is?

Mr. Raney:

In the eastern section of the mines which we have checked and made report on and in all these mines where they have no certified foreman and fire bosses these men tamp their own holes at the face. When they tamp those holes they use dust exclusively, they do not use clay. You won't find one out of seventy-five that use clay. They are all using dust in tamping of holes.

Mr. Brown:

Isn't it a fact that the state requires those shots to be tamped with clay?

Mr. Raney:

That is right. For the information of the Committee, seven months ago Charlie Epperson's mine Pikeville, an explosion occurred there from a hole which had been tamped with dust and killed two men.

Mr. Brown:

He is now in the furniture business?

Mr. Raney:

Yes. The State has a record of that inspection which the chief would give you, I suppose, if you would ask him.

Mr. Raney, continuing:

The timbering in the mine and the removing of overhanging rock and browse in the places that are dangerous along the haulways are not complied with according to the law; clearance along the roadways where men are endangered in walking along the tracks in and out of the mines; there are no refuge halls prepared or obtained there for the miner's safety.

Mr. Brown:

Is it still a general practice in the mines, especially along loaders, they walk on out if there is no way along those passageways for them to pass the motors or cars going down there it is very dangerous, isn't it?

Mr. Raney:

It is very dangerous John. In addition to the loaders going out before the shift is over, men have to walk during the shift, men are constantly walking up and down the passageways, as trips go by they must have some place to get out of the trip's way. These companies are required by law to furnish what they call a manhole in between the break-throughs. These men can go in there as a place of refuge while that trip is going by.

Mr. Brown:

Can you give the rate of speed the motors run on any of the entries of those cars?

Mr. Raney:

Yes. I worked in a mine sixteen years. I rode those trips in during that time. They are running those trips just as fast as the motor will travel and we propose to recommend to this Committee that is on the mining rules, mining laws, that these trips not to exceed six miles per hour for the safety of the men. We propose that to be written into law.

Mr. Brown:

Do you have any idea how fast they do go now?

Mr. Raney:

I would say fifteen to twenty miles an hour. Fifteen miles underground is exceedingly fast speed and highly dangerous. Some of them get more than that.

Mr. Brown:

It seemed to me they go very much faster than that, especially main trip.

Mr. Raney:

In some places they will make just as much speed as the motor will make, which will be more than that, much more than that.

Now the next mine is Columbus Mining Company at Christopher, Kentucky, Perry County. Inspection report signed by William Holt and E. E. McAllister, dated January 24, 1946. The coal dust is not allayed in any source of the mine, regular dusting is not practiced at the mine. Trolley wires are not guarded. For information of the Committee, what they refer to as trolley wires not being guarded is where you cross in under a wire, where it is live wire, men usually have to stoop down and crawl under. Proper clearance is not there. The law says to put rubber or wooden guards over that. These wires are not properly guarded. If a man comes in contact with the wire he is immediately electrocuted. The law demands they be properly guarded. Loose roof and overhanging browse observed many places and recommended it be taken down in many places for safety of the men. They recommend that 6,000 cubic feet be at the last break throughs of each place. Fire protection is not provided underground and no safety organization at the mines. They have no rescue station or safety devices in the mines, no fire fighting equipment is maintained on the outside of the mine.

Mr. Brown:

Through the reports there do you find at any time the inspectors have noticed that they were tamping with the slack or the dust rather than with clay?

Mr. Raney:

Yes.

Mr. Brown:

That is in those reports?

Mr. Raney:

It is in some of them, not all of them, John. Occasionally you will find one here, John, that is in pretty good condition.

Mr. Brown:

Do you find your federal inspectors work in cooperation with the safety committees of the mine?

Mr. Raney:

Yes.

Mr. Brown:

Has that been the practice of the State mining inspectors?

Mr. Raney:

The State Mining inspectors never contact our safety committees at the mine.

Sufficient ventilation is not adequate at the working faces and they recommend that the company improve their ventilation and all of their stoppings and crosscuts be improved. I want to read to you some of the tests of the air as it reads to show you how short this company is in compliance to the laws and the furnishing and supplying of sufficient air to working face. Six thousand cubic feet is recommended by both federal and state as being essential to the life and health of the men as they work in the mine in places—

Mr. Brown:

What do you mean by six thousand cubic feet?

Mr. Raney:

Must be coursing through the last opening crosscuts where the air travels through the working face. Six thousand cubic feet of air must travel through the last working place to meet requirements of the law.

Mr. Brown:

You would have six thousand cubic feet of air if in a stagnant room, wouldn't you?

Mr. Raney:

There must be a circulation of air in order to get a reading on the anemometer. At the last open crosscut on the third left it was 1,400 feet. Bear in mind it must be six thousand to not endanger the life of these men and to prevent explosion of the mine. The next report is 3,900, the next 1,400. The last open crosscut on fourth east entry is two thousand feet, at door third left of third east entry 2,200 feet, between four and five room four right 2,800; last open crosscut on second right 3,500, near entrance on right is 2,000 feet. Here is the inspector's report of the analysis of the air. To show just how much they are failing to supply adequate oxygen in the air to reach those men.

Mr. Brown:

The thing I was trying to get at is cubic feet per minute. You didn't put per minute on there.

Mr. Raney:

It is per minute, John.

The next one is Imperial Coal Company at Freeborne. Adequate volumes of air not reaching last open crosscuts in the working face of this mine. Air at working faces, volume of air reaching most of the working faces were inadequate. They don't use any control of the coal dust and the mine is not being rock dusted according to law. They are also not living up to the mine laws in guarding electrical wires as other mines have been reported here in the hearing. Timbering of the mine is not up to safety standards according to the recommendations of the safety inspector.

Mr. Brown:

Are all these other reports about the same as these, Mr. Raney?

Mr. Raney:

Yes, these are 1946 reports, you will find them practically—

Mr. Brown:

Tell us how many you got and give the stenographer the names. These conditions exist in all those. Then you won't have to take each one separately; when you have done that I would like for you to give us what in your opinion are the principal causes of injury in the mines you have charge of in Eastern Kentucky, what causes the most injuries in the mine, what violations of the law. Give her the number and the facts in those which are similar to the facts related.

Mr. Raney:

I have seven more 1946 inspections which I hold here in my hand. Happy Scuddy Mining Company at Scuddy, Kentucky, and Gregory & White Coal Company, Manchester, Kentucky in Clay County, Kenmount Coal Company at Jeff, Perry County, North East Coal Company, Thealka, in Jackson

County, the Princess Elkhorn Coal Company, Floyd County, the Sizemore Mining Company, McDowall, Floyd County.

Mr. Brown:

You say conditions in those reports are similar to those you read to us?

Mr. Raney:

Conditions found in those reports, which I will file here, are in many instances similar to the one I read and some you will find more.

Mr. Brown:

Will you tell us what in your experience are the conditions in the mines in Kentucky that bring about, or cause most of the injuries to the miners?

Mr. Raney:

Slate falls, careless timbering in the mines causes more accidents throughout Eastern Kentucky more than any one violation. That is failure on the company's part to see that the mines are properly timbered, particularly in haulways where men have to travel in and out are not properly timbered for the safety of the men. Many people will take the attitude that the miner, by virtue of his vocation, ought to know better than anybody else the result of bad timbering. Unless the management enforces timbering you will have these accidents. They will fail to keep timbering up. It is the duty of the company to rigidly enforce proper timbering. If they don't men naturally become careless and lax. It is the duty of the company to see to it that does not happen. Insofar as timbering away from the face of the place, a man is responsible for the timbering in his own working face, immediate face, which is usually regarded as twenty feet back. He is responsible for the timbering of that working face; beyond that towards the outside entrance of the mine is the responsibility of the company. The man has absolutely nothing to do with that timbering.

Mr. Brown:

What other causes are there?

Mr. Raney:

Men jumping on and off of moving trips in the mine.

Mr. Brown:

Do you find wide-spread violations of that?

Mr. Raney:

Very much so, more men injured getting on and off of moving trips in the mines than any.

Mr. Brown:

Is that a law or safety regulation of the mine?

Mr. Raney:

It is a safety regulation, when approved by the State Mine inspector becomes a law. It is a requirement at most mines.

Mr. Brown:

Would you say bad ventilation is another cause of sickness and bad health?

Mr. Raney:

Yes, miner's asthma, silicosis, other dangers.

Mr. Brown:

Bad ventilation is the cause of many, if not all, of our explosions?

Mr. Raney:

Ninety-five percent of our explosions.

Mr. Brown:

In other words, if you have ventilation, gas won't make any difference?

Mr. Raney:

If you have sufficient ventilation, air coursing through to dilute the gas, the gas is rendered harmless. You must have an accumulation of gas at the working face before it will explode.

Mr. Brown:

Before you leave that, the practice of not covering the live wires is another cause of injury, so we can, if possible,

condense it in one place, so we can find the causes of most of the injuries and deaths.

Mr. Raney:

The practice of not guarding wires does cause injuries. The further practice of not furnishing manholes so that they can have a place to get away from main trips and other matters.

Mr. Brown:

Is that a cause of injury?

Mr. Raney:

Yes, it is highly essential that those manholes be furnished to men in mines, so that the men can find safe places to get away from the trips.

Mr. Brown:

Would not another be failure to rock dust and allow accumulation of coal dust in the mines?

Mr. Raney:

It is one of the hazards that causes our explosions to be serious. Rock dust is the cause of most all of our real serious explosions, or rather the failure to rock dust. When you have an explosion from gas and that gas is ignited it will burn itself out at the vein, unless there is dust, which it picks up and starts to moving, and ignites as it moves and causes serious explosions. It is highly essential that the mines of Kentucky be at all times rock dusted to prevent dust explosion.

Mr. Brown:

If I understand you, if a mine is properly rock dusted, even if an accumulation of gas, and the gas became ignited and cause an explosion, you would not burn up the entire mine, but the gas in that particular room or entry?

Mr. Raney:

That is correct. Mr. Caddy pointed out the West Virginia mine recently. Two hundred sixty-five men reached outside safely. That mine was properly rock dusted. Every man in that mine would have lost their lives, but because it was properly rock dusted the gas burned itself out and only killed men immediately around that explosion.

Mr. Brown:

You live on the borderline of West Virginia? Is it true they have much better enforcement of their mining laws in the State of West Virginia than we have in Kentucky?

Mr. Raney:

It is. I would say our Kentucky mine laws enforcement is the poorest in the twenty-seven coal producing states in the Nation.

Mr. Brown:

Do you have any figures on what the other states spent on the enforcement of their laws, what their appropriation is?

Mr. Raney:

I think I can get that before the Committee adjourns.

Mr. Brown:

I wish you would get that. After all, we do not give our mining department anything to do with. It could be attributed, not to individuals in the department, but to the fact we do not give them anything comparative to costs of safety regulations and mining departments of other states, please furnish that to the Committee.

Mr. Raney:

I can do that before it is over. Now for the information of the Committee, a week ago today we filed with the State Department, as I mentioned previously, a number of court orders requesting the most recent inspections of the State Mine Department. We filed with that department a court order for ninety-three companies; to date they have given us ten companies with seventeen inspections. Bear in mind that was the most recent inspections. Now in order to verify our charges that the department has not been inspecting these mines, I wish to read these into the records, some of the recommendations they make, some violations they find, which is record of the State department at most recent inspections at these ten mines of the ninety-three we requested. This is headed "Commonwealth of Kentucky, Department of Mines & Minerals: The Four Seam Coal Company Diablock, Kentucky, Perry County." One of the first questions that are

asked here "Is there a fire boss to mine?" There is no answer, except a blank space. The inspector did not record whether or not there was a fire boss.

Mr. Brown:

Does it show whether or not it was a gassy mine?

Mr. Raney:

Yes it does show it is a gassy mine. "Is the mine rock dusted? No." "Coal dust, some accumulations, rock dust none used; timbering, not enough used; explosive gases, small trace in 22 right heading 16 left room Number 1, 7 left and 5 right; gas was found to be there in five different places. It says "Ventilation and its distribution to working face weak." Not enough safety post used, break throughs are behind, stoppings need repairing, doors need repairing. All of these have to do with ventilation of the mine. In the recommendations on the bottom of the report "That doors and stoppings be repaired to increase ventilation at working faces to comply with mine law." You should note that is required the state inspector says "to comply with the law". "That mine be rock dusted in compliance of mine law; that trolley wire be repaired and guarded at all cross overs; that only permissible powder be used and the use of pellett powder be stopped; that more line timbers be used and all safety post be properly set; that first class mine foreman be employed at once." When this inspection was made it was dated on the 6th month, the 23rd day, 1944. That is the most recent inspection report which the department cared to give us, although there has been an inspection at that mine sometime in January. There was an inspection at that mine, but for some reason the department did not give us that recent inspection, yet the court order said the most recent inspections.

Mr. Brown:

Mr. Raney, you say you have seventeen of those reports?

Mr. Raney:

Yes.

Mr. Brown:

In order to conserve time, why don't you do the same

thing as you did in the other; why don't you tell us now, are the other reports the same as that one? If so, let the stenographer take the list of them, which will put the names of the companies that have the same conditions as shown by report, if there are the same; if there are some different from that, you want to call attention to it. We want to conserve time.

Mr. Raney:

May I say seventeen reports from ten mines which I will file, or the reporter can record them in line. Many of the same violations here will be found on each of these and in some cases more than was at this mine. I do wish to say this: read the dates on these. The most recent inspections our court orders called for. None of them is dated earlier or later than 1944, in the year 1944. Three of them 1943, which shows—

Mr. Brown:

You mean you haven't been able to get any reports since 1944, or they haven't been inspected since then?

Mr. Raney:

While there should have been twelve inspections, or eight inspections in the last two years, none have been made at those mines since 1944, yet the law requires four a year, every three months.

Mr. Brown:

What would be your recommendation, that the State department be required to furnish report on any mine, what would you recommend in making reports available to those working at the mine?

Mr. Raney:

I believe I stated yesterday, Gentlemen, it was my recommendation that a copy of this be filed with the district organization in the same manner that the Federal mine inspector's report, they send a copy of their reports.

Mr. Brown:

Suppose they do not belong to the United Mine Workers?

Mr. Raney:

In that case they should be required to furnish it to any employee that requests it.

Mr. Brown:

Doesn't the law require they must post a copy of it at the mine entrance?

Mr. Raney:

The law requires it to be done. They only report a preliminary report. They never report the actual findings and tack it up at the mine.

Mr. Brown:

Isn't it a common occurrence somebody tears that down and then it is gone?

Mr. Raney:

Never there more than two, three days, or a week or so, weather, rain, or something else knocks it off.

Mr. Brown:

Do you have a report made by Mr. Bailey on this mine?

Mr. Raney:

No, I have only a copy. I don't know of its accuracy.

Mr. Brown:

Do you know whether the one given to Mr. Dummit was original copy of the mine report?

Mr. Raney:

I intended to recommend or request of the Committee during the testimony sometime of the Chief Inspector Mr. Thomas that the Committee ascertain whether or not the report of inspector Bailey, whether it called for a stoppage of work at that mine until this mine could be placed in safe working condition, and if so, what action was taken by the department, if any, to comply with the recommendations of that inspector. I intended to make such a recommendation.

Mr. Brown:

That is a matter we can ask Mr. Thomas about when he gets on the stand. We got copies of what purports to be the inspector's report. You can ask Mr. Thomas that question. Did you have anything else?

Mr. Raney:

Yes, only one thing and I intend to rest my case. Mr. Caddy in his statement charged that this Legislature did not

altogether write the laws governing the coal industry in the State of Kentucky. He read there to you a section and clause within the law which says the company has a right to write such safety laws to govern occupation of their mine and when such laws have been submitted to the chief inspector and approved they shall be complied with.

Mr. Brown:

You mean rules?

Mr. Raney:

It becomes law after it has once been approved by the State inspector. We don't think it is right for any coal corporation to write a set of rules or laws for the government of the mines. We do not think any one group should be permitted to write those laws. We find throughout all Eastern part of Kentucky that many of those rules which have been adopted by the company were never intended to be lived up to, but they write rules to use as a club over their employees, to use against them when they find it advantageous to do so, and in order to get rid of an employee. I hold in my hand a copy of such laws as I speak of from the Consolidation Coal Company, written in the State of West Virginia, which is required by this company as a part of their standard of rules. Consolidation Coal Company in Kentucky have their employees to comply with them. In this thing it would take a dozen lawyers to understand just exactly what it means, but they expect employees at that mine to work by it. If they fail to do so they fire them at will. As stated yesterday, this company discharged nine men recently because they refused to violate the rules of this book and the laws of the State Mining Department and the Union had to come in, take their cases, receive pay for these folks. Later I expect to put on a witness, and employee of that company, who can testify about that. If these rules are not laws as you gentlemen write them, but the laws of the coal company as they write them for their employees and become law when the chief inspector approves those laws, we say if those people are expected to comply with those laws and rules they should have something to say about the writing of those laws. If the coal company is to write them, the men working on safety committees should be called

on to help write those laws. That is one of those things which we expect to recommend to the legislature sometime.

Mr. Brown:

That is, both management and men on the committee agree, on this safety committee, on those safety rules it has the force and effect of law?

Mr. Raney:

We prefer this Legislature write the laws governing work of these men at the mines and that nobody else would have the right to say, either the miner or the company, but if anyone is given the privilege, if operators are given that privilege employees should have some say-so and be considered in writing up of those laws and regulations.

Mr. Lowman:

Don't you think if we wrote into the statutes all laws governing mines it would be too unflexible, you couldn't make it fit any particular case?

Mr. Raney:

That is possible. I can see it would be difficult to write.

Mr. Lowman:

If we were to make it say that both labor and manageemnt could agree, or would come to agreement on rules affecting that mine, don't you think it would be better that way?

Mr. Raney:

I do, and we had planned to recommend to the Legislature to submit to them for approval such a recommendation. That is, where companies are permitted to make rules and regulations our safety committee at that mine be considered in writing up of those laws, mutually agree on them, send them to the State Department for approval. Once they receive that approval our people would be expected to live up to those rules and would feel freer to do it. If you read that book you will find it is humanly impossible for any mine to operate under it. This same coal company—their employees, members of the Union, were complying with this book of rules. In so doing it reduced tonnage of that mine more than fifteen tons a day, immediately slowed down. We were merely re-

questing for our people to live up to their own rules and regulations. Then they began to try to get the men not to do those things, and fired nine men. That is why we had to get them back on the job.

Further this witness saith not.

Mr. Joe Davis was next called to the stand to testify before the Committee, who testified as follows:

Mr. Brown:

Mr. Davis, just tell the stenographer where you live and what mine you work at and make such statement as you desire about mining conditions at your mine, or any other mine you are familiar with.

Mr. Joe Davis:

I live at McRoberts and work for Consolidation Coal Company, I think now Pittsburg Consolidation, they merged. I think, Mr. Chairman, that I speak as a practical miner.

Mr. Brown:

How long have you mined?

Mr. Davis:

About twenty-five years. I went in the coal mines when fourteen years old. I worked in several different mines and I can say now the mines I worked for has got better safety conditions as any other I have worked, but still I could not mention the numerous violations that goes on at those mines. This is classed as gaseous mine by the State Department of Mines & Minerals and also the Federal Government, but the last inspection there was in 1943. I think it was in December when the State man was there. I think the last man was there was Ted Mosgrove, deputy mine inspector.

Mr. Brown:

Do you happen to remember how long that mine inspector's report stayed posted?

Mr. Davis:

They don't usually stay a week. Someone takes it down; you never see it. This report isn't a final report, it is temporary or partial report he makes, and the book Mr. Raney

there, rules that he introduced there as a witness I want to say the men works in the mines works under them rules. Seven hundred men works at this mine where I work. Not a man knows all the rules they got. United Mine Workers and operators have got a clause in their contract if a man violates the rules he is subject for two day layoff, and he can be fired for the third offense in any thirty days period. Reasonable safety rules—we say those are not reasonable, but the only time the company lives up to them rules is when it will increase production of coal.

Mr. Brown:

Who makes those rules?

Mr. Davis:

The company. The men has nothing to do with them at all. You will notice them rules was made in Fairmont, West Virginia. That is headquarters of Consolidated Coal Company of this division. They are sent down there and the general run of the miners, gentlemen, isn't very well educated, and it would take a lawyer to interpret the rules and live up to them. It is humanly impossible for him to do it. They have got a rule in there a handloader can load coal with a shovel. He can only tamp up one hole at a time. He takes his cable in there and ties on to this shot, fires it and has to roll his cable back up and take it back again to tamp this shot. Where mechanical where they work by day, not by ton, they tamp up every hole in there, tie together and shoot all at once, but handloader men do that work working by the ton. I mentioned that the Company will live up to these safety rules as long as it don't cut down production of coal. We had three men at the mines I work at were fired because they would not make a splice on a live wire while the juice was on, while machinery was going through there. They took their case up before the Committee, went and took their case up with the management. They took these fellows off to the side and said they was going to put them back to work and pay them for the shift lost. We had six fired, six out of nine fired at McRoberts Mines for refusing to violate safety rules, their rules they had here.

Mr. Brown:

For refusing to violate them?

Mr. Davis:

Refusing to violate those safety rules, because their rule would cut down the production was the reason. These was motormen and brakemen. He would stop for them to get off and on. They wanted him to catch on the fly and because they wouldn't violate that rule they fired him. It is a state law in a gassy mine they have got to make inspection there for gas. They don't do that there. It has been said here too they are supposed to be clearance, supposed to be main stations for men to load up. I run a motor for McRoberts, pull a main trip one place no higher than this desk here, the top, there isn't but about that much clearance, about two feet or three. Men just got room enough to turn sideways here and let this trip pass by. There is about twenty men loads up at this place. I got to ease up there, lot of times it hits them. That has been reported by the Safety Committee to try to get the company to correct it, and they never have. They have got a crew there they call Ab, does general work, tamp up fifteen to twenty holes and shoot off trolley wires. It is against—

Mr. Brown:

How do you mean shoot it off trolley wires?

Mr. Davis:

Tamp up fifteen to twenty holes, rock holes, tie all these wires together, have one wire that puts it on the trolley wire and forces all those shots at once. Another thing is strictly against their rule and state law, the shots. They got a big rock there, they take put on this rock and lay dirt on the rock and shoot.

Mr. Brown:

Does that mine employ a safety director?

Mr. Davis:

Yes, they have fire boss. Yes, it is gassy mine.

Mr. Brown:

The mine you are talking about is one of the safest?

Mr. Davis:

The mine inspector said it was one of the best mines in the state in the division he inspects in. I have worked in fifteen different mines. It is the best mine I have worked in as far as safety, rock dusting, this stuff and the other. Also I would like for the Committee to know in these large mines they have dispatchers that dispatch trips and motors. You call up to go through one block to another. They got dispatcher, got drunk on evening shift and evening boss fired him and the superintendent put him back on, which is certainly against the state mining law for a man to be drunk around a mine, but the mine foreman upheld him in it because it has been stated before and is public knowledge too that liquor gets a lot of those fellows jobs, buying liquor for mine foremen; a bunch of drunks every Sunday go up there. I have been working at this mine it will be five years in May and the contract also provides that there will be three and not more than six safety committees. You can't get anyone to serve on either, because the company don't pay any attention to them. It is a matter of formality, they pay no attention to safety committee.

Mr. Brown:

Without going too much into detailed incidents that way I wish you would tell us what you consider to be the chief violations of the mining laws in the mine you work at, or others you know about. What facts would justify legislation that would help prevent mine disasters and mine injuries?

Mr. Davis:

They have got good rules, if they lived up to them.

Mr. Brown:

You think it is the enforcement of it?

Mr. Davis:

Also if the company would live up to the rules that they have and the state mining law stated by the director, ninety-five percent of the accidents could be avoided. There is no penalty on the operators for violating this law; only penalty is on the men that violates them. Only time they penalize

him is when it cuts down production of coal. There should be a law that would penalize operators for violating safety rules.

Mr. Brown:

The thing to do under the present law is close the mine down. They have got a right to do that?

Mr. Davis:

They don't do it. I want to say, too, that the men that is working in the mines is looking towards this committee and the legislature here to pass compulsory compensation law. It is a shame and disgrace Gentlemen on the State of Kentucky that we have not got compulsory compensation, because coal companies as has been stated before will fail to carry this because it saves a few dollars. The big companies carries compensation. It's the small companies; these small companies don't have it. If a man gets hurt in there or gets killed there is no way for him to collect compensation.

Mr. Brown:

You intended to vote for that bill if you had gotten here? Who was the democratic nominee for the legislature in Letcher County?

Mr. Davis:

I might say I talked to my representative, the man who defeated me and he said he was going to vote for compulsory compensation law. It is my understanding of the law that a contractor who might employ men can employ up to three men without compensation. Then it was my understanding of the law—not being a lawyer—that where you employed more than three men it was lawful to carry compensation. Now I could easily be wrong.

Mr. Spencer:

We are trying to find out safety regulations. That is a matter of requirements of compensation. What we are trying to find out is what causes disasters. Compensation is another matter.

Mr. Davis:

I wanted to put that in the record from a coal miner's sense.

Further this witness saith not.

Mr. Morton McLaughlin was next called to the stand who testified as follows, to-wit:

Mr. Brown:

Give us your statement on the mining situation.

Mr. McLaughlin:

I am employed by the Utilities Elkhorn Coal Company, Morton.

This mine was called non-gassy by the state, but we know it is gassy. We had an accident there. Henry Stevens, running a coal company machine that went down ten plus, last he had to cut. The room was afire for forty feet and burned through chest, hair and face. I believe it was around five months he was in the hospital. That was one case. Another, was escape haulway. The motorman he went down in tip room motor. Electrical equipment would not move; he took shield off of top of motor, tops controller, and he was burned exactly the same way—gas ignited. Last time I saw inspector there was in 1944. Mr. Thomas was last inspector I saw there.

Mr. Brown:

Was it reported non-gassy then?

Mr. McLaughlin:

Yes. We are in close proximity to Stevens Elkhorn Coal Company. That mine blew up two years ago, killed one man. The way the coal lays they have one haulway and we need another. There is just about a mile between them, and men have locally come to me and say they are quitting—"we are sitting on a powder keg, going to blow up. I, when I am afraid of it, I don't go. My job is outside. So they said "We will bring it up to the meeting on the second Sunday in January. They brought it to the meeting. They said dust was so bad that if they followed the tram out with the labor trips they had to stop, they coulddn't see the front end of the motor.

Mr. Brown:

What mine is that?

Mr. McLaughlin:

Utilities at Martin. When we work five and one-half mile deep at the deepest point we send our safety committee to see. Fifty-four inches of water in that air course; they say impossible to get through their slate falls, used to cut at angles. When lifted it all fell in. Of course air comes in.

Mr. Brown:

Do you have a secondary escape?

Mr. McLaughlin:

Only one there; other stopped up; don't have fire boss; they take safety lamps up to mouth of entry, pitch them down.

Mr. Brown:

They all use safety lamps?

Mr. McLaughlin:

Yes, open flame. Bosses carry them, pitch them down to mouth of entry.

Mr. Brown:

What mine?

Mr. McLaughlin:

Buck's Branch. The Safety Committee when it tried to get the dust moved, loaded two cars of it. The superintendent said "I am going to rock dust." He did. As the motorman said, the first two or three trips picks all the rock dust up. It is poor dust. The safety committee have resigned and it is back in my lap. "We know what the trouble is, but what good are we doing? They pay no attention to us. If something was to happen they will lay it on us. You can have it, we quit." They resigned last Sunday. I would like to have them back. They had a meeting Sunday afternoon. It was on the book just what these men told of the condition of that mine. We know it is gassy. We know that dust is dangerous.

Mr. Brown:

Any other conditions there?

Mr. McLaughlin:

That covers it. That dust is so bad the motormen cannot see the length of the motor; they have to follow the tram,

when that tram goes out of there they can't see, they stop the motor until this dust clears up until they can get through it.

Mr. Brown:
Do you know any other conditions?

Mr. McLaughlin:
Only ones I have in particular.

Mr. Brown:
Did the safety committee take it up with the management?

Mr. McLaughlin:
They did, so did the mining department and officers.

Mr. Brown:
What did they tell them, how long ago was that?

Mr. McLaughlin:
Two weeks ago. The men said they would not go. They were forty-five minutes late, afraid to go, but finally went. They said they would remedy it.

Mr. Brown:
Do they carry compensation?

Mr. McLaughlin:
They carry compensation, they tell me.

Mr. Brown:
Did you sign a book when you went to work there?

Mr. McLaughlin:
I signed a compensation card, one in the State of Kentucky has about got to have compulsory compensation; there out to be some way—they know they pay the premium, but they may stop paying. We had that to happen. The fellow paid his first premium and when a man gets killed, what was he going to do. It was Gillard Young got killed at Edgemont. He was covered by state compensation, but when a man gets killed they are not covered. I think there should be one way that we would know whether we are or not. If they fail to make a payment we ought to know it.

Further this witness saith not.

Mr. Jim Bartley was next called to the stand to testify before the Committee.

Mr. Brown:
Jim, where do you work?

Mr. Jim Bartley:
For the Cooley Elkhorn Coal Company, Garrett, Kentucky.

Mr. Brown:
Tell the Committee here just what the conditions are in the mine where you work and the mines you know about.

Mr. Jim Bartley:
I understand our mine is a gaseous mine. The report was made by Mr. Raney yesterday. By the report Mr. Raney made yesterday our mine is gassy mine. We have some bad conditions in our mine, bad about getting ventilation. I noticed the boys the other night on a coal cutting machine. He measured the place—160 feet with no breakthroughs.

Mr. Brown:
The law is 60 feet?

Mr. Bartley:
They went 160 feet in this one individual place. In other sections they have three or four breakthroughs with no partitions. When they build partitions they put wood partition; every now and then when they build them in these works it is single cloth. It short-circuits the air. Most all of the places they have not got enough air for a man to get enough oxygen to work. I have known men to be hauled out sick on account of no air. I have been sick on it; burn a machine cable up, burn it in two in thirty minutes. You can't see where you are at. Ran me plumb out the entry. They got two trap doors in this mine; keep it open all the time; no clearance on the main line. I asked the boys the night he measured this place 160 feet headway, how many partitions it would take. It would take seven up to last breakthrough with four now. All of our trolley wire, there is none of it guarded where

you have to go in those low entries. There is no guards on it. They want the men to quit smoking—I had to. I don't smoke myself, be glad for them to quit—the boss threatened to send them out and I ran onto him smoking.

Mr. Brown:

It is an invitation or attempt to suicide to attempt to smoke?

Mr. Bartley:

That is right. The biggest trouble we have is air ventilation. So many men get sick on the job.

Mr. Brown:

Do they use booster fans?

Mr. Bartley:

No, they have got one fan pulls the air, circulates through the face back outside.

Mr. Brown:

Would that fan do it if properly partitioned?

Mr. Bartley:

If properly partitioned it would; it drove 25 years ago; they started it a little over a year ago back. They depend on a ceiling fan. It pulls this air through here; it can do it with seven partitions. I have been a miner for 25 years and no air in that mine. I have been on the safety committee ever since the mine started there. I went to the boys as high as twice, three time a week and asked them to fix the mine up and put air to the face. "We are going to," they would say, "but we are in a hard place right now. We can't buy partition." Been operating since the 1st day of 1944, I mean 1945.

Mr. Brown:

You fellows have a tipple there?

Mr. Bartley:

Yes, have a tipple. It don't seem to me we can get anything done about safety of the mines. Another bad practice they have there, we run out of machine cable; don't have enough to reach the face of coal. They want us to take this

trolley wire, lay it on the ground in water and hang it on the water, which would electrocute you. I refused to do that.

Mr. Brown:

Mr. Bartley, you were talking about air a moment ago. You said you had one fan?

Mr. Bartley:

That is right.

Mr. Brown:

How far do you work from the location of the fan?

Mr. Bartley:

It is stationed at the drift mouth outside. I don't know just how far it is.

Mr. Brown:

Approximately?

Mr. Bartley:

Maybe arount two thousand feet, fifteen hundred anyway.

Mr. Brown:

If you were to get electrocuted would your family get compensation?

Mr. Bartley:

Mr. Cooley told me his compensation cost $400. a month to pay his compensation. I draw $21.00 compensation.

Mr. Brown:

Any other particulars you want to tell us about?

Mr. Bartley:

Tracks not bonded, don't have any bonds in the joints of the track to carry return back to the substation, open machine up fire would fly out of the joints as far as you could see; look like flash of lightning. That is dangerous in a gassy mine. Cables on machine wore out, we beg to buy new ones; they claim they can't buy them. I have had it to hem me up. I have had to crawl to get out of the way. Smoke would drive me out to the entry, until there would be enough air to get my breath. That is a small mine. That is about all I could tell

about it. I want to say this: I would love to see some teeth put in the mining laws to make operators live up to his duty.

Mr. Thomas:

I want to say, there is discussion about men in these mines having a blower fan. There is no ruling in your law that allows them to have inside fan, booster fan. There is a law that allows on these new faces and long loads to establish auxiliary blower fan; control of fan too. That must be set on fresh air, so that any air passing through that vent will pass through the face as fresh air. When you use booster fan that just picks the air up already going in. An auxiliary blowing fan, that is a small fan used to circulate air around the face. Those fans are required to be established by fresh air. Occasionally we have found where they have not been installed that way, we make them take it out. That would be the trouble over a period of three years. They might be using it not on fresh air, just very old air. Again your department would not know about it. If we do find that, we refuse to issue a permit again. We don't get around enough, as you will see when I make my talk, to establish this. Those are things we know exist, we have no control. Booster fan is not allowed inside any mine. An auxiliary fan is. I never made an inspection of the Buck Branch Mine. I was there on two fatal accidents, but I never had an opportunity to make a mine inspection. Mr. Harry Thomas who made the above statement took the stand.

Mr. Brown:

Before you start on your statement, could you tell us where we could reach Rufus Bell?

Mr. Thomas:

Working for R. C. Tway Coal Company in Harlan. The first thing I want to do here is give you the difference in the appropriations of the State. As you fellows know, what I am interested in is more money. What it takes to do this job.

Kentucky—I will give you first in tons, with a tonnage of 105 million tons per year have $119,700. appropriation; 50 inspectors; those inspectors paid $4800. to $5200. a year.

West Virginia, 159 million tons—twice as much tonnage as we run—have an appropriation here of $389,000. with 43 inspectors with salaries at $3600. to $4800. a year.

Illinois, occasionally we beat them—they beat us it happens this time. They had 77,399,036 tons with an appropriation of $362,846. and 24 mine inspectors. Now in addition to that mine inspectors 24, I am not sure this is right, I think they maintain eight rescue stations, I am not sure of that statement. They pay inspectors $3300. a year.

This is Kentucky—tonnage for Kentucky is practically the same as Illinois—72,406,927 tons for the year 1944 and 1945, I can't give you that, it will be more. We haven't had our annual report. We haven't been able to get it out yet. Our appropriation is $40,000.

The State of Illinois gets $362,846. to do the same thing, same amount of tons. We have eight inspectors. We pay our inspectors $2700. a year which is $125. less than the face (fire?) boss gets in the average coal mine. Our inspectors are supposed to have the ability to fight mine fires, clean up explosions, have a knowledge of engineering and be able to teach mine rescue and first aid training.

Mr. Brown:

Can you think of any real good reason why the coal industry should not pay for its own policing and own mining department?

Mr. Thomas:

That is not under my department.

Mr. Brown:

I am asking as an ex-coal operator or son of a coal operator if you can think of any good reason why the cost of running the mining department should not be paid by industry that makes the money out of the proposition that requires the policing?

Mr. Thomas:

Mr. Brown, I don't want to object to your question, but I would rather not commit myself.

Mr. Brown:

Isn't it a fact the industry did pay 2/5 or 3/5 of a cent to finance Eight Coal Code, and that cost on the industry is now being discontinued. It wouldn't cost them any more than Eight Coal Code which they now will be no longer required to pay. If they haven't paid, if they are now being relieved of that cost, that same money, wouldn't it adequately finance your department?

Mr. Thomas:

Yes, I think that money would finance our department.

Mr. Brown:

Don't you know they are now not going to pay?

Mr. Thomas:

No, I am not familiar with that. However, how we get this money, how you appropriate it, is entirely out of my say. It doesn't matter to me, just so I get the money.

Mr. Brown:

How do other states get the money?

Mr. Thomas:

These I have given come out of the General Fund. I have investigated that myself. The reason I don't want to make a statement on that, I am not familiar with the setup enough. I would want to—however, I would like to see the money anyway you take it. Those appropriations are true there. That is not to help the operators or the Union, but to help the State Department in doing something for humanity; that is what I am thinking about.

Mr. Brown:

If you were a burley tobacco farmer in the Blue Grass, or school teacher in Western Kentucky, wouldn't you think the coal industry ought to be able to pay its own way, rather than levying the tax on the Blue Grass burley tobacco farmer or the school teacher; that the industry should pay its own way?

Mr. Thomas:

It should. I am not familiar with the tax the coal people pay into the State of Kentucky.

Mr. Brown:

They don't pay any. They may feel they pay enough; every taxpayer feels that way.

Mr. Thomas:

I don't want to put myself on record here as saying there should be an additional tax or there should not be.

Mr. Brown:

This would not be an additional tax, just require them to support their own department.

Mr. Thomas:

I should think the tax should be sufficient.

Mr. Brown:

Do you know whether or not any state have a tax of any kind to pay this?

Mr. Thomas:

No, I don't. I have investigated this. I find they come out of the general fund.

Mr. Brown:

The Utility Commission is paid for by tax on utility companies or contribution, whatever you call it, and other matters regulating industry are paid by the industry. I don't think there is any exception to that.

Mr. Thomas:

These figures, John, in my estimation, this Kentucky appropriation should be brought up in comparison to give us a chance to do the same thing in Kentucky that Illinois and West Virginia are doing. That is what I am trying to do. I have an appropriation here I have made out of what it will take to actually do this job as I see it can be done and done right. I will be glad to read it to you and show you what I have put in it.

I have listed here 36 mine inspectors. Those 36 mine inspectors will cost $140,000 a year. I think it well worth it to get those mines inspected. That doesn't include a chief.

Mr. Brown:

What pay for those mine inspectors?

Mr. Thomas:

$3600. to $4200. a year. And then we have two scale inspectors, which would do the job of going around over the country, and those men ought to be scale specialists, so they can determine whether or not that scale is absolutely in balance with the State rule, and if some minor adjustments, to make them and could make them without getting a scale inspector. These men ought to be men that could do it. You would have to pay those men $3800. to $4200. a year, but I think we should have that type of man. We come along to oil and gas inspectors. This is something I am going to say to you fellows that probably are not familiar with this. Not long ago we had an oil well drilled down through live workings of a mine. Had that motor going down with a load. That bit came into the mine and wrecked that motor, that loaded trip. There has to be some way of controlling where wells are to be drilled and who is going to have the say so over that stuff. It certainly looks to me like the State department should control that.

Mr. Brown:

I was under the impression before gas companies drilled they took it up with the mine companies to see on their blueprints if they were going to hit these coal mines.

Mr. Thomas:

That is true, but there have been so many wells drilled—

Mr. Brown:

Was this instance a gas company in Eastern Kentucky?

Mr. Thomas:

That was an oil company, wildcat company. We have good cooperation with Kentucky, West Virginia and other large companies. A week ago a mine owner cut into a gas well or oil well. He might have pierced that casing with enough gas to blow it into smithereens. Two oil and gas inspectors to locate these wells, go into these properties and make investigations and see they are properly located. An operator in going in the direction within certain number of fine wells to be drilled in proper places where better block sufficient to take care of them. Those are two men that should

be essential to this department. That may some day save us from having another catastrophe. We have two men traveling to the truck. These two men go out and make mine inspections, one man to maintain the truck so he will be able to make more inspections. We have truck maintenance there $14,000. to take care of these trucks. We have placed six mine rescue stations, very essential, we have never had one owned by the state department. Those six rescue stations should be distributed about Kentucky, one Pineville, in Pikeville, one in Harlan, one in Hazard, so that men would be able to teach these men and have teams ready to take care of any disaster. In Pineville we didn't have near enough teams to take care of that job. To make this thing possible it is going to take $315,200. a year to do that in the first year.

Mr. Brown:

What would half a cent per ton of coal produce for your department:

Mr. Thomas:

About $390,000., I don't know that to be exact.

Mr. Lowman:

It would be about $362,000. That would be in excess of the money you ask for. You would have money to support it if the coal industry would advance half a cent a ton.

Mr. Brown:

The first year you said $315,200.?

Mr. Thomas:

That is right. Second year $264,200. I will explain that differential. We have $30,000. there for rescue stations. It will take that to put them in. After that $5,000. to maintain those after once established. Another thing we are figuring on 39 trucks. That figure, we will have to replace those every three years. The second year we will have $13,000. charge against that per trucks. I have extra copies I will be glad to give you.

Mr. Spencer:

I don't know that my question will be exactly in line from the safety measure standpoint, but the fact I am plan-

ning to either introduce or support some legislation on oil, how do you get any knowledge—or how are you advised of the coal company as to where an oil well is. Is that a well already in operation.

Mr. Thomas:

That well was producing 25 barrels per day.

Mr. Spencer:

How do you know—the State geologist or somebody are they supposed to have a location on that?

Mr. Thomas:

Well these old wells haven't been located. We have no accurate map. That is why we include two gas inspectors. The State geologist might be required to keep you advised as to the depth of wells, etc.

Mr. Thomas:

We are going to ask every oil company to get their drilling log and location with our department.

Mr. Brown:

How much will you pay oil and gas inspectors?

Mr. Thomas:

From $3600. to $4200. I will give you a few more figures, if you are interested in them. I will tell you one thing, this drilling will go anywhere it wants to. These divisions are separated on that setup. It is dangerous. I have a few items here—we had eight inspectors made 720 inspections in 1944. They did pretty nice job with all the work pinned on them.

Mr. Brown:

How does that number of inspections per inspector compare with the number of inspectors other states make per inspector?

Mr. Thomas:

It doesn't compare at all.

Mr. Brown:

What I mean compare, in other words, can your inspector make as many inspections as their inspectors?

Mr. Thomas:

No they can't and do the other outside work they have to do. If we had inspected these mines according to law we would have made 6400 inspections that year. Consequently under our present staff we are only able to make 740. That is the difference.

Mr. Brown:

What is the average length of time it takes to inspect a mine, what would be the average length of time?

Mr. Thomas:

About two days.

Mr. Brown:

Average inspection?

Mr. Thomas:

That is right. We have—I will tell you one of the dangerous things we have a decision handed down from the Federal Government not more than a couple weeks ago. If another disaster happened in this state like Straight Creek it may be they will be compelled to take up and put teeth in the federal law.

This is the inspection Mr. Morgan made here the other day. He was required to have his men go back in a dangerous mine before we would make an inspection. We do not allow our men to enter a mine that is on strike. We have a number of mines and we do not want to antagonize them in any way. We have a job to do. Anytime you fellows want an inspection all you need to do is say to your operator "We are ready to go to work" and they will make the inspection of your mine. We don't want you in the mine if you think it is dangerous. Any time you have a grievance on safety item report it to the State Department.

Mr, Brown:

That is to be the policy of the department?

Mr. Thomas:

That is the policy of the department.

Mr. Brown:

You mean it has been the policy?

Mr. Thomas:
It will be in the future.

Mr. Brown:
You don't know whether or not it has been the policy?

Mr. Thomas:
It has been in our territory. I don't know how they misconstrued that idea. I am not saying that is something that did not happen.

You were familiar with Central Elkhorn when Mr. Hill made an inspection, and made 724 recommendations. Two years later the local committee insisted upon those corrections being made, and they fired 21 of the 125 of the men from the mine who made the recommendations. They struck, and I had to go to that mine and get the men back to work before your department under Mr. Patterson would send an inspector to that mine?

Mr. Thomas:
I am not familiar with that.

Mr.————————
It had not been the policy of Mr. Patterson?

Mr. Thomas:
We are a neutral party, we don't take any part at all. We are ready to go whenever—

Mr. Lowman:
Mr. Thomas, are you personally acquainted with Mr. Hill?

Mr. Thomas:
Yes, sir.

Mr. Lowman:
Do you know Mr. Patterson?

Mr. Thomas:
Yes, sir.

Mr. Lowman:
And you know Mr. Lewis?

Mr. Thomas:
I just met Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lowman:

Do you know whether or not after Mr. Hill made the recommendations to Mr. Patterson about the conditions existing at this mine, whether or not Mr. Hill followed up those recommendations?

Mr. Thomas:

I can't say. One thing, Mr. Patterson was in a hospital at the time that inspection was made. That was what he said to me.

Mr. Lowman:

Do you know whether or not Mr. Patterson and Mr. Lewis are friends?

Mr. Thomas:

I am not familiar with that, I don't know.

Mr. Lowman:

After Mr. Hill informed Mr. Patterson of the conditions of the mine do you know whether or not a third party brought any influence on Mr. Hill as to his decision?

Mr. Thomas:

I am not familiar with that case.

Mr. Lowman:

You never heard?

Mr. Thomas:

I am just not acquainted, I don't know about a third party. In fact I don't even know—the only thing Hill made the inspection. Whether any decision made on that I am not familiar with it.

Mr. ————————

You stated a minute ago that it was a rule of the department not to go in a mine that was closed down, or something like that. Is that correct?

Mr. Thomas:

Yes, it isn't the rule of the State Department to go in a mine when it is on strike unless the thing is settled.

Mr. ————————

Suppose that a mine would be closed down, or the men would refuse to work under the conditions, you would not

call that a strike? Is it a rule of the department you would not go in and make inspection of the mine until those men are forced down and they may be forced back under dangerous conditions?

Mr. Thomas:

You misunderstood me. If these men come out because of unsafe condition, in a setup like that we don't want men to go back in until we have had a chance to investigate.

Mr. ————————

I misunderstood, I thought you said you would not go in the mine if the men should come out on strike on account of working conditions or safety of the men.

Mr. Thomas:

Oh no.

Mr. Hunt:

We only want harmony. How many inspectors do you have?

Mr. Thomas:

Eight. Another thing brought up here had to do with closing of fans. The department had ordered fans to run constantly. There is no ruling in that law where we can demand an operator to run his fans constantly. It would be a very good idea if it was written in there and we would be glad to enforce it. We would be glad to enforce that law.

In the classification of a gassy mine in the State Department it is quite different from that of the Federal Department. I do want to say this, that is, the State Department enforces these laws just as you have it written.

Mr. Brown:

Provided you can get around to them. How many mines are there under the jurisdiction of the Mine Department?

Mr. Thomas:

Approximately 1600.

Mr. Brown:

What is the least number of mines now kept under your department?

Mr. Thomas:

We make no exceptions. Any place life is at stake in a coal mine we make investigation, regardless of who it is.

Mr. Brown:

It is still under your jurisdiction as long as coal is sold commercially?

Mr. Thomas:

Yes.

Mr. Lowman:

Are you familiar with Bell County?

Mr. Thomas:

No, I am not, not very. I have only been down there.

Mr. Lowman:

Do you remember reading in the paper about a fight for political power in Bell County?

Mr. Thomas:

I am sorry, I don't know a thing about that, only just what I read in the paper. I am not familiar with that. It was before my time. I think at that time I was out of the State.

Mr. Lowman:

Did you say the department of mines is in anywise dominated by the coal companies of the State?

Mr. Thomas:

We obey the law, we take orders from it, not from the operator.

Mr. Lowman:

Your inspectors, do you have a free hand in naming those?

Mr. Thomas:

They are appointed by the Governor.

Mr. Lowman:

Do you know whether or not he picks any other than those recommended by coal operators?

Mr. Thomas:

I want to say this. Frankly, every inspector we have is brought out of the ranks and these inspectors are men that have worked up in coal mines. We get these requests for a job with the State Department and I have picked those men and sent it in to the Governor and he has made those appointments according to the chief of the department.

Mr. Lowman:

You make a selection?

Mr. Thomas:

That is exactly right.

Mr. Lowman:

Then you also have the power to recommend and power to dismiss?

Mr. Thomas:

I have never dismissed a man. I guess I would have to ask the Governor on that.

Mr. Lowman:

How long have you been mine inspector?

Mr. Thomas:

Since the 18th day of November, only two months.

Mr. Lowman:

I want you to understand these questions are not intended to embarrass anyone.

Mr. Thomas:

I will tell you about the last man, Mr. Hammond, who was in the department at one time and came back after I went on. Mr. Hammond was a very good man and I knew I needed him. That is the way I asked the Governor to appoint him.

Mr. Lowman:

You feel if you had a force you could enforce these laws and you could correct conditions such as those which existed at this Straight Creek Mine, and which might have caused the accident down there?

Mr. Thomas:

That is true. This book of law should be revised and brought up to date, and give us power to take care of modern conditions.

Will you be kind enough to give us a memorandum specifying particular changes that should be made? Could you do that?

Mr. Thomas:

I don't have them; I understand that is going to be given.

Mr. Lowman:

Will you give your recommendations to that six man committee?

Mr. Thomas:

Yes indeed, I have that prepared to give to those six men.

Mr. Hunt:

How many inspections does each mine make per month?

Mr. Thomas:

I haven't figured that, Mr. Hunt, I will tell you why. Those men make the fatal accidents, they check on the mine guards, they make all the air samples and analysis for the mines, they have those to take, they reopen and check abandoned territory and teach men rescue, mine foreman's classes. With the amount of work they have we just can't do it all. You take Harlan right now. They have to go every other day and that kills a day. The Harlan inspectors right now their duties are mine inspections, air analysis on mines that are sealed. They also take test samples and analyze that test to see it is not an explosive mixture. They investigate fatal accidents, teach mine foreman classes, mine rescue and first aid classes and fight mine fires, rescue work on explosions. I think that ought to be enough.

Mr. Hunt:

Isn't it true any time a man has to take time out to make an air sample in a closed mine, that is an inspection day lost, and then to make a report on that is a day gone?

Mr. Thomas:

These mine inspectors are on duty twenty-four hours a day and subject to call.

Mr. Hunt:

Mr. Thomas, the present statutes called for breakthroughs must be cut every sixty feet or oftener, if necessary. Why is it now under the present system of mining rooms are driven 300 feet and no breakthroughs; how do they get by?

Mr. Thomas:

There is no reason for anybody to drive a room 300 feet without ventilation, but the turning of rules and entries is different. In driving this entry system, or seven or eight entry system, which we will say is a comparatively new idea in mines, it not only supplies tonnage, but it also enables them to get ventilation better, more ventilation. You take pressure on the old type of mining of the two entry system, in driving two entries one may clog up. That really tears down your ventilating control there. Your air does not properly circulate. In driving, six, seven or eight entry system they will drive maybe four intakes and four returns in doing that. In going in they will make on one side their ventilation come up and come through, in the center they will drive in ———— and put permanent ——— in there in order to keep from having so many partitions. Air comes up four entries, down four entries, up six down two. In that case they can operate a room farther than sixty feet, if they have a permit and properly set up their auxiliary fans on fresh air.

Mr. Raney:

I just wish to state it has not been the intention of the mine workers—in their questions they might have asked or statements made—to cast any reflection at any one member or employee of the State Department. We do know that the inspectors are very much overworked and have been doing an exceptionally good job with the tools they have to work with, and I wish to say here that we whole-heartedly join with the Chief Inspector in a part of his recommendation which I am familiar with, that is, take thirty-six inspectors to do this job. We do need men, and recommend $300,000. appropri-

ation. The Chief says $315,000. He has things we did not take into consideration in the office of employees. We do join in his recommendation of the appropriation of $315,000. to do this work that is required in carrying out the mine laws of the State.

Á statement by Mr. Bailey is incorporated in this record.

At this point the hearing was adjourned.

Mr. Howell moved that the House do now adjourn to meet again on tomorrow at eleven o'clock a. m.

Said motion was agreed to.

And then the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1946

The House was called to order by The Honorable Harry Lee Waterfield, Speaker.

The House was opened with prayer by The Honorable Adron Doran of the County of Graves.

The roll was called and the following members answered to their names, viz.:

C. W. Anderson	B. K. Brantley	Forest C. Easley
Roy W. Arnold	John Y. Brown	Bernie S. Edlin
Henry Arrowood	Mrs. Mary Burnett	Eck Embry
Walter J. Bailey	Chas. W. Burnley	R. R. Ernst
F. O. Baker	Alex. H. Calvert	A. H. Eversole
Harold L. Barnes	W. K. Coleman	Henry J. Giles
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Fred Creasey	Tom Gilliam
Ott Begley	S. J. Daugherty	M. B. Gilligan
W. G. Biggers	L. A. Demumbrun	Otto W. Goff
Jack Bingham	E. R. Denny	R. M. Hall
B. J. Bonn	Adron Doran	C. L. Hammonds
J. C. Bradley	G. I. Drury	Harold G. Helm

E. R. Hilton
Clyde S. Howard
Maurice Howard
Jerry F. Howell
J. J. Huff
Ira W. Hulette
W. H. Hunt
Kerby Jennings
Paul Jonas
L. H. Jones
B. F. Kincaid
G. O. Kirkpatrick
Edgar Kitchen
Homer E. Losey
A. L. Love
H. K. Lowman
E. J. Lucas
F. G. Marquette
E. H. Martin
W. E. McClure
Jack McPherron
Harry L. Moore
J. L. Moore
J. Lee Moore
Fred Morgan
Joe T. Morgan
E. C. Mullins
Rodes K. Myers
Thos. A. Noe
Joe E. Nunn
Louis T. Peniston
Sylvester Phillips
L. W. Preston
E. F. Prichard
Hobart Rayburn
Wade H. Riley
Kelse H. Risner
Amos Runyan
J. W. Simmons
Luther Slusher
Forrest Smith
W. R. Smith
E. A. Spencer
Paul J. Stapleton
Geo. W. Steinford
L. S. Stephens
Ralph G. Stone
C. W. Taylor
E. L. Thompson
Ray G. Tipton
E. N. Todd
Walter L. Trivette
S. J. Wagner
Harry F. Walters
Lyle H. Webb
W. W. Webster
Geo. J. Weining
John Wilborn
Mr. Speaker

Mr. Myers moved that the reading of the Journal of yesterday's proceedings be dispensed with.

Mr. Fred Morgan offered the following resolution, viz.:

Whereas, as one of our members has received national publicity on his Pistol Bill, and

Whereas, I am submitting conclusive proof that said Gentleman has unlimited talent both as a statesman and photographic model, now therefore Be It Resolved,

That said Gentleman have made 103 copies at his own expense, of the enclosed picture and that one copy be given to each member of this most honorable body and one sent to Metro Goldwyn Mayer, Fox Studios and one to Universal Pictures, Inc. and

Be It Further Resolved that the Honorable Gentlemen from Bell, be hereafter known as Pistol Packing Jack Bingham.

Said resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Stapleton offered the following resolution, viz.:

H. Res. 122. Resolution expressing pride in Gentleman from Bourbon.

Said resolution is as follows, viz.:

Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

THAT this House go on record in expressing a well justified pride in the unquenchable, undauntable spirit of "Big Ed", the Gent from Bourbon.

Said Member from Paris is hereby dubbed "The Robert Burns of the House," because of his "never say die" attitude; a temporary dry victory merely meant another try for goal.

May the team of Prichard and Hoshal, one pitching and the other catching, go on forever, and never shall we forget Prichard's coach, "Wild Bill Biggers."

And, here's looking forward to bigger and better Local Option Bills in 1948.

Said resolution was adopted.

Mr. Stapleton offered the following resolution, viz.:

H. Res. 123. Resolution providing employment for certain members of the House.

Said resolution is as follows, viz.:

Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

THAT the positions of Chief of Police, Assistant Chief of Police, Chief of Firemen, Assistant Chief of Firemen and Fire Marshal in the City of Louisville, in the Commonwealth of Kentucky be and the same hereby are filled by the appointment of E. J. Lucas, Sylvester Phillips, E. A. Spencer, Bernie Edlin, Charles Anderson, members of this House, the same to receive such compensation as may be determined by the Chairman of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Louisville, and to serve for such term as may be fixed by the Mayor of Louisville.

Said resolution was adopted.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 15. An Act relating to county police forces.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 70.560 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes, 1944 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

(1) The fiscal courts of the respective counties shall, by order, fix the salaries or compensation of the chief and all other appointees or employes appointed by the county judge in accordance with the provisions of KRS 70.540, within the following limits:

(a) In counties having a population of 200,000 or more no patrolman shall be paid more than $2040 per annum, no sergeant shall be paid more than $2280 per annum, no captain shall be paid more than $2700 per annum, no assistant chief shall be paid more than $3300 per annum and no chief shall be paid more than $4,000 per annum.

(b) In counties having a population less than 200,000 and more than 72,000, no patrolman shall be paid more than $1800 per annum, no captain shall be paid more than $2100 per annum, no assistant chief shall be paid more than $2700 per annum, and no chief shall be paid more than $3600 per annum.

(c) In counties having a population of not more than 72,000 but more than 25,000 the salary of any person appointed under KRS 70.540 shall not exceed $1800 per annum, and in all other counties the salary of any person so appointed shall not exceed $25 per annum.

(2) The salaries or compensation provided for in this section shall be payable out of the county levy, and, except in counties having a population of 25,000 or less, shall be paid in equal monthly installments. No fees or other compensation

shall be paid or advanced to any of the officers or members of a county police force.

(3) The fiscal courts may within their discretion also provide for motor vehicles, stations, substations, places of detention, telephone, wireless, radio or other means of communication, and make appropriations therefor, and may also, with the approval of the judge of the county court, direct the amount of bond to be required of each member of the county police force and may, in their discretion, provide for the payments of premiums on said bonds out of funds appropriated for the county police force.

Mr. Phillips offered the following amendment to said bill, viz.:

Amend S. B. 15 in House by striking all of said bill following the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Nothwithstanding the provisions of KRS 70.560, as amended by H. B. 73 of the 1946 General Assembly, the maximum salary that may be paid an Assistant Chief of the county police force in a county containing a population of 200,000 or more shall be $3,600 per annum, and the maximum salary that may be paid the Chief of the county police force in such county shall be $4,000 per annum."

Said amendment was agreed to.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length having been dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken there in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	F. O. Baker	Ott Begley
Roy W. Arnold	F. H. Bassett, Jr.	W. G. Biggers

B. J. Bonn	Maurice Howard	Sylvester Phillips
J. C. Bradley	Jerry F. Howell	E. F. Prichard
B. K. Brantley	J. J. Huff	Hobart Rayburn
John Y. Brown	Ira W. Hulette	Wade H. Riley
Mrs. Mary Burnett	W. H. Hunt	Kelse H. Risner
Chas. W. Burnley	Kerby Jennings	Amos Runyan
Alex. H. Calvert	Paul Jonas	Luther Slusher
W. K. Coleman	B. F. Kincaid	Forrest Smith
Fred Creasey	G. O. Kirkpatrick	W. R. Smith
S. J. Daugherty	Edgar Kitchen	E. A. Spencer
L. A. Demumbrun	Homer E. Losey	Paul J. Stapleton
E. R. Denny	A. L. Love	Geo. W. Steinford
Adron Doran	E. J. Lucas	L. S. Stephens
G. I. Drury	F. G. Marquette	Ralph G. Stone
Bernie S. Edlin	E. H. Martin	C. W. Taylor
Eck Embry	W. E. McClure	E. L. Thompson
R. R. Ernst	Jack McPherron	Ray G. Tipton
Henry J. Giles	Harry L. Moore	E. N. Todd
Tom Gilliam	J. L. Moore	Walter L. Trivette
M. B. Gilligan	J. Lee Moore	S. J. Wagner
Otto W. Goff	Fred Morgan	Lyle H. Webb
R. M. Hall	Joe T. Morgan	W. W. Webster
C. L. Hammonds	E. C. Mullins	Geo. J. Weining
Harold G. Helm	Rodes K. Myers	Lawrence Wells
E. R. Hilton	Joe E. Nunn	John Wilborn
Clyde S. Howard	Louis T. Peniston	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, as amended, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled.

S. B. 161. An Act relating to motor vehicles.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. Section 186.020 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes, 1944 edition, is amended to read as follows:

"(1) Before the owner or operator of a motor vehicle, other than a motor vehicle engaged in the transportation of passengers for hire operating under a certificate of convenience and necessity, may operate it or permit its operation upon a highway, the owner shall apply for registration to the county clerk of the county in which he resides or in which the motor vehicle is to be operated. A motor vehicle last registered in another state and purchased by a person for operation in this state shall first be registered in this state by and in the name of the purchaser and not in the name of the seller. The application shall be retained by the clerk and shall be accompanied by:

"(a) A bill of sale, if the application is for the registration of a motor vehicle; or

"(b) The owner's registration receipt, if the motor vehicle was last registered in this state; or

"(c) A bill of sale and the previous registration receipt, if last registered in another state where the law of such state does not require the owner of a motor vehicle to obtain a certificate of title or ownership; or

"(d) A certification of title, if last registered in another state where the law of such state requires the owner of a motor vehicle to obtain a certificate of title or ownership.

"After that, he shall register his motor vehicle on or before March 1 of each year. In so far as the owner is concerned, registration with the clerk shall be deemed to be registration with the department.

"(2) If an owner because of sickness or absence from the state is unable to renew the registration of his motor vehicle on or before March 1, he will be deemed to have complied with the law, if before operating the motor vehicle in this state he registers it at some later date and pays the fee for the full year, just as though he had renewed the registration on or before March 1. The owner shall file with the application an affidavit showing sickness or absence."

Section 2. Section 186.180 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes, 1944 edition, is amended to read as follows:

"(1) If the owner loses his registration receipt, he may obtain a duplicate from the clerk upon filing a written statement as to the loss, upon a form furnished by the department, through the clerk, and he shall pay to the clerk a fee of fifty cents.

"(2) If the owner loses a registration plate he shall surrender his registration receipt to the county court clerk from whom it was obtained and file therewith a written statement as to the loss of the plate. Upon the payment of the sum of fifty cents for each plate and a fee of fifty cents to the clerk for his services the owner shall be issued another registration receipt and a plate or plates which shall bear a different number from that of the lost plate. The clerk shall retain the owner's statement and shall make a notation on the triplicate copy of the surrendered registration receipt, stating the number of registration receipt replacing it. The original copy of the surrendered receipt shall be forwarded to the department. The department shall forthwith cancel the registartion corresponding to the number of the lost plate.

"The cancellation shall be reported by the department to the Director of the Division of Highway Patrol. Any person finding a lost registration plate shall deliver it to the Department of Revenue or to any county court clerk for forwarding it to the department."

Section 3. The Director of the Division of Highway Patrol shall, upon receipt of a report from the Department of Revenue of a cancelled motor vehicle registration plate, cause all members of the State Highway Patrol and such peace officers as he may deem necessary, to be notified of the cancellation. It shall be the duty of all members of the State Highway Patrol and of all peace officers, as defined in KRS 281.370, to seize any registration plate bearing a cancelled number and to report such seizure to the Department of Revenue.

Section 4. Any person who steals a motor vehicle registration plate shall be guilty of a felony and shall be confined in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more

than five years. Displaying a cancelled registration plate on a motor vehicle shall be prima facie evidence of guilt under this section.

Section 5. Section 186.240 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes, 1944 edition, is amended to read as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the department to carry ont the provisions of KRS 186.020 to 186.260 and in so doing shall:

"(1) Prepare and furnish to the clerk in each county a sufficient supply of all forms and blanks provided for in KRS 186.020 to 186.260, provided that the forms for receipts shall be designated for the writing of not less than triplicate copies, the originals of which shall be numbered consecutively for each county; the second and third copies bearing the same number as the original; and the colors of all copies shall be different and the combination of colors shall not be the same for consecutive years. Receipts to be used as duplicates for lost receipts, as provided in KRS 186.180 (1), shall be in duplicate only, and shall not be numbered.

"(2) Keep a numerical record of all registration numbers issued in the state for which they may use the second copy of receipts forwarded by the clerk of each county, and also keep a record of motor numbers required by KRS 186.160.

"(3) Furnish to each clerk, originally each year upon estimate, and thereafter upon requisition at all times a sufficient supply of plates and other insigna evidencing registration for all classes of vehicles required to be registered. The department shall prescribe a plate of practical form and size for police identification purposes which shall contain only the registration number, the word 'Kentucky' or the abbreviation thereof, 'Ky.,' and the name of the county in which the plate is issued or in lieu thereof the words 'official,' 'highway,' 'executive,' or 'farm'; provided, however, the year for which the license is issued shall be upon the plate if the year is not evidenced as otherwise provided in this chapter.

"(4) Annually estimate the quantity of plates, insigna, and other forms necessary for the succeeding year for each

county in the state and said estimated quantity shall be delivered to the clerk in each county not later than December 1.

"(5) Receive all moneys forwarded by the clerk in each county and turn same over to the State Treasurer for the benefit of the State Road Fund; and out of this fund there shall be appropriated to the department administering KRS 186.020 to 186.260 an amount to be expended in the manner provided by law for the administration of its functions.

"(6) Shall require an accounting by the clerk in each county for any monies received by him under the provisions of this chapter, after the deduction of his fees under this chapter, and for all receipts, forms, plates and insigna consigned to him.

"(7) When applied for under KRS 186.160, motor numbers assigned shall be distinctive to show that they were designated by the department."

Mr. Denny offered the following amendment to said bill, viz.:

Amend S. B. 161 in House on page 1, sec. 1, line 13 by adding the word "new" at the end of line 13 immediately after the word "a".

Said amendment was agreed to.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length having been dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Ott Begley	B. K. Brantley
Roy W. Arnold	W. G. Biggers	John Y. Brown
F. O. Baker	B. J. Bonn	Mrs. Mary Burnett
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	J. C. Bradley	Chas. W. Burnley

Alex. H. Calvert	W. H. Hunt	Hobart Rayburn
W. K. Coleman	Kerby Jennings	Wade H. Riley
Fred Creasey	Paul Jonas	Kelse H. Risner
S. J. Daugherty	B. F. Kincaid	Amos Runyan
L. A. Demumbrun	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Luther Slusher
E. R. Denny	Edgar Kitchen	Forrest Smith
Adron Doran	Homer E. Losey	W. R. Smith
G. I. Drury	A. L. Love	E. A. Spencer
Bernie S. Edlin	E. J. Lucas	Paul J. Stapleton
Eck Embry	F. G. Marquette	Geo. W. Steinford
R. R. Ernst	E. H. Martin	L. S. Stephens
Henry J. Giles	W. E. McClure	Ralph G. Stone
Tom Gilliam	Jack McPherron	C. W. Taylor
M. B. Gilligan	Harry L. Moore	E. L. Thompson
Otto W. Goff	J. L. Moore	Ray G. Tipton
R. M. Hall	J. Lee Moore	E. N. Todd
C. L. Hammonds	Fred Morgan	Walter L. Trivette
Harold G. Helm	Joe T. Morgan	S. J. Wagner
E. R. Hilton	E. C. Mullins	Lyle H. Webb
Clyde S. Howard	Rodes K. Myers	W. W. Webster
Maurice Howard	Joe E. Nunn	Geo. J. Weining
Jerry F. Howell	Louis T. Peniston	Lawrence Wells
J. J. Huff	Sylvester Phillips	John Wilborn
Ira W. Hulette	E. F. Prichard	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, as amended, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 46. An act relating to hours during which public offices may be closed.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 61.160 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

Public offices in counties containing a city of the first or second class or third class may close at 1 p. m. every Saturday.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	M. B. Gilligan	J. L. Moore
Roy W. Arnold	Otto W. Goff	J. Lee Moore
F. O. Baker	R. M. Hall	Fred Morgan
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	C. L. Hammonds	Joe T. Morgan
Ott Begley	Harold G. Helm	E. C. Mullins
W. G. Biggers	E. R. Hilton	Rodes K. Myers
B. J. Bonn	Clyde S. Howard	Joe E. Nunn
J. C. Bradley	Maurice Howard	Louis T. Peniston
B. K. Brantley	Jerry F. Howell	Sylvester Phillips
John Y. Brown	J. J. Huff	E. F. Prichard
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Ira W. Hulette	Hobart Rayburn
Chas. W. Burnley	W. H. Hunt	Wade H. Riley
Alex. H. Calvert	Kerby Jennings	Kelse H. Risner
W. K. Coleman	Paul Jonas	Amos Runyan
Fred Creasey	B. F. Kincaid	Luther Slusher
S. J. Daugherty	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Forrest Smith
L. A. Demumbrun	Edgar Kitchen	W. R. Smith
E. R. Denny	Homer E. Losey	E. A. Spencer
Adron Doran	A. L. Love	Paul J. Stapleton
G. I. Drury	E. J. Lucas	Geo. W. Steinford
Bernie S. Edlin	F. G. Marquette	L. S. Stephens
Eck Embry	E. H. Martin	Ralph G. Stone
R. R. Ernst	W. E. McClure	C. W. Taylor
Henry J. Giles	Jack McPherron	E. L. Thompson
Tom Gilliam	Harry L. Moore	Ray G. Tipton

E. N. Todd	Lyle H. Webb	Lawrence Wells
Walter L. Trivette	W. W. Webster	John Wilborn
S. J. Wagner	Geo. J. Weining	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 54. An act to amend KRS relating to Matrons for Police courts—cities of 1st class.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

§ 1. Section 26.610 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

(1) The police judge of every city of the first class shall appoint two court matrons for a term of two years, and until the qualification of their successors, and may remove them for good cause. The judge shall cause his reasons for removal to be entered in the minutes of his court. The judge may fill all vacancies occurring in the office of court matrons. One matron shall be white and the other shall be of the colored race.

(2) The court matrons shall be women of good moral character, with experience and training in social work, and otherwise fully qualified to perform the duties of their office. They shall be twenty-one years of age or older.

(3) The court matrons shall investigate and report to the police judge upon the past histories, conditions of living, character, morals and habits of all women and girls awaiting trial in the police court, and shall exercise supervision of such women and girls while they are under suspended sentence until final disposition of the charges against them.

(4) The white court matron shall be paid out of the city treasury a salary of one hundred and twenty dollars per month, and the colored matron shall be paid out of the city treasury a salary of one hundred and twenty dollars per month, and they shall be allowed, subject to the approval of the police judge, all necessary expenses incidental to investigation of cases.

§ 2. WHEREAS, the existing conditions in cities of the first class are such as to immediately require the services of an additional police court matron in such cities, an emergency is declared to exist and this Act shall take effect upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Adron Doran	W. H. Hunt
Roy W. Arnold	G. I. Drury	Kerby Jennings
F. O. Baker	Bernie S. Edlin	Paul Jonas
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Eck Embry	B. F. Kincaid
Ott Begley	R. R. Ernst	G. O. Kirkpatrick
W. G. Biggers	Henry J. Giles	Edgar Kitchen
B. J. Bonn	Tom Gilliam	Homer E. Losey
J. C. Bradley	M. B. Gilligan	A. L. Love
B. K. Brantley	Otto W. Goff	E. J. Lucas
John Y. Brown	R. M. Hall	F. G. Marquette
Mrs. Mary Burnett	C. L. Hammonds	E. H. Martin
Chas. W. Burnley	Harold G. Helm	W. E. McClure
Alex. H. Calvert	E. R. Hilton	Jack McPherron
W. K. Coleman	Clyde S. Howard	Harry L. Moore
Fred Creasey	Maurice Howard	J. L. Moore
S. J. Daugherty	Jerry F. Howell	J. Lee Moore
L. A. Demumbrun	J. J. Huff	Fred Morgan
E. R. Denny	Ira W. Hulette	Joe T. Morgan

E. C. Mullins	Luther Slusher	Ray G. Tipton
Rodes K. Myers	Forrest Smith	E. N. Todd
Joe E. Nunn	W. R. Smith	Walter L. Trivette
Louis T. Peniston	E. A. Spencer	S. J. Wagner
Sylvester Phillips	Paul J. Stapleton	Lyle H. Webb
E. F. Prichard	Geo. W. Steinford	W. W. Webster
Hobart Rayburn	L. S. Stephens	Geo. J. Weining
Wade H. Riley	Ralph G. Stone	Lawrence Wells
Kelse H. Risner	C. W. Taylor	John Wilborn
Amos Runyan	E. L. Thompson	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 61. An act to establish Junior Colleges in School districts in counties containing cities of fourth class.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

1. Boards of education of school districts in counties containing a city of the fourth class, whether the boundary lines of the district are contiguous with that of the city or not, are hereby authorized to establish or to acquire by purchase, gift or lease, or by lawful conveyance, junior colleges for the purpose of promoting public education as defined in this act. For the support and maintenance thereof the board of education of such district may levy an ad valorem tax not to exceed 50 cents on each $100.00 worth of taxable property within the said district, such levy to be made at the same time that the levy is made for general school purposes. This tax shall be levied annually and collected by the regular tax collector for said district as other school moneys and turned over to the treasurer of said district. Before such a junior college

shall be established, the question shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the district at any general election and shall be deemed authorized when a majority of the voters in said election voting upon said proposition are in favor thereof.

2. A junior college within the meaning of this act is a college established or supported in whole or in part by funds raised by taxation and controlled and administered by the board of education of such district as a part of the public school, and affording instruction in arts, and sciences, pre-professional and vocations, and conferring such certificates of attainment as may be authorized by other like or similar institutions of learning above high school grade or standing.

3. The board of education of any school district in a county containing a city of the fourth class that may establish or acquire a junior college under the terms of this act may, for the purpose of supplementing the tax provided in this act, charge each pupil attending the junior college a tuition fee not not to exceed $100.00 per annum, and such other matriculation and incidental fees as may be authorized by the board of education. The tuition fee and other fees shall be collected by the treasurer of the board of education and shall be placed to the credit of the board of education "College Fund" and shall be used for maintaining and operating a junior college.

4. A junior college shall be entitled to support under this act only when its principal work is the maintenance of courses of instruction in advance of the instruction maintained in high schools under the control of the board of education.

5. The board of education in any school district in a county containing a city of the fourth class may set apart or appropriate any site or school building or part of the school building and grounds not especially needed for general school purposes for the use of the junior college or they may acquire such property by the use of the funds accruing to the board of education through the tax levy for the college fund or from the sale of bonds authorized by a majority vote of the qualified voters voting on the proposition when submitted in approved form at any general election, but such sum may not exceed 1% (one percentum) of the taxable valuation of the

property of the district of the last preceding tax year or the total sum available from the sale of Holding Company Bonds by a Holding Company duly organized for that purpose; and sufficient money shall be set aside from the taxes collected for the junior college fund each year to pay interest and bonds coming due or to create a sinking fund to amortize such bonds.

6. An annual report and audit of receipts and disbursements of the junior college fund shall be made by the board of education of the school district annually as of July 1.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Bernie S. Edlin	G. O. Kirkpatrick
Roy W. Arnold	Eck Embry	Edgar Kitchen
F. O. Baker	R. R. Ernst	Homer E. Losey
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Henry J. Giles	A. L. Love
Ott Begley	Tom Gilliam	E. J. Lucas
W. G. Biggers	M. B. Gilligan	F. G. Marquette
B. J. Bonn	Otto W. Goff	E. H. Martin
J. C. Bradley	R. M. Hall	W. E. McClure
B. K. Brantley	C. L. Hammonds	Jack McPherron
John Y. Brown	Harold G. Helm	Harry L. Moore
Mrs. Mary Burnett	E. R. Hilton	J. L. Moore
Chas. W. Burnley	Clyde S. Howard	J. Lee Moore
Alex. H. Calvert	Maurice Howard	Fred Morgan
W. K. Coleman	Jerry F. Howell	Joe T. Morgan
Fred Creasey	J. J. Huff	E. C. Mullins
S. J. Daugherty	Ira W. Hulette	Rodes K. Myers
L. A. Demumbrun	W. H. Hunt	Joe E. Nunn
E. R. Denny	Kerby Jennings	Louis T. Peniston
Adron Doran	Paul Jonas	Sylvester Phillips
G. I. Drury	B. F. Kincaid	E. F. Prichard

Hobart Rayburn	Paul J. Stapleton	Walter L. Trivette
Wade H. Riley	Geo. W. Steinford	S. J. Wagner
Kelse H. Risner	L. S. Stephens	Lyle H. Webb
Amos Runyan	Ralph G. Stone	W. W. Webster
Luther Slusher	C. W. Taylor	Geo. J. Weining
Forrest Smith	E. L. Thompson	Lawrence Wells
W. R. Smith	Ray G. Tipton	John Wilborn
E. A. Spencer	E. N. Todd	—83

Resolved that the title therefore be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

Senate Bill 68. An act making provisions for representation—Minor children in divorce proceedings.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

I. (1) In any county containing a city of the second class, the fiscal court may, by resolution, authorize the appointment of a "friend of the court." If the circuit court of the county has but one judge, the appointment shall be made by the judge. If the court has two judges, the appointment shall be made by joint action of both judges. The appointment shall be for a term of two years, subject to removal at the pleasure of the appointing authority. Vacancies shall be filled by appointment by the appointing authority for the unexpired term. The person appointed shall be a licensed practicing attorney. He shall take the Constitutional oath of office and shall give bond in such sum as may be fixed by the appointing judge or judges.

(2) It shall be the duty of the friend of the court to supervise and enforce the payment of sums ordered or adjudged by the circuit court in divorce actions to be paid for

the the care and maintenance of minor children. All persons who have been ordered or adjudged by the court, in connection with divorce actions, to make payments for the care and maintenance of children, shall, if so ordered by the court, make such payments to the friend of the court, and he shall see that the payments are properly applied in accordance with the order or judgment. However, if the court so directs, the payments may be made through the juvenile court of the county; in such case the friend of the court shall render such assistance as may be required in keeping records concerning such payments and in the enforcement of delinquent payments, and the circuit court may direct that a designated amount or portion of the funds appropriated by the fiscal court for expenses of the friend of the court to be paid to the juvenile court as reimbursement for the expenses incurred by the juvenile court in connection with the handling of such payments. The friend of the court shall promptly investigate all cases where payments have become delinquent, and when necessary shall cause the delinquent person to be brought before the court for the purpose of compelling payment. He shall ascertain the facts concerning the care, custody and maintenance of children for whom payments are being made, and shall report to the court all cases in which the children are not receiving proper care or maintenance, or in which the person having custody is failing to furnish proper custody. He shall make such other reports to the court as the court may require.

(3) In any action for divorce where the parties have minor children, the friend of the court, if requested by the trial judge, shall make such investigation as will enable him to ascertain all facts and circumstances that will affect the rights and interests of the children and will enable the court to enter just and proper orders and judgment concerning the care, custody and maintenance of the children. He shall make a report to the trial judge, at a time fixed by the judge, setting forth his recommendations as to the care, custody and maintenance of the children. He may request the court to postpone the final submission of any case to give him a reasonable time in which to complete his investigation.

(4) The friend of the court shall have authority to secure the issuance by the court of any order, rule or citation necessary for the proper enforcement of orders and judgments in divorce actions concerning the custody, care and maintenance of children. In performing his duties under subsection (3) of this section he shall attend the taking of depositions within the county, and shall have authority to chross-examine the witnesses; in the case of depositions taken on interrogatories, he may file cross-interrogatories. He shall be duly notified of the time and place of the taking of depositions in all divorce actions where the parties have minor children, and shall attend the taking of all such depositions when he deems it necessary for the protection of the minor children, or when he may be directed by the court to attend.

(5) The "friend of the court" shall not directly or indirectly represent any party to a divorce action expect as he is herein authorized to represent the minor children of parties to a divorce action, but if an allowance is made for the support of a mother and her infant child or children, he may proceed to enforce the payment of the allowance made to the mother also.

(6) The fiscal court of any county which has authorized the appointment of a friend of the court under this section shall, by resolution, fix a reasonable compensation for the friend of the court, and make a reasonable allowance for his necessary supplies, equipment and expenses, payable out of the General Fund of the County, upon approval of the judge or judges appointing him. The compensation shall not exceed $2400.00 per annum, and the allowance for expenses shall not exceed $900.00 per annum.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	C. L. Hammonds	Joe E. Nunn
Roy W. Arnold	Harold G. Helm	Louis T. Peniston
F. O. Baker	E. R. Hilton	Sylvester Phillips
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Clyde S. Howard	E. F. Prichard
Ott Begley	Maurice Howard	Hobart Rayburn
W. G. Biggers	Jerry F. Howell	Wade H. Riley
B. J. Bonn	J. J. Huff	Kelse H. Risner
J. C. Bradley	Ira W. Hulette	Amos Runyan
B. K. Brantley	W. H. Hunt	Luther Slusher
John Y. Brown	Kerby Jennings	Forrest Smith
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Paul Jonas	W. R. Smith
Chas. W. Burnley	B. F. Kincaid	E. A. Spencer
Alex. H. Calvert	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Paul J. Stapleton
W. K. Coleman	Edgar Kitchen	Geo. W. Steinford
Fred Creasey	Homer E. Losey	L. S. Stephens
S. J. Daugherty	A. L. Love	Ralph G. Stone
L. A. Demumbrun	E. J. Lucas	C. W. Taylor
E. R. Denny	F. G. Marquette	E. L. Thompson
Adron Doran	E. H. Martin	Ray G. Tipton
G. I. Drury	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
Bernie S. Edlin	Jack McPherron	Walter L. Trivette
Eck Embry	Harry L. Moore	S. J. Wagner
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	Lyle H. Webb
Henry J. Giles	J. Lee Moore	W. W. Webster
Tom Gilliam	Fred Morgan	Geo. J. Weining
M. B. Gilligan	Joe T. Morgan	Lawrence Wells
Otto W. Goff	E. C. Mullins	John Wilborn
R. M. Hall	Rodes K. Myers	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 69. An Act relating to users of Narcotic Drugs.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

(1) Any person who habitually uses narcotic drugs, as defined in KRS 218.010, shall be imprisoned in the workhouse or county jail for not more than twelve months.

(2) In the event a conviction is had under subsection (1) of this section in a county, quarterly, justice's or police court, such court shall have the same authority to postpone the entering of judgment and the sentencing of the defendant, and to place the defendant on probation, as the circuit courts have under the provisions of KRS 439.020, and all of the provisions of KRS 439.020 to 439.060 shall apply, and the probation officers shall perform the same functions with respect to probations made under this section as they do in the case of probations made by the circuit court.

(3) Any peace officer who apprehends a person under the influence of narcotic drug, who hears a person state that he is addicted to the use of narcotics, shall immediately arrest such person and take him before the proper court to be dealt with according to law.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	John Y. Brown	Adron Doran
Roy W. Arnold	Mrs. Mary Burnett	G. I. Drury
F. O. Baker	Chas. W. Burnley	Bernie S. Edlin
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Alex. H. Calvert	Eck Embry
Ott Begley	W. K. Coleman	R. R. Ernst
W. G. Biggers	Fred Creasey	Henry J. Giles
B. J. Bonn	S. J. Daugherty	Tom Gilliam
J. C. Bradley	L. A. Demumbrun	M. B. Gilligan
B. K. Brantley	E. R. Denny	Otto W. Goff

R. M. Hall	E. H. Martin	Forrest Smith
C. L. Hammonds	W. E. McClure	W. R. Smith
Harold G. Helm	Jack McPherron	E. A. Spencer
E. R. Hilton	Harry L. Moore	Paul J. Stapleton
Clyde S. Howard	J. L. Moore	Geo. W. Steinford
Maurice Howard	J. Lee Moore	L. S. Stephens
Jerry F. Howell	Fred Morgan	Ralph G. Stone
J. J. Huff	Joe T. Morgan	C. W. Taylor
Ira W. Hulette	E. C. Mullins	E. L. Thompson
W. H. Hunt	Rodes K. Myers	Ray G. Tipton
Kerby Jennings	Joe E. Nunn	E. N. Todd
Paul Jonas	Louis T. Peniston	Walter L. Trivette
B. F. Kincaid	Sylvester Phillips	S. J. Wagner
G. O. Kirkpatrick	E. F. Prichard	Lyle H. Webb
Edgar Kitchen	Hobart Rayburn	W. W. Webster
Homer E. Losey	Wade H. Riley	Geo. J. Weining
A. L. Love	Kelse H. Risner	Lawrence Wells
E. J. Lucas	Amos Runyan	John Wilborn
C. G. Marquette	Luther Slusher	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 70. An Act relating to county law libraries.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

(1) The provisions of KRS 172.100 to 172.160 shall not apply to any county containing a city of the second class which county has a law library that was acquired under the provisions of Chapter 2 of the Acts of 1916. The fiscal court of such county may make such rules and regluations regarding the maintenance and operation of the library as the court

deems proper and as are approved by the judge or judges of the circuit court of the county, and may employ a librarian at a salary not to exceed one hundred dollars per month, and pay said salary out of the general funds of the County. The library shall be for the use of the court officers and county officers of the county, and the fiscal court may provide for the sue of the library by others than the court and county officers, on such terms as the fiscal court deems advisable and proper.

(2) All books belonging to the state heretofore or hereafter sent to the county officials directed by law to receive such books, all books sent to the library by the state, and all books now owned or hereafter acquired by the county for the library, shall constitute part of the library. The county may acquire books, maps or other articles for the library by purchase, gift or devise.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	W. K. Coleman	Otto W. Goff
Roy W. Arnold	Fred Creasey	R. M. Hall
F. O. Baker	S. J. Daugherty	C. L. Hammonds
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	L. A. Demumbrun	Harold G. Helm
Ott Begley	E. R. Denny	E. R. Hilton
W. G. Biggers	Adron Doran	Clyde S. Howard
B. J. Bonn	G. I. Drury	Maurice Howard
J. C. Bradley	Bernie S. Edlin	Jerry F. Howell
B. K. Brantley	Eck Embry	J. J. Huff
John Y. Brown	R. R. Ernst	Ira W. Hulette
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Henry J. Giles	W. H. Hunt
Chas. W. Burnley	Tom Gilliam	Kerby Jennings
Alex. H. Calvert	M. B. Gilligan	Paul Jonas

B. F. Kincaid	E. C. Mullins	Geo. W. Steinford
G. O. Kirkpatrick	Rodes K. Myers	L. S. Stephens
Edgar Kitchen	Joe E. Nunn	Ralph G. Stone
Homer E. Losey	Louis T. Peniston	C. W. Taylor
A. L. Love	Sylvester Phillips	E. L. Thompson
E. J. Lucas	E. F. Prichard	Ray G. Tipton
F. G. Marquette	Hobart Rayburn	E. N. Todd
E. H. Martin	Wade H. Riley	Walter L. Trivette
W. E. McClure	Kelse H. Risner	S. J. Wagner
Jack McPherron	Amos Runyan	Lyle H. Webb
Harry L. Moore	Luther Slusher	W. W. Webster
J. L. Moore	W. R. Smith	Geo. J. Weining
J. Lee Moore	E. A. Spencer	Lawrence Wells
Fred Morgan	Paul J. Stapleton	John Wilborn
Joe T. Morgan		—82

There voted in the negative—

Forrest Smith —1

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 74. An Act granting authority for issuance of Revenue Bonds.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

For the purpose of establishing or acquiring playgrounds and recreation centers and appurtenances thereto, playground and recreation board organized under Sections 97.010 to 97.050 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes shall have the same authority to issue revenue bonds that is granted to cities under the provisions of Sections 97.150 to 97.240 of the

Kentucky Revised Statutes, and all of the provisions of said sections shall be applicable in the case of issuance of revenue bonds by such playground and recreation boards.

WHEREAS THIS ACT provides a method whereby playgrounds and recreation centers may be established or acquired by municipalities and whereas several municipalities desire to establish or acquire playgrounds or recreation centers immediately but may not have an opportunity to do so unless this act becomes a law now, therefore, an emergency is declared to exist and this act shall become in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval by the Governor.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	E. R. Denny	J. J. Huff
Roy W. Arnold	Adron Doran	Ira W. Hulette
F. O. Baker	G. I. Drury	W. H. Hunt
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Bernie S. Edlin	Kerby Jennings
Ott Begley	Eck Embry	Paul Jonas
W. G. Biggers	R. R. Ernst	B. F. Kincaid
B. J. Bonn	Henry J. Giles	G. O. Kirkpatrick
J. C. Bradley	Tom Gilliam	Edgar Kitchen
B. K. Brantley	M. B. Gilligan	Homer E. Losey
John Y. Brown	Otto W. Goff	A. L. Love
Mrs. Mary Burnett	R. M. Hall	E. J. Lucas
Chas. W. Burnley	C. L. Hammonds	F. G. Marquette
Alex. H. Calvert	Harold G. Helm	E. H. Martin
W. K. Coleman	E. R. Hilton	W. E. McClure
Fred Creasey	Clyde S. Howard	Jack McPherron
S. J. Daugherty	Maurice Howard	Harry L. Moore
L. A. Demumbrun	Jerry F. Howell	J. L. Moore

J. Lee Moore	Kelse H. Risner	E. L. Thompson
Fred Morgan	Amos Runyan	Ray G. Tipton
Joe T. Morgan	Luther Slusher	E. N. Todd
E. C. Mullins	Forrest Smith	Walter L. Trivette
Rodes K. Myers	W. R. Smith	S. J. Wagner
Joe E. Nunn	E. A. Spencer	Lyle H. Webb
Louis T. Peniston	Paul J. Stapleton	W. W. Webster
Sylvester Phillips	Geo. W. Steinford	Geo. J. Weining
E. F. Prichard	L. S. Stephens	Lawrence Wells
Hobart Rayburn	Ralph G. Stone	John Wilborn
Wade H. Riley	C. W. Taylor	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 108. An act to amend KRS.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 80.190 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

The Commission shall manage and operate its housing projects in an efficient manner so as to enable it to fix the rentals for dwelling accommodations at the lowest possible rates consistent with its providing decent, safe and sanitary dwelling accommodations, and no commission shall construct or operate any project for profit, or as a source of revenue of the city. Provided, however, that nothing contained in the Housing Commission Law shall be construed to prohibit a commission from making payments in lieu of taxes to the city, or other public body, within the area in which any project is located in such amounts as the commission may determine to be consistent with maintaining the low rent character of the dwelling accommodations.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	C. L. Hammonds	Joe E. Nunn
Roy W. Arnold	Harold G. Helm	Louis T. Peniston
F. O. Baker	E. R. Hilton	Sylvester Phillips
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Clyde S. Howard	E. F. Prichard
Ott Begley	Maurice Howard	Hobart Rayburn
W. G. Biggers	Jerry F. Howell	Wade H. Riley
B. J. Bonn	J. J. Huff	Kelse H. Risner
J. C. Bradley	Ira W. Hulette	Amos Runyan
B. K. Brantley	W. H. Hunt	Luther Slusher
John Y. Brown	Kerby Jennings	Forrest Smith
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Paul Jonas	W. R. Smith
Chas. W. Burnley	B. F. Kincaid	E. A. Spencer
Alex. H. Calvert	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Paul J. Stapleton
W. K. Coleman	Edgar Kitchen	Geo. W. Steinford
Fred Creasey	Homer E. Losey	L. S. Stephens
S. J. Daugherty	A. L. Love	Ralph G. Stone
L. A. Demumbrun	E. J. Lucas	C. W. Taylor
E. R. Denny	F. G. Marquette	E. L. Thompson
Adron Doran	E. H. Martin	Ray G. Tipton
G. I. Drury	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
Bernie S. Edlin	Jack McPherron	Walter L. Trivette
Eck Embry	Harry L. Moore	S. J. Wagner
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	Lyle H. Webb
Henry J. Giles	J. Lee Moore	W. W. Webster
Tom Gilliam	Fred Morgan	Geo. J. Weining
M. B. Gilligan	Joe T. Morgan	Lawrence Wells
Otto W. Goff	E. C. Mullins	John Wilborn
R. M. Hall	Rodes K. Myers	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 110. An act to Amend KRS relating to procedure for assessing property—second class cities, etc.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 92.430 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

(1) The assessor in each city of the second class shall assess in one book all property subject to city taxation, and in making the assessment for any year shall assess any property subject to taxation that he finds to have been omitted in any former year.

(2) On or before July 1 of each year the city assessor shall give notice, by advertisement in the official newspaper of the city and by handbills posted through the city, that all persons owning real estate on July 1 and all persons owning or having in their possession or under their control on July 1 any personal property subject to city taxation shall, before September 1, appear at the assessor's office and furnish him a true and complete list of the property, with its true cash value as of July 1, under oath, upon forms to be furnished by the assessor on application at his office, and that all merchants doing business in the city shall in like manner, in addition to listing their personal property, state the highest amount in value of all merchandise owned or kept on hand for sale by them during the three months next preceding July. The assessor and his deputies may administer oaths, and examine any person on oath concerning his real and personal property and its value, and may examine merchants on oath as to the statements required of them. The assessor may also gather information by other means.

(3) For the purpose of assessing property for taxation, the assessor shall keep his office open, with himself or a

deputy in attendance, during the hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., or such other or additional hours as are fixed by ordinance, from July 1, to September 1, except Sundays and legal holidays. The assessor shall constantly keep on hand, and furnish to persons lawfully requesting them, all necessary blanks and forms for the lists and statements required by this section.

(4) If any taxpayer is an artificial person, its chief officer or agent in the city at the time shall perform the duties imposed upon the taxpayer by this section.

(5) On and after September 1 of each year and until the date fixed by ordinance for the closing of the assessment books, it shall be the duty of the assessor personally or through deputies to see in person or to call at the residence, usual place of abode or business place of all taxpayers who have not listed their property by appearing at the assessor's office for that purpose prior to September 1 or whose property is not well known to him, and the assessor or his deputies shall secure the assessment list by making such calls and shall view the property when practicable to do so.

(6) Any person who fails or refuses to supply the assessor or his deputies with a complete list of his property and the value thereon when called upon at his residence, usual place of abode or place of business may be subject to a fine to be fixed by ordinance but not exceeding Fifty ($50.00) Dollars.

(7) On or before December 1 of each year the assessor shall return to the auditor his assessment books, certified by him to be a full, careful and honest assessment of all property in the city subject to assessment. He shall take the auditor's receipt therefor in duplicate, and shall transmit one of the duplicates to each board of the general council at its first regular meeting in December. The assessment books and reports shall remain in the auditor's office, subject to public inspection, until transmitted to the board of equalization.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	C. L. Hammonds	Joe E. Nunn
Roy W. Arnold	Harold G. Helm	Louis T. Peniston
F. O. Baker	E. R. Hilton	Sylvester Phillips
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Clyde S. Howard	E. F. Prichard
Ott Begley	Maurice Howard	Hobart Rayburn
W. G. Biggers	Jerry F. Howell	Wade H. Riley
B. J. Bonn	J. J. Huff	Kelse H. Risner
J. C. Bradley	Ira W. Hulette	Amos Runyan
B. K. Brantley	W. H. Hunt	Luther Slusher
John Y. Brown	Kerby Jennings	Forrest Smith
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Paul Jonas	W. R. Smith
Chas. W. Burnley	B. F. Kincaid	E. A. Spencer
Alex. H. Calvert	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Paul J. Stapleton
W. K. Coleman	Edgar Kitchen	Geo. W. Steinford
Fred Creasey	Homer E. Losey	L. S. Stephens
S. J. Daugherty	A. L. Love	Ralph G. Stone
L. A. Demumbrun	E. J. Lucas	C. W. Taylor
E. R. Denny	F. G. Marquette	E. L. Thompson
Adron Doran	E. H. Martin	Ray G. Tipton
G. I. Drury	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
Bernie S. Edlin	Jack McPherron	Walter L. Trivette
Eck Embry	Harry L. Moore	S. J. Wagner
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	Lyle H. Webb
Henry J. Giles	J. Lee Moore	W. W. Webster
Tom Gilliam	Fred Morgan	Geo. J. Weining
M. B. Gilligan	Joe T. Morgan	Lawrence Wells
Otto W. Goff	E. C. Mullins	John Wilborn
R. M. Hall	Rodes K. Myers	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 111. An act to revise Kentucky Statutes.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 92.280 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

SECTION 92.280 (1) The legislative body of each city of the second to the sixth class shall provide each year, by ordinance, for the assessment of all real and personal property within the corporate limits that is subject to taxation for city purposes, and shall levy an ad valorem tax thereon for city purposes.

(2) The legislative body of each city of the second to sixth class may levy a poll tax not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents on each male inhabitant of such city on the assessment date other than those exempted by KRS 142.020, such poll taxes to become due at the same time ad valorem taxes become due and to be collected in the same manner, and the legislative body of each city of the second to sixth class may also impose license fees on stock for breeding purposes, and on franchises, trades, occupations and professions, and may provide for the collection of such fees.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accodrance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	B. J. Bonn	Alex. H. Calvert
Roy W. Arnold	J. C. Bradley	W. K. Coleman
F. O. Baker	B. K. Brantley	Fred Creasey
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	John Y. Brown	S. J. Daugherty
Ott Begley	Mrs. Mary Burnett	L. A. Demumbrun
W. G. Biggers	Chas. W. Burnley	E. R. Denny

Adron Doran	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Kelse H. Risner
G. I. Drury	Edgar Kitchen	Amos Runyan
Bernie S. Edlin	Homer E. Losey	Luther Slusher
Eck Embry	A. L. Love	Forrest Smith
R. R. Ernst	E. J. Lucas	W. R. Smith
Henry J. Giles	F. G. Marquette	E. A. Spencer
Tom Gilliam	E. H. Martin	Paul J. Stapleton
M. B. Gilligan	W. E. McClure	Geo. W. Steinford
Otto W. Goff	Jack McPherron	L. S. Stephens
R. M. Hall	Harry L. Moore	Ralph G. Stone
C. L. Hammonds	J. L. Moore	C. W. Taylor
Harold G. Helm	J. Lee Moore	E. L. Thompson
E. R. Hilton	Fred Morgan	Ray G. Tipton
Clyde S. Howard	Joe T. Morgan	E. N. Todd
Maurice Howard	E. C. Mullins	Walter L. Trivette
Jerry F. Howell	Rodes K. Myers	S. J. Wagner
J. J. Huff	Joe E. Nunn	Lyle H. Webb
Ira W. Hulette	Louis T. Peniston	W. W. Webster
W. H. Hunt	Sylvester Phillips	Geo. J. Weining
Kerby Jennings	E. F. Prichard	Lawrence Wells
Paul Jonas	Hobart Rayburn	John Wilborn
B. F. Kincaid	Wade H. Riley	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 141. An act authorizing establishment of Civil Service for non-instructional employees of boards of education in 2nd class cities.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section I. *Definitions.*

1. The term "non-instructional employees" includes all accountants, secretaries, clerical employees, janitors, engi-

neers, custodians, nurses, and other employees not engaged in teaching and/or research professions.

2. The term "classified service" signifies the competitive classified civil service of the Independent School Districts under this Act.

3. The term "Commission" signifies a Civil Service Commission created by this Act.

4. "Civil Service Commissioner" shall be a member of the Commission defined in the preceding paragraph.

5. The term "appointing authority" signifies the Board of Education in a city of the Second Class.

6. The term "employee" signifies any person holding a position subject to appointment, removal, promotion by the appointing authority.

7. A "full-time employee" shall be defined as an individual who is employed a minimum of ten months in a calendar year.

Section II. *Manner of Establishing a Civil Service System.*

That the Board of Education of Independent School Districts embracing a city of the Second Class in the Commonwealth of Kentucky is hereby authorized and empowered to establish a system of Civil Service applicable to and controlling the classification, employment and discharge of non-instructional employees all in the manner herein provided. When a majority of the regular and/or full-time non-instructional employees of the Board of Education in any Independent School District embracing a city of the Second Class shall file with such Board a petition requesting the establishment of a Civil Service System for such employees said Board may at its next regular meeting by resolution spread upon its minutes, recite the filing of such petition and declare the Board's purpose thereby to establish and thereafter administer and operate such System of Civil Service by the Commission hereby created under the powers herein conferred and in the manner authorized and pursuant to provisions of this Act. Thereupon the Board of Education shall appoint and constitute the Civil Service Commission in the manner

and consisting of the persons in the next succeeding section of this Act provided.

Section III. *Provision for the Administration of the Civil Service System.*

Upon the adoption by the Board of Education of any Independent School District embracing a city of the Second Class of the resolution in the preceding section provided, and the appointment of the Civil Service Commission therein provided for, there shall thereby be created in such school district a Civil Service Commission consisting of the Chairman of the Board of Education, the Superintendent of Schools, the Attorney for the Board of Education, and two other elected and qualified members of the Board to be named by the Chairman. All of said appointments shall be for a period of two years. Any vacancies occurring in the membership of said Commission shall be immediately filled for the unexpired terms by the Chairman of the Board of Education. Said members of Commission, except the Attorney, shall serve without compensation. The Board of Education shall compensate the Attorney with a sum of not less than three hundred ($300) dollars per annum nor more than six hundred ($600) dollars per annum. The Chairman of the Board of Education shall be Chairman of the Commission and the Superintendent of Schools shall be Secretary and Chief Examiner.

The Commission shall meet regularly each calendar month at such hour and at a place convenient and suitable to be designated and provided and equipped by the Board of Education. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman or by any three members by delivering reasonable written notice to each member. A quorum of said Commission shall consist of not less than three members for the transaction of such business as may come before it.

Section IV. *Secretary, Chief Examiner and Assistants: Selection of Employees from Lists; Annual Budget to Cover Salaries and Expenses.*

Each Board of Education Civil Service Commission may employ such examiners and clerical and other assistants as the Secretary-Chief Examiner may in the judgment of the Board of Education require, and shall determine by order of

record, the terms of office, duties, services to be performed and the compensation of all persons so employed.

All accountants, secretaries, nurses and other clerical employees of the Board of Education shall be selected and appointed by the Board of Education from lists furnished said Board by the Civil Service Commission.

All custodians, janitors, engineers, and other non-instructional employees of the Board of Education shall be selected and appointed by the Board of Education from lists previously submitted to the Board for that purpose by the Commission. These lists shall include only those names appearing upon the eligibility lists as provided for in this Act.

The Board of Education of said City upon recommendation of the Civil Service Commission, shall make an annual appropriation sufficient to cover all salaries and necessary expenses of said Commission and its employees.

Section V. *What Rules shall Provide, Tests, Eligibility Lists, Period of Probation, Reinstatement, Promotion.*—Such rules and regulations shall, among other things, provide:

(1) For standardization and qualifications for all positions. All salaries shall be uniform for like grade and years of service. Grades of service shall be standardized and classified by the Board of Education.

(2) For keeping minutes of its own proceedings and records of its examinations and other official actions. The Commission shall prepare, continue and keep in its office, a complete roster of all persons in the classified service.

(3) For open and competitive tests, ascertaining the relative fitness of all applicants for appointment to classified positions. All tests shall be practical and related only to matters which fairly measure the relative fitness of the candidates to discharge the duties of the positions to which they seek appointment. Notice of such tests shall be given not less than ten days in advance by public advertisement in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the city and by posting a notice on the door of the Board of Education Office.

(4) That the Commission shall require persons applying for admission to any examination, provided for by this Act or by the rules of the Commission prescribed thereunder, to

file with the Commission within a reasonable time prior to the proposed examination a formal application in which the applicant shall state under oath or affirmation:

(a) Full name, residence and post office address.

(b) Nationality, age, and place and date of birth.

(c) Health and physical capacity for the public service sought.

(d) Business and employments and residences for five previous years.

(e) Such other information as may be reasonably required touching the applicant's merit and fitness for the public service sought; but no inquiry shall be made as to any religious or political opinions or affiliations of the Applicant.

(5) That no fee or other assessment shall be charged for examination for positions. Blank forms for applications shall be furnished by the Commission without charge to any persons requesting the same. The Commission may require references as the good of the service may demand. The Commission may refuse to examine an applicant, or after an examination to certify an eligible, who is found to lack any of the established preliminary requirements for the examination or who is physically so disabled as to be rendered unfit for the performance of the duties of the position which he seeks, or who is addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating liquors or drugs to excess, or who has been guilty of any crime or of infamous or notoriously disgraceful conduct, or who has been dismissed from any branch of the civil service for delinquency or misconduct, or who has made false statements of any material fact, or practiced or attempted to practice, any deception or fraud in his application or in his examination, in establishing his eligibility or securing his appointment.

(6) That from the returns of the examinations the Commission shall prepare an eligible list of the persons whose general average standing upon examinations for such grade or class is not less than the minimum fixed by the rules of the Commission and who are otherwise eligible; and such persons shall take rank upon the eligible list as candidates in the order of their relative excellence as determined by the examination without reference to priority of time of examina-

tion. In the event of two or more applicants receiving the same mark in an examination, priority in the time of the application shall determine the order in which their names shall be placed on the eligible list. The term of eligibility of each list shall be fixed by the Commission at not less than one year nor more than two years. When an eligible list is reduced to three names or less a new list shall be prepared.

(7) That any soldier, sailor, marine, member of the army nurse corps who has served in the army, navy or hospital service of the United States in the war with the central powers of Europe between the dates of April 6, 1917 and November 11, 1918, or in World War II, who has been honorably discharged therefrom and is a resident of Kentucky, upon filing with the Commission a certificate of service and honorable discharge, shall receive additional grade of twenty per cent to the grade he otherwise rates.

(8) For the creation of the above eligibility lists, upon which shall be entered the names of successful candidates in the order of their standing in examinations for the filing of positions by the Board of Education from the three candidates graded highest on such eligibility list, which list shall remain in force not longer than two years. In the absence of an appropriate eligibility list, any place may be filled temporarily by the Board of Education without examination for a period not to exceed six months, during which time the Civil Service Commission shall hold the necessary examinations for the filling of the place permanently.

(9) That no person shall be appointed or employed under any title not appropriate to the duties to be discharged, and no person shall be transferred or assigned to perform any duties of any position subject to competitive tests equivalent to that required for the position to be filled.

(10) That any person appointed from the eligibility list and laid off for lack of work shall be placed at the head of the eligibility list for reappointment for a period of eligibility as provided by the rules of the Board.

(11) For a period of probation not exceeding one year before an appointment is made permanent.

(12) For reinstatement on the eligibility list of persons who, without fault or delinquencies, are separated from the service.

(13) For promotion from lower grades to the higher, based upon records of efficiency and seniority to be furnished by the Superintendent of Schools.

Section VI. *Emergency Appointments; Promotion; Classified Service for Employees.*

(1) Emergency Appointments. Whenever there are urgent reasons for filling a vacancy in any position in the classified service and the Commission is unable to certify to the appointing authority, upon request of the latter, a list of persons eligible for appointment after a competitive examination, the appointing authority may make a provisional appointment to fill a vacancy until a selection and appointment can be made after competitive examination; but such provisional appointment shall continue in force only until regular appointment can be made from eligible lists prepared by the Commission and such eligible lists shall be prepared within ninety days thereafter.

(2) Promotions: Vacancies in positions in the classified service shall be filled in so far as practicable by promotions. All examinations for promotions shall be competitive. In promotional examinations efficiency and seniority in service shall form a part of the maximum mark attainable in such examination.

(3) Classified Service for Employees: Within six months after the Civil Service Commission has promulgated rules herein provided for, all employees then in the service of the Board of Education are to be classified by the Commission upon the basis of a recommendation from the chief examiner and if the service of any such employee has been satisfactory to the Board of Education over a period of one year his appointment shall become permanent.

Section VII. *Tenure of Classified Eervice Employees of the Board of Education.*

Under this Act tenure of employees of the Board of Education shall remain in force during good behavior and efficient and competent service, and shall not be terminated ex-

cept for any of the following causes: Insubordination, immoral character, conduct unbecoming the employee, inefficiency, incompetency, physical or mental disability, neglect of duty, dishonesty, drunkenness, violation of the provisions of this Act or the rules of the Commission.

No employee shall be dismissed or suspended unless furnished with a written statement, specifying in detail the charge or charges against said employee, signed by the Chairman of the Board of Education and naming a date and place at which the employee may appear before the Board of Education and answer said charge or charges. Said date for the hearing shall not be less than twenty nor more than thirty days after the service of such charges upon the employee. The employee shall within ten days after the receipt of the written statement of such charges notify the Board of Education of his intention to appear and answer such charges, and upon failure of the employee to give such notice the Board of Education may dismiss the employee by a majority vote and such dismissal shall be final.

Upon receipt of the employee's notice of intention to appear and answer such charges, the Board of Education shall issue such subpoenas as shall be necessary for the determination of the issues involved. The issues shall be heard at the time and place set and the hearing shall be public or private at the discretion of the employee.

Both parties may be represented by counsel and may require the presence of witnesses upon subpoena. Each witness shall be required to take oath or affirmation before the Chairman of the Board of Education. The Board of Education shall provide for a stenographic report of the proceedings and furnish the employee with a copy. Upon completion of both sides of the case, the Board of Education may by a majority vote dismiss the employee or may defer its action for not more than five days.

The Board of Education may on recommendation of the Superintendent suspend an employee pending similar action to terminate his employment if, in its judgment, the character of the charges warrants such action. If after the hearing the decision of the Board is against termination of employment,

the suspended employee shall be paid for his full salary for the period of such suspension.

The employee shall have the right to make an appeal both as to law and as to fact to the Circuit Court. If said appeal is not made within thirty days after the final action of the Board, then the decision of the Board of Education shall be final. Either the employee or the Board may appeal from the action of the Court to the Court of Appeals.

Section VIII. *Solicitations, Political Activity Forbidden.*

No person in the service described under this Act shall directly or indirectly give, solicit, or receive or be in any manner concerned in giving, soliciting, or receiving any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political party or for any purposes whatever. No person connected with said service shall orally or by letter solicit or in any manner be concerned in the soliciting of any assessment, subscription or contribution for any political party or for any purpose from any person holding a position under this Act.

No person in any branch of this service shall act as an officer of any political organization or be a member thereof or take any active part in any political campaign or serve as a member of any committee of any political organization or circulate or seek signatures to any petition provided for any primary or general election or act as a worker in the poles in favor of or opposed to any candidate for election or nomination to any public office whether Federal, State, County, or Municipal.

Section IX. *Political or Religious Opinions Not to Affect Appointments.*

No question in any examination held under the provisions of this Act which relate to any political or religious opinions, affiliations, or service, and no appointment, transfer, promotion, increase or reduction in compensation, suspension, or removal shall be affected or influenced by such opinions or affiliations.

Section X. *Violation of Act. Penalty.*

Any person charged with the administration of this Act who shall violate any of the provisions thereof, shall be guilty

of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than fifty ($50.00) dollars nor more than one thousand ($1,000) dollars.

Section XI. *Manual of Instructions.*

The Civil Service Commission created herein shall provide a Manual of Instructions consistent with the provisions of this Act for the use of persons who wish to acquire a knowledge of the rules and regulations of said Commission and the duties of the members of the employees group under this Act.

Section XII. *Accepting Money in Addition to Compensation Forbidden.*

No member of any Civil Service Commission, Officer, or employee shall receive or accept any money or compensation not provided by law for any services or neglect of duty in addition to this salary or compensation provided for herein.

Section XIII. *Salaries of Employees; Notice of: Increase or Reduction.*

Each Board of Education shall cause notice to be given annually not later than July 1, to each employee under this Act for the succeeding school year stating the best estimate as to the salary to be paid each employee during such year. Such salary shall not be lower than the salary paid during the preceding year unless such reduction be a part of a uniform plan affecting the entire district. But nothing herein shall prevent increases of salary after the Board's annual notice has been given.

Section XIV. *Leaves of Absence.*

Upon written request of an employee a Board of Education may grant a leave of absence for a period of not more than two consecutive years where illness, maternity, or other disability is the reason for the request. Upon subsequent request, such leave may be renewed by the Board. Upon the return to service of an employee at the expiration of a leave of absence, he shall resume the status which he held prior to such leave.

Section XV. *Transfers and Reinstatements.*

With the consent of the Commission the Board of Education may transfer a person holding an office or position in the classified service to a comparable position in another office, department or institution having the same pay and similar duties; but no transfer shall be made from office or position in one class to an office or position in another class, nor shall a person be transferred to an office or position for original entrance to which there is required by this Act or the rules adopted pursuant thereto, an examination involving essential tests or qualifications or carrying a salary different from or higher than those for original entrants to an office or position held by such person.

Section XVI. *Frauds in examination Prohibited.*

No person or officer shall wilfully or corruptly by himself or in co-operation with one or more persons defeat, deceive or obstruct any persons in respect to his or her right of examination, appointment or employment according to this Act, or to any rules or regulations prescribed pursuant thereto; or wilfully or corruptly, falsely mark, grade, estimate or report upon the examination or proper standing of any person examined, registered or certified pursuant to the provisions of this act, or aid in so doing; or wilfully or corruptly make any false representations concerning the same, or concerning the person examined; or wilfully or corruptly furnish to any person any special or secret information for the purpose of either improving or injuring the prospects or chances of any person so examined, registered or certified, or to be examined, registered or certified; or personate any other person or permit or aid in any manner any person to personate him, in connection with any examination, registration, or appointment or application or request to be examined, registered or appointed; or who shall furnish any false information about himself, or any other person, in connection with any examination, registration or appointment or application or request to be examined, registered or appointed.

Section XVII. *Payment for Places Prohibited.* No applicant for appointment or promotion in the classified service shall, directly or indirectly, pay or promise to pay any money

or other valuable thing, nor shall he ask or receive any recommendation or assistance from any person, upon the consideration of any political service to be rendered, for or on account of his appointment or promotion or proposed appointment or promotion.

Section XVIII. *Who Shall Prosecute.* Prosecutions for the violation of the provisions of this Act or the rules and regulations of the Commission established in conformity thereto shall be instituted by the Commonwealth Attorney for the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed; and prosecutions for violations of this Act and the rules and regulations of any Commission, by any employee of such Board shall be instituted by such Commission through the legal department of the Board of Education.

Section XIX. *Repeal of Inconsistent Laws.*

All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this Act, are, to the extent of such conflict, hereby repealed.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Chas. W. Burnley	R. R. Ernst
Roy W. Arnold	Alex. H. Calvert	Henry J. Giles
F. O. Baker	W. K. Coleman	Tom Gilliam
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Fred Creasey	M. B. Gilligan
Ott Begley	S. J. Daugherty	Otto W. Goff
W. G. Biggers	L. A. Demumbrun	R. M. Hall
B. J. Bonn	E. R. Denny	C. L. Hammonds
J. C. Bradley	Adron Doran	Harold G. Helm
B. K. Brantley	G. I. Drury	E. R. Hilton
John Y. Brown	Bernie S. Edlin	Clyde S. Howard
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Eck Embry	Maurice Howard

Jerry F. Howell	J. L. Moore	E. A. Spencer
J. J. Huff	J. Lee Moore	Paul J. Stapleton
Ira W. Hulette	Fred Morgan	Geo. W. Steinford
W. H. Hunt	Joe T. Morgan	L. S. Stephens
Kerby Jennings	E. C. Mullins	Ralph G. Stone
Paul Jonas	Rodes K. Myers	C. W. Taylor
B. F. Kincaid	Joe E. Nunn	E. L. Thompson
G. O. Kirkpatrick	Louis T. Peniston	Ray G. Tipton
Edgar Kitchen	Sylvester Phillips	E. N. Todd
Homer E. Losey	E. F. Prichard	Walter L. Trivette
A. L. Love	Hobart Rayburn	S. J. Wagner
E. J. Lucas	Wade H. Riley	Lyle H. Webb
F. G. Marquette	Kelse H. Risner	W. W. Webster
E. H. Martin	Amos Runyan	Geo. J. Weining
W. E. McClure	Luther Slusher	Lawrence Wells
Jack McPherron	Forrest Smith	John Wilborn
Harry L. Moore	W. R. Smith	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 148. An act amending KRS relating to compensation of Stenographers reporters in Circuit Courts.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

That Sections 28.450 and 28.460 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes (1944 edition) be amended and re-enacted so that said sections, as amended and re-enacted, shall read as follows:

28.450 (1019a-7) Reporters for circuit courts of continuous session in counties having a population of less than 150,000 shall receive for their services in taking stenographic

notes a salary of not less than eighteen hundred dollars nor more than two thousand four hundred dollars per annum, and reporters for circuit courts not of continuous session in counties containing a city of the second class shall receive for their services in taking stenographic notes a salary of not less than twelve hundred dollars nor more than two thousand for hundred dollars per annum, to be fixed by the fiscal court and paid in monthly installments by the county. They shall receive for making transcripts for a person other than the county or state fifteen cents per one hundred words; the pages shall average thirty lines each. In civil actions involving less than five hundred dollars they shall receive five dollars per day for taking stenographic notes of said actions and fifteen cents per hundred words for the transcript thereof, which shall be paid forthwith by the party in whose behalf the report or transcript is ordered, and shall be taxed as part of the costs of the action. In criminal cases the fee for making transcripts shall be paid by the county in which the court is held when the transcript is made upon the motion of the Commonwealth. If the transcript is made upon motion of the defendant in a criminal case, he shall pay the fee therefor, unless the court directs the reporter to file a transcript upon the motion of a party suing in forma pauperis, in which event the fee shall be paid by the county. For duplicate copies of transcripts, reporters for circuit courts of continuous session in counties having a population of less than 150,000 and circuit courts not of continuous session in counties containing a city of the second class, shall be allowed one-third the amount they are allowed for the original, to be paid for in the same manner as the original.

28.460 (4645a-3; 4645a-4) (1) The fees of reporters of circuit courts, other than courts of continuous session and courts not of continuous session in counties containing a city of the second class, shall be ten dollars per day for taking shorthand notes and twenty cents per hundred words for the original transcript thereof.

(a) In criminal cases the fees shall be paid, upon the order of the presiding judge, by the county in which the court is situated, if the transcript is ordered for the use of the

Commonwealth's Attorney. If the transcript is ordered upon the motion of the defendant, he shall pay for it if, in the opinion of the court, he is able to do so. If it appears that the defendant is not able to pay for the transcript, the court shall direct the same to be paid by the county.

(b) In civil cases the fees shall be paid forthwith by the party in whose behalf the report or transcript is ordered, and shall be taxed as part of the costs of the action. The reporter shall not be required to file a transcript in any civil case without payment therefor by the party in whose behalf it is ordered.

(2) For duplicate copies of transcripts reporters of circuit courts, other than courts of continuous session and courts not of continuous session in counties containing a city of the second class, shall be allowed one-half the amount they are allowed for the original, to be paid for in the same manner as the original.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Alex. H. Calvert	Tom Gilliam
Roy W. Arnold	W. K. Coleman	M. B. Gilligan
F. O. Baker	Fred Creasey	Otto W. Goff
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	S. J. Daugherty	R. M. Hall
Ott Begley	L. A. Demumbrun	C. L. Hammonds
W. G. Biggers	E. R. Denny	Harold G. Helm
B. J. Bonn	Adron Doran	E. R. Hilton
J. C. Bradley	G. I. Drury	Clyde S. Howard
B. K. Brantley	Bernie S. Edlin	Maurice Howard
John Y. Brown	Eck Embry	Jerry F. Howell
Mrs. Mary Burnett	R. R. Ernst	J. J. Huff
Chas. W. Burnley	Henry J. Giles	Ira W. Hulette

W. H. Hunt	Fred Morgan	Paul J. Stapleton
Kerby Jennings	Joe T. Morgan	Geo. W. Steinford
Paul Jonas	E. C. Mullins	L. S. Stephens
B. F. Kincaid	Rodes K. Myers	Ralph G. Stone
G. O. Kirkpatrick	Joe E. Nunn	C. W. Taylor
Edgar Kitchen	Louis T. Peniston	E. L. Thompson
Homer E. Losey	Sylvester Phillips	Ray G. Tipton
A. L. Love	E. F. Prichard	E. N. Todd
E. J. Lucas	Hobart Rayburn	Walter L. Trivette
F. G. Marquette	Wade H. Riley	S. J. Wagner
E. H. Martin	Kelse H. Risner	Lyle H. Webb
W. E. McClure	Amos Runyan	W. W. Webster
Jack McPherron	Luther Slusher	Geo. J. Weining
Harry L. Moore	Forrest Smith	Lawrence Wells
J. L. Moore	W. R. Smith	John Wilborn
J. Lee Moore	E. A. Spencer	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 152. An Act relating to Pharmacy and Pharmacists.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

No. 1: Any person who is of good moral character and who has been honorably discharged from any branch of the United States Armed Service and who while in that service was regularly employed for a period of not less than twelve (12) months in the preparation and/or dispensing of drugs and medicines and who in addition thereto has successfully completed at least two years of study in a recognized college of pharmacy, may apply for a pharmacist's license by filing

a written application properly verified, setting forth his age, residence, the fact of his having been honorably discharged from the armed services, education and practical experience as set out herein.

No. 2: It is the Legislative intent that this act shall not repeal KRS 315.050, but shall create an additional manner in which applicants may qualify for examination by the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy.

No. 3: After such applicant has passed a satisfactory examination conducted before the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy under regulations prescribed by the Board, he shall be entitled to a license as a pharmacist.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Adron Doran	Kerby Jennings
Roy W. Arnold	G. I. Drury	Paul Jonas
F. O. Baker	Eck Embry	B. F. Kincaid
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	R. R. Ernst	G. O. Kirkpatrick
Ott Begley	Henry J. Giles	Edgar Kitchen
W. G. Biggers	Tom Gilliam	Homer E. Losey
B. J. Bonn	M. B. Gilligan	A. L. Love
B. K. Brantley	Otto W. Goff	E. J. Lucas
John Y. Brown	R. M. Hall	F. G. Marquette
Mrs. Mary Burnett	C. L. Hammonds	E. H. Martin
Chas. W. Burnley	Harold G. Helm	W. E. McClure
Alex. H. Calvert	E. R. Hilton	Jack McPherron
W. K. Coleman	Clyde S. Howard	Harry L. Moore
Fred Creasey	Maurice Howard	J. L. Moore
S. J. Daugherty	Jerry F. Howell	J. Lee Moore
L. A. Demumbrun	Ira W. Hulette	Fred Morgan
E. R. Denny	W. H. Hunt	Joe T. Morgan

E. C. Mullins	W. R. Smith	E. N. Todd
Joe E. Nunn	E. A. Spencer	Walter L. Trivette
Sylvester Phillips	Paul J. Stapleton	S. J. Wagner
E. F. Prichard	Geo. W. Steinford	Lyle H. Webb
Hobart Rayburn	L. S. Stephens	W. W. Webster
Wade H. Riley	Ralph G. Stone	Geo. J. Weining
Kelse H. Risner	C. W. Taylor	Lawrence Wells
Amos Runyan	E. L. Thompson	John Wilborn
Luther Slusher	Ray G. Tipton	—77

Those who voted in the negative were—

J. C. Bradley	J. J. Huff	Louis T. Peniston
Bernie S. Edlin	Rodes K. Myers	Forrest Smith
		—6

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 162. An Act prohibiting the operation of motor vehicles while under the influence of intoxicating liquors, etc.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 189.520 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes, 1944 edition, is amended to read as follows:

"(1) No person under the influence of intoxicating liquors or narcotic drugs shall operate a vehicle that is not a motor vehicle upon a highway.

"(2) No person shall operate a motor vehicle on a highway while under the influence of intoxicating liquors or narcotic drugs.

"(3) No peace officer or Highway Patrolman shall fail to enforce rigidly this section."

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	C. L. Hammonds	Joe E. Nunn
Roy W. Arnold	Harold G. Helm	Louis T. Peniston
F. O. Baker	E. R. Hilton	Sylvester Phillips
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Clyde S. Howard	E. F. Prichard
Ott Begley	Maurice Howard	Hobart Rayburn
W. G. Biggers	Jerry F. Howell	Wade H. Riley
B. J. Bonn	J. J. Huff	Kelse H. Risner
J. C. Bradley	Ira W. Hulette	Amos Runyan
B. K. Brantley	W. H. Hunt	Luther Slusher
John Y. Brown	Kerby Jennings	Forrest Smith
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Paul Jonas	W. R. Smith
Chas. W. Burnley	B. F. Kincaid	E. A. Spencer
Alex. H. Calvert	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Paul J. Stapleton
W. K. Coleman	Edgar Kitchen	Geo. W. Steinford
Fred Creasey	Homer E. Losey	L. S. Stephens
S. J. Daugherty	A. L. Love	Ralph G. Stone
L. A. Demumbrun	E. J. Lucas	C. W. Taylor
E. R. Denny	F. G. Marquette	E. L. Thompson
Adron Doran	E. H. Martin	Ray G. Tipton
G. I. Drury	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
Bernie S. Edlin	Jack McPherron	Walter L. Trivette
Eck Embry	Harry L. Moore	S. J. Wagner
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	Lyle H. Webb
Henry J. Giles	J. Lee Moore	W. W. Webster
Tom Gilliam	Fred Morgan	Geo. J. Weining
M. B. Gilligan	Joe T. Morgan	Lawrence Wells
Otto W. Goff	E. C. Mullins	John Wilborn
R. M. Hall	Rodes K. Myers	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 175. An Act providing for payment by cities of 2nd class of medical and hospital bills in.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

There may be paid from the general fund of cities all necessary and reasonable medical and hospital expenses incurred by any city employee who becomes totally or partially disabled physically or mentally as a result of an injury received by him or her while engaged in the performance of duty.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	W. K. Coleman	Otto W. Goff
Roy W. Arnold	Fred Creasey	R. M. Hall
F. O. Baker	S. J. Daugherty	C. L. Hammonds
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	L. A. Demumbrun	Harold G. Helm
Ott Begley	E. R. Denny	E. R. Hilton
W. G. Biggers	Adron Doran	Clyde S. Howard
B. J. Bonn	G. I. Drury	Maurice Howard
J. C. Bradley	Bernie S. Edlin	Jerry F. Howell
B. K. Brantley	Eck Embry	J. J. Huff
John Y. Brown	R. R. Ernst	Ira W. Hulette
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Henry J. Giles	W. H. Hunt
Chas. W. Burnley	Tom Gilliam	Kerby Jennings
Alex. H. Calvert	M. B. Gilligan	Paul Jonas

B. F. Kincaid	E. C. Mullins	Geo. W. Steinford
G. O. Kirkpatrick	Rodes K. Myers	L. S. Stephens
Edgar Kitchen	Joe E. Nunn	Ralph G. Stone
Homer E. Losey	Louis T. Peniston	C. W. Taylor
A. L. Love	Sylvester Phillips	E. L. Thompson
E. J. Lucas	E. F. Prichard	Ray G. Tipton
F. G. Marquette	Hobart Rayburn	E. N. Todd
E. H. Martin	Wade H. Riley	Walter L. Trivette
W. E. McClure	Kelse H. Risner	S. J. Wagner
Jack McPherron	Amos Runyan	Lyle H. Webb
Harry L. Moore	Luther Slusher	W. W. Webster
J. L. Moore	Forrest Smith	Geo. J. Weining
J. Lee Moore	W. R. Smith	Lawrence Wells
Fred Morgan	E. A. Spencer	John Wilborn
Joe T. Morgan	Paul J. Stapleton	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 180. An Act pertaining to building and loan association.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Subsections (1) and (2) of section 289.200 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes are amended to read as follows:

(1) Associations may make loans on the direct reduction plan. The board of directors may or the bylaws of the association shall prescribe interest rates which may be variable and may prescribe the duration of the loan, and the loan shall be payable in equal weekly or monthly installments.

(2) The applicant for such loan shall subscribe for and shall pledge one or more shares of stock of the association

or the association may require the applicant for such loan to subscribe for and pledge shares or fractional shares of stock, equal, when paid up, to the amount of the loan. Payment of dues and interest shall be credited upon the loan and shares in accordance with the direct reduction plan adopted. In consideration of making loans upon such plan no dividend shall be declared or paid or credited upon amounts credited as dues or principal upon such loans, but all payments, made on the loans shall be first applied to interest due to the date of respective payments and the balance applied as dues on principal, and interest shall be collected only on the balance. When the amount paid in as dues and credited as payment on the shares as calculated equals the value of a share or shares, such shares shall be considered paid in full and automatically canceled, but such cancellation shall in no manner effect or reduce the stipulated weekly or monthly installment payments provided to be paid in the note or mortgage given to evidence and secure the payment of the loan. No borrower shall be permitted more than one vote for any and all shares owned by him, which are pledged as security for a loan.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	John Y. Brown	Adron Doran
Roy W. Arnold	Mrs. Mary Burnett	G. I. Drury
F. O. Baker	Chas. W. Burnley	Bernie S. Edlin
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Alex. H. Calvert	Eck Embry
Ott Begley	W. K. Coleman	R. R. Ernst
W. G. Biggers	Fred Creasey	Henry J. Giles
B. J. Bonn	S. J. Daugherty	Tom Gilliam
J. C. Bradley	L. A. Demumbrun	M. B. Gilligan
B. K. Brantley	E. R. Denny	Otto W. Goff

R. M. Hall	E. H. Martin	Forrest Smith
C. L. Hammonds	W. E. McClure	W. R. Smith
Harold G. Helm	Jack McPherron	E. A. Spencer
E. R. Hilton	Harry L. Moore	Paul J. Stapleton
Clyde S. Howard	J. L. Moore	Geo. W. Steinford
Maurice Howard	J. Lee Moore	L. S. Stephens
Jerry F. Howell	Fred Morgan	Ralph G. Stone
J. J. Huff	Joe T. Morgan	C. W. Taylor
Ira W. Hulette	E. C. Mullins	E. L. Thompson
W. H. Hunt	Rodes K. Myers	Ray G. Tipton
Kerby Jennings	Joe E. Nunn	E. N. Todd
Paul Jonas	Louis T. Peniston	Walter L. Trivette
B. F. Kincaid	Sylvester Phillips	S. J. Wagner
G. O. Kirkpatrick	E. F. Prichard	Lyle H. Webb
Edgar Kitchen	Hobart Rayburn	W. W. Webster
Homer E. Losey	Wade H. Riley	Geo. J. Weining
A. L. Love	Kelse H. Risner	Lawrence Wells
E. J. Lucas	Amos Runyan	John Wilborn
F. G. Marquette	Luther Slusher	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 181. An Act relating to pawnbrokers.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Sec. 1. Any pawnbroker, as defined in KRS 226.010, may, in loaning money on deposit of personal property, charge, contract for or receive interest at a rate not exceeding three and one-half percent per month on the unpaid principal balance of the loan, and may, in purchasing personal property on condition of selling the property back again at a stipulated price, fix such stipulated resale price at a sum not exceeding

an amount equal to the price at which the property was purchased plus interest at the rate of three and one-half percent per month. No pawnbroker shall directly or indirectly charge, receive or contract for any intereset or consideration greater than that allowed by this section.

Sec. 2. Every pawnbroker, upon receiving any payment of money from a borrower, shall give to such person a plain and complete receipt for such payment, specifying separately the amount applied to principal and the amount applied to interest. In a case where the pawnbroker has purchased personal property under an agreement to sell it back at a stipulated price, the pawnbroker shall, on receiving any payment of money from the person from whom the property was purchased, give such person a receipt stating the original purchase price, the stipulated resale price, and the amount received.

Sec. 3. Subsection (2) of Section 226.050 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

(2) A pawnbroker may sell any article pawned after the expiration of ninety days from the maturity of the loan, provided that, not less than ten days before making the sale, the pawnbroker shall have given notice to the person by whom the article was pawned, by mail addressed to the post office of such person as shown on the pawnbroker's register, notifying such person that, unless he redeems the article within ten days from the date of mailing said notice, the article will be sold.

Sec. 4. Any pawnbroker who violates any of the provisions of Section 1 or 2 of this Act shall be subject to the penalties provided in subsection (1) of KRS 226.990.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	C. L. Hammonds	Joe E. Nunn
Roy W. Arnold	Harold G. Helm	Louis T. Peniston
F. O. Baker	E. R. Hilton	Sylvester Phillips
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Clyde S. Howard	E. F. Prichard
Ott Begley	Maurice Howard	Hobart Rayburn
W. G. Biggers	Jerry F. Howell	Wade H. Riley
B. J. Bonn	J. J. Huff	Kelse H. Risner
J. C. Bradley	Ira W. Hulette	Amos Runyan
B. K. Brantley	W. H. Hunt	Luther Slusher
John Y. Brown	Kerby Jennings	Forrest Smith
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Paul Jonas	W. R. Smith
Chas. W. Burnley	B. F. Kincaid	E. A. Spencer
Alex. H. Calvert	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Paul J. Stapleton
W. K. Coleman	Edgar Kitchen	Geo. W. Steinford
Fred Creasey	Homer E. Losey	L. S. Stephens
S. J. Daugherty	A. L. Love	Ralph G. Stone
L. A. Demumbrun	E. J. Lucas	C. W. Taylor
E. R. Denny	F. G. Marquette	E. L. Thompson
Adron Doran	E. H. Martin	Ray G. Tipton
G. I. Drury	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
Bernie S. Edlin	Jack McPherron	Walter L. Trivette
Eck Embry	Harry L. Moore	S. J. Wagner
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	Lyle H. Webb
Henry J. Giles	J. Lee Moore	W. W. Webster
Tom Gilliam	Fred Morgan	Geo. J. Weining
M. B. Gilligan	Joe T. Morgan	Lawrence Wells
Otto W. Goff	E. C. Mullins	John Wilborn
R. M. Hall	Rodes K. Myers	

—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 188. An Act relating to office of assessor in cities of the first class.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. Section 91.100, Kentucky Revised Statutes, is hereby amended and as amended reads:

The Director of Finance shall appoint an assessor who shall hold office until he resigns or is removed. The Director of Finance may, subject to the approval of the Mayor, remove the assessor at any time. The assessor shall assess all property in the city subject to taxation. The assessor shall appoint, with the approval of the Director of Finance, such deputies and assistants as are allowed to him by ordinance. The assessor may, subject to the approval of the Director of Finance, remove any deputy or assistant at any time. The manner in which the assessor shall perform his duties and exercise his powers shall be determined by ordinance. The assessor shall give bond with surety to be approved by the Director of Finance. The assessor and his deputies may administer and certify oaths.

This act insofar as it relates to offices with a term, shall as to each such office, take effect at the expiration of the term of the present incumbent.

Section 2. Whereas under existing statutes the Director of Finance is charged with general supervision of the city assessor and the receiver of city taxes and the administration of their offices, and

WHEREAS it is of urgent importance for the proper administration of the fiscal affairs of the cities of the first class that the authority of the Director of Finance be uniform as to the office of assessor and tax receiver, and WHEREAS a dissimilarity now exists which this act will correct, and make the administration uniform, an emergency is declared to exist and this act shall become effective immediately upon passage and approval by the Governor.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	C. L. Hammonds	Joe E. Nunn
Roy W. Arnold	Harold G. Helm	Louis T. Peniston
F. O. Baker	E. R. Hilton	Sylvester Phillips
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Clyde S. Howard	E. F. Prichard
Ott Begley	Maurice Howard	Hobart Rayburn
W. G. Biggers	Jerry F. Howell	Wade H. Riley
B. J. Bonn	J. J. Huff	Kelse H. Risner
J. C. Bradley	Ira W. Hulette	Amos Runyan
B. K. Brantley	W. H. Hunt	Luther Slusher
John Y. Brown	Kerby Jennings	Forrest Smith
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Paul Jonas	W. R. Smith
Chas. W. Burnley	B. F. Kincaid	E. A. Spencer
Alex. H. Calvert	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Paul J. Stapleton
W. K. Coleman	Edgar Kitchen	Geo. W. Steinford
Fred Creasey	Homer E. Losey	L. S. Stephens
S. J. Daugherty	A. L. Love	Ralph G. Stone
L. A. Demumbrun	E. J. Lucas	C. W. Taylor
E. R. Denny	F. G. Marquette	E. L. Thompson
Adron Doran	E. H. Martin	Ray G. Tipton
G. I. Drury	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
Bernie S. Edlin	Jack McPherron	Walter L. Trivette
Eck Embry	Harry L. Moore	S. J. Wagner
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	Lyle H. Webb
Henry J. Giles	J. Lee Moore	W. W. Webster
Tom Gilliam	Fred Morgan	Geo. J. Weining
M. B. Gilligan	Joe T. Morgan	Lawrence Wells
Otto W. Goff	E. C. Mullins	John Wilborn
R. M. Hall	Rodes K. Myers	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 192. An Act repealing and reenacting Sec. 411 Civil Code of Practice.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 411 of the Civil Code of Practice is amended to read as follows:

If the bond mentioned in Section 410 be not given, the Court may enter a judgment ascertaining the rights of the parties, but shall retain control over and preserve any money or property or the proceeds thereof until the expiration of the period allowed to the defendant to appear and make defense—when, if no defense be made, such money or property or its proceeds shall be delivered according to the judgment. This section and section 410 shall not apply in actions which the Commonwealth is party plaintiff, and is the beneficial owner of the demand sought to be collected.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Alex. H. Calvert	Tom Gilliam
Roy W. Arnold	W. K. Coleman	M. B. Gilligan
F. O. Baker	Fred Creasey	Otto W. Goff
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	S. J. Daugherty	R. M. Hall
Ott Begley	L. A. Demumbrun	C. L. Hammonds
W. G. Biggers	E. R. Denny	Harold G. Helm
B. J. Bonn	Adron Doran	E. R. Hilton
J. C. Bradley	G. I. Drury	Clyde S. Howard
B. K. Brantley	Bernie S. Edlin	Maurice Howard
John Y. Brown	Eck Embry	Jerry F. Howell
Mrs. Mary Burnett	R. R. Ernst	J. J. Huff
Chas. W. Burnley	Henry J. Giles	Ira W. Hulette

W. H. Hunt	Fred Morgan	Paul J. Stapleton
Kerby Jennings	Joe T. Morgan	Geo. W. Steinford
Paul Jonas	E. C. Mullins	L. S. Stephens
B. F. Kincaid	Rodes K. Myers	Ralph G. Stone
G. O. Kirkpatrick	Joe E. Nunn	C. W. Taylor
Edgar Kitchen	Louis T. Peniston	E. L. Thompson
Homer E. Losey	Sylvester Phillips	Ray G. Tipton
A. L. Love	E. F. Prichard	E. N. Todd
E. J. Lucas	Hobart Rayburn	Walter L. Trivette
F. G. Marquette	Wade H. Riley	S. J. Wagner
E. H. Martin	Kelse H. Risner	Lyle H. Webb
W. E. McClure	Amos Runyan	W. W. Webster
Jack McPherron	Luther Slusher	Geo. J. Weining
Harry L. Moore	Forrest Smith	Lawrence Wells
J. L. Moore	W. R. Smith	John Wilborn
J. Lee Moore	E. A. Spencer	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 218. An Act relating to the administration of Alcoholic Beverage Control and Local Option Laws.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 241.020 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes, 1944 edition, is amended to read as follows:

"(1) The department shall administer statutes relating to, and regulate traffic in, alcoholic beverages, except that the collection of taxes shall be administered by the Department of Revenue."

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	C. L. Hammonds	Joe E. Nunn
Roy W. Arnold	Harold G. Helm	Louis T. Peniston
F. O. Baker	E. R. Hilton	Sylvester Phillips
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Clyde S. Howard	E. F. Prichard
Ott Begley	Maurice Howard	Hobart Rayburn
W. G. Biggers	Jerry F. Howell	Wade H. Riley
B. J. Bonn	J. J. Huff	Kelse H. Risner
J. C. Bradley	Ira W. Hulette	Amos Runyan
B. K. Brantley	W. H. Hunt	Luther Slusher
John Y. Brown	Kerby Jennings	Forrest Smith
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Paul Jonas	W. R. Smith
Chas. W. Burnley	B. F. Kincaid	E. A. Spencer
Alex. H. Calvert	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Paul J. Stapleton
W. K. Coleman	Edgar Kitchen	Geo. W. Steinford
Fred Creasey	Homer E. Losey	L. S. Stephens
S. J. Daugherty	A. L. Love	Ralph G. Stone
L. A. Demumbrun	E. J. Lucas	C. W. Taylor
E. R. Denny	F. G. Marquette	E. L. Thompson
Adron Doran	E. H. Martin	Ray G. Tipton
G. I. Drury	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
Bernie S. Edlin	Jack McPherron	Walter L. Trivette
Eck Embry	Harry L. Moore	S. J. Wagner
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	Lyle H. Webb
Henry J. Giles	J. Lee Moore	W. W. Webster
Tom Gilliam	Fred Morgan	Geo. J. Weining
M. B. Gilligan	Joe T. Morgan	Lawrence Wells
Otto W. Goff	E. C. Mullins	John Wilborn
R. M. Hall	Rodes K. Myers	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 220. An Act relating to moneys paid under Federal Flood Control.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

The Department of Finance is authorized to receive and distribute sums paid to this state, for the benefit of particular counties of this state, under the Federal Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938, as amended. The Department of Finance shall keep a separate account of such funds and shall issue its warrant upon the State Treasurer, in favor of the county treasurer of the county which is entitled to the money, and the State Treasurer shall thereupon issue his check against said funds in favor of said county treasurer, for the amount thereof.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	John Y. Brown	Adron Doran
Roy W. Arnold	Mrs. Mary Burnett	G. I. Drury
F. O. Baker	Chas. W. Burnley	Bernie S. Edlin
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Alex. H. Calvert	Eck Embry
Ott Begley	W. K. Coleman	R. R. Ernst
W. G. Biggers	Fred Creasey	Henry J. Giles
B. J. Bonn	S. J. Daugherty	Tom Gilliam
J. C. Bradley	L. A. Demumbrun	M. B. Gilligan
B. K. Brantley	E. R. Denny	Otto W. Goff

R. M. Hall	E. H. Martin	Forrest Smith
C. L. Hammonds	W. E. McClure	W. R. Smith
Harold G. Helm	Jack McPherron	E. A. Spencer
E. R. Hilton	Harry L. Moore	Paul J. Stapleton
Clyde S. Howard	J. L. Moore	Geo. W. Steinford
Maurice Howard	J. Lee Moore	L. S. Stephens
Jerry F. Howell	Fred Morgan	Ralph G. Stone
J. J. Huff	Joe T. Morgan	C. W. Taylor
Ira W. Hulette	E. C. Mullins	E. L. Thompson
W. H. Hunt	Rodes K. Myers	Ray G. Tipton
Kerby Jennings	Joe E. Nunn	E. N. Todd
Paul Jonas	Louis T. Peniston	Walter L. Trivette
B. F. Kincaid	Sylvester Phillips	S. J. Wagner
G. O. Kirkpatrick	E. F. Prichard	Lyle H. Webb
Edgar Kitchen	Hobart Rayburn	W. W. Webster
Homer E. Losey	Wade H. Riley	Geo. J. Weining
A. L. Love	Kelse H. Risner	Lawrence Wells
E. J. Lucas	Amos Runyan	John Wilborn
F. G. Marquette	Luther Slusher	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 221. An Act relating to revenue and taxation.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. Subsection (1) of Section 131.110 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes, 1944 edition, is amended to read as follows:

"(1) (a) The Department of Revenue or its agent shall mail to the taxpayer a notice of any tax assessed by it or its agent. Unless the taxpayer protests the assessment in the manner provided in this paragraph, the assessment shall be final at the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice,

but the assessment shall be reviewable as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection. Such protest shall be filed with the Department of Revenue in writing and shall be accompanied by a supporting statement setting forth the grounds for and information upon which the protest is made. Upon written request, the department may extend the time for filing the supporting statement if it appears that the delay is necessary and unavoidable. A refusal of such an extension may be reviewed in the same manner as in the case of a protested assessment. At the time of filing both the protest and supporting statement, the taxpayer may request a ruling on the protest as filed or may request a conference with the department or its agent which shall be granted in writing stating the time set for the conference. The taxpayer may appear in person or by representative. After considering the taxpayer's protest, including any matters presented at such a conference, the department, or its agent shall issue a final ruling thereon which shall be mailed to the taxpayer. The tax shall be due and payable upon the date the assessment becomes final unless the taxpayer petitions the Kentucky Tax Commission for a review thereof as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection.

"(b) Within fifteen days after an unprotested assessment by the Department of Revenue has become final; or within fifteen days from the date of notice of a final ruling by the Department of Revenue on a protested assessment, or within fifteen days from the date of notice of any final ruling order or finding of the Department of Revenue, the taxpayer may petition the Kentucky Tax Commission for a review of the final action of the department or of the assessment. The petition shall be filed in quadruplicate and shall in a concise manner state the issue involved, the facts, the basis of the taxpayer's contention, and, if desired, a request for a formal or informal hearing. A copy of the final decision of the commission shall be mailed to the taxpayer after it has considered all of the evidence and facts presented. If the commission reviews an assessment, the taxes determined to be owing shall be due and payable thirty days after the date of notice of the decision of the commission."

Section 2. (1) Unless otherwise specifically provided by law, no appeal from or review of any tax assessment, ruling, order or finding of the Department of Revenue or of the Kentucky Tax Commission shall be allowed except in the manner and subject to the conditions as provided in KRS 131.110 and 131.120.

(2) A refusal by the Department of Revenue to refund any tax may be reviewed only in the manner and subject to the conditions as provided in KRS 131.110 and 131.120.

Section 3. Section 133.160 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes, 1944 edition, is amended to read as follows:

"When it is contemplated by the Kentucky Tax Commission that it will be necessary to raise the assessed valuation of property in any county, it shall give notice of the contemplated action to the county court, the superintendent of any school district affected by such action, the mayor of any city which is affected and which has adopted the assessment, and to the taxpayers of that county through the county judge, who shall post the notice sent him on the courthouse door and certify to the Department of Revenue that this has been done, and it shall fix a time and place for a hearing which may be in Frankfort or any convenient place in or nearer the county seat. If the property of an individual owner is singled out for an increase, the owner shall be notified by the Department of Revenue by registered mail. The increase of an assessment of property of an individual owner may be reviewed or appealed from only in the manner provided in KRS 131.110 subsection (2) and 131.120."

Section 4. Section 140.200 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes, 1944 edition, is repealed.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	C. L. Hammonds	Joe E. Nunn
Roy W. Arnold	Harold G. Helm	Louis T. Peniston
F. O. Baker	E. R. Hilton	Sylvester Phillips
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Clyde S. Howard	E. F. Prichard
Ott Begley	Maurice Howard	Hobart Rayburn
W. G. Biggers	Jerry F. Howell	Wade H. Riley
B. J. Bonn	J. J. Huff	Kelse H. Risner
J. C. Bradley	Ira W. Hulette	Amos Runyan
B. K. Brantley	W. H. Hunt	Luther Slusher
John Y. Brown	Kerby Jennings	Forrest Smith
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Paul Jonas	W. R. Smith
Chas. W. Burnley	B. F. Kincaid	E. A. Spencer
Alex. H. Calvert	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Paul J. Stapleton
W. K. Coleman	Edgar Kitchen	Geo. W. Steinford
Fred Creasey	Homer E. Losey	L. S. Stephens
S. J. Daugherty	A. L. Love	Ralph G. Stone
L. A. Demumbrun	E. J. Lucas	C. W. Taylor
E. R. Denny	F. G. Marquette	E. L. Thompson
Adron Doran	E. H. Martin	Ray G. Tipton
G. I. Drury	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
Bernie S. Edlin	Jack McPherron	Walter L. Trivette
Eck Embry	Harry L. Moore	S. J. Wagner
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	Lyle H. Webb
Henry J. Giles	J. Lee Moore	W. W. Webster
Tom Gilliam	Fred Morgan	Geo. J. Weining
M. B. Gilligan	Joe T. Morgan	Lawrence Wells
Otto W. Goff	E. C. Mullins	John Wilborn
R. M. Hall	Rodes K. Myers	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 222. An Act relating to Revenue and Taxation.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. As used in this Act, "adjusted gross income" means the gross income:

(1) Minus, (a) The deductions allowed by KRS 141.080 which are attributable to a trade or business carried on by the taxpayer, if such trade or business does not consist of the performance of services by the taxpayer as an employe;

(b) The deductions allowed by KRS 141.080 which consist of expenses of travel, meals and lodging while away from home, paid or incurred by the taxpayer in connection with the performance by him of services as an employe;

(c) The deductions allowed by KRS 141.080 (other than expenses of travel, meals and lodging while away from home) which consist of expenses paid or incurred by the taxpayer, in connection with the performance by him of services as an employe, under a reimbursement or other expense allowance arrangement with his employer;

(d) The deductions (other than those provided in paragraph (a), (e) or (f)) allowed by KRS 141.080 which are attributable to property held for the production of rents or royalties;

(e) The deductions (other than those provided in paragraph (a)) for the depreciation and depletion allowable to a life tenant of property or to an income beneficiary of property held in trust; and

(f) The deductions (other than those provided in paragraph (a)) allowed by KRS 141.100 as losses from the sale or exchange of property;

(2) And minus, the amount of Federal income tax paid by the taxpayer during the taxable year for which the return is filed.

Section 2. As used in this Act, "compensation for personal services" means compensation for services performed by an employe for his employer.

Section 3. (1) With respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1945, any individual whose adjusted gross income for the taxable year for which the return is filed does not exceed five thousand dollars may elect to pay the tax as shown in the following table less the tax credits as authorized by KRS 141.060:

OPTIONAL TAX TABLE

If Income Subject to Tax is Over	But Not Over	The Tax Shall Be	If Income Subject to Tax is Over	But Not Over	The Tax Shall Be
$ 0	$ 50	$ .45	$2,500	$2,550	$ 45.45
50	100	1.35	2,550	2,600	46.35
100	150	2.25	2,600	2,650	47.25
150	200	3.15	2,650	2,700	48.15
200	250	4.05	2,700	2,750	49.05
250	300	4.95	2,750	2,800	49.95
300	350	5.85	2,800	2,850	50.85
350	400	6.75	2,850	2,900	51.75
400	450	7.65	2,900	2,950	52.65
450	500	8.55	2,950	3,000	53.55
500	550	9.45	3,000	3,050	54.45
550	600	10.35	3,050	3,100	55.35
600	650	11.25	3,100	3,150	56.25
650	700	12.15	3,150	3,200	57.15
700	750	13.05	3,200	3,250	58.05
750	800	13.95	3,250	3,300	58.95
800	850	14.85	3,300	3,350	59.85
850	900	15.75	3,350	3,400	61.13
900	950	16.65	3,400	3,450	62.48
950	1,000	17.55	3,450	3,500	63.83
1,000	1,050	18.45	3,500	3,550	65.18
1,050	1,100	19.35	3,550	3,600	66.53
1,100	1,150	20.25	3,600	3,650	67.88
1,150	1,200	21.15	3,650	3,700	69.23
1,200	1,250	22.05	3,700	3,750	70.58
1,250	1,300	22.95	3,750	3,800	71.93

If Income Subject to Tax is Over	But Not Over	The Tax Shall Be	If Income Subject to Tax is Over	But Not Over	The Tax Shall Be
1,300	1,350	23.85	3,800	3,850	73.28
1,350	1,400	24.75	3,850	3,900	74.63
1,400	1,450	25.65	3,900	3,950	75.98
1,450	1,500	26.55	3,950	4,000	77.33
1,500	1,550	27.45	4,000	4,050	78.68
1,550	1,600	28.35	4,050	4,100	80.03
1,600	1,650	29.25	4,100	4,150	81.38
1,650	1,700	30.15	4,150	4,200	82.73
1,700	1,750	31.05	4,200	4,250	84.08
1,750	1,800	31.95	4,250	4,300	85.43
1,800	1,850	32.85	4,300	4,350	86.78
1,850	1,900	33.75	4,350	4,400	88.13
1,900	1,950	34.65	4,400	4,450	89.48
1,950	2,000	35.55	4,450	4,500	91.10
2,000	2,050	36.45	4,500	4,550	92.90
2,050	2,100	37.35	4,550	4,600	94.70
2,100	2,150	38.25	4,600	4,650	96.50
2,150	2,200	39.15	4,650	4,700	98.30
2,200	2,250	40.05	4,700	4,750	100.10
2,250	2,300	40.95	4,750	4,800	101.90
2,300	2,350	41.85	4,800	4,850	103.70
2,350	2,400	42.75	4,850	4,900	105.50
2,400	2,450	43.65	4,900	4,950	107.30
2,450	2,500	44.55	4,950	5,000	109.10

(2) A husband and wife living together, whose aggregate adjusted gross income does not exceed five thousand dollars, may elect to make either a joint return or separate returns and pay the tax as provided by this section; but if either spouse elects to make a separate return and pay the tax imposed by KRS 141.020, the other shall be required to also pay the tax imposed by KRS 141.020.

(3) This section shall not apply to an estate or trust, an individual filing a return for a period of less than twelve

months on account of a change in the accounting period, or to a married individual whose spouse files a return at any time during the taxable year, and computes the tax without regard to this section.

Section 4. Section 141.060 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes, 1944 edition, is amended to read as follows:

"(1) The taxes due as computed under the provisions of KRS 141.020 or under the provisions of section three of this Act shall be credited with the following amounts:

"(a) Twenty dollars, in the case of an unmarried individual;

"(b) Fifty dollars, in the case of a married individual, living with husband or wife, and in the case of a head of a family. If such husband and wife make separate returns the tax credit, allowed by this subsection, may be taken by either or divided between them;

"(c) Ten dollars, for each person, other than husband or wife, dependent upon and receiving more than fifty per cent of his support from the taxpayer during the taxable year for which the return is filed, if the dependent person is under eighteen years of age or is incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective.

"(2) If the status of a taxpayer, insofar as it affects the credits allowed under subsection (1) of this section, shall change during the taxable year, the tax credit shall be determined in accordance with the status maintained for a period of six months or more during the taxable year.

"(3) In the case of nonresidents and of residents who receive credits on account of income taxes paid in other states, the tax deductions allowable under subsection (1) of this section shall be that proportion of those permitted therein that is represented by the ratio of the taxpayer's net income in this state to his total net income from all sources; or, if the taxpayer elects to pay the tax under section three of this Act, as represented by the ratio of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income in this state to his total adjusted gross income from all sources."

Section 5. Section 141.180 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes, 1944 edition, is amended to read as follows:

"(1) Every individual having for the taxable year a net income of one thousand dollars or over or a gross income of fifteen hundred dollars or over, if single, or if married and not living with husband or wife; and every individual having for the taxable year a net income of twenty-five hundred dollars or over or a gross income of three thousand dollars or over, if married and living with husband or wife, shall make to the Department of Revenue a return stating specifically the items of his entire income and the items which he claims as deductions and tax credits allowed by this chapter. If the individual is unable to make his own return, the return shall be made by a duly authorized agent.

"(2) A husband and wife not living together shall make separate returns. A husband and wife living together may make a joint return, or may make separate returns.

"(3) An optional return properly filed under the provisions of section three of this Act shall be deemed sufficient to satisfy the provisions of this section.

"(4) Each individual return shall be verified by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury."

Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 141.020 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes, 1944 edition, is amended to read as follows:

"(1) An annual tax shall be paid for each taxable year by every resident individual of this state, upon his entire net income as defined in this chapter for purposes of taxation, at the following rates, less the tax credits as authorized by KRS 141.060:

"(a) Two percent of the amount of net income not exceeding three thousand dollars.

"(b) Three percent of the amount of net income in excess of three thousand dollars but not in excess of four thousand dollars.

"(c) Four percent of the amount of net income in excess of four thousand dollars but not in excess of five thousand dollars.

"(d) Five percent of the amount of net income in excess of five thousand dollars."

Section 7. (1) An individual, at his election, may deduct a standard deduction as follows:

(a) If his adjusted gross income is five thousand dollars or more, the standard deduction shall be five hundred dollars.

(b) If his adjusted gross income is less than five thousand dollars, the standard deduction shall be the amount as allowed by the application of the optional tax table contained in section three of this Act.

(2) The standard deduction provided for in this section shall be in lieu of all deductions other than those which under section one of this Act are to be subtracted from gross income in computing adjusted gross income.

Section 8. (1) If the adjusted gross income shown on the return is five thousand dollars or more, the standard deduction shall be allowed only if the taxpayer so elects in his return, and the Department of Revenue shall by regulations prescribe the manner of signifying such election in the return.

(2) If the adjusted gross income shown on the return is less than five thousand dollars, the standard deduction shall be allowed only if the taxpayer elects in the manner prescribed in section three of this Act to pay the tax imposed by that section.

(3) If the taxpayer does not signify, in the manner prescribed by subsection (1) and (2) of this section, his election to take the standard deduction, it shall not be allowed. If he does so signify, such election shall be irrevocable for that taxable year.

(4) If the adjusted gross income shown on the return is five thousand dollars or more, but the correct adjusted gross income is less than five thousand dollars, then an election by the taxpayer under subsection (1) of this section to take a standard deduction shall be considered as an election to pay the tax imposed by section three of this Act; and his failure to make, under subsection (1) of this section, an election to take the standard deduction shall be considered his

election not to pay the tax imposed by section three of this Act. If the adjusted gross income shown on the return is less than five thousand dollars but the correct adjusted gross income is five thousand dollars or more, then an election by the taxpayer under subsection (2) of this section to pay the tax imposed by section three of this Act shall be considered as his election to take the standard deduction; and his failure to elect, under subsection (2) of this section, to pay the tax imposed by section three of this Act shall be considered his election not to take the standard deduction.

Section 9. In the case of a husband and wife living together, the standard deduction provided for in section seven of this Act shall not be allowed to either if the net income of one of the spouses is determined without regard to the standard deduction. For the purposes of this section only, the determination of whether an individual is married and living with his spouse shall be made as of the last day of the taxable year, unless his spouse dies during the taxable year, in which case such determination shall be made as of the date of such spouse's death.

Section 10. The standard deduction provided for by section 7 of this Act shall not be allowed in the case of a taxable year of less than twelve months on account of a change in the accounting period or in the case of an estate or trust.

Section 11. (1) It is the purpose of this Act to permit the filing of simplified tax returns by individuals.

(2) The Department of Revenue shall also prescribe an optional form, either separate from or combined with the regular individual income tax return form, whereby an individual whose income consists wholly of compensation for personal services, as defined in this Act (except that the individual may include income from dividends, interest and annuities provided his total income from those three sources does not exceed one hundred dollars for the taxable year) and whose adjusted gross income does not exceed five thousand dollars may report his income and compute his tax from the tax table contained in section three of this Act.

(3) The Department of Revenue shall also prescribe forms, either separate from or combined with the regular individudal income tax return form, whereby individuals, whose income is other than that described in subsection (2) of this section and who are eligible to do so, may elect to pay the tax as imposed by section three of this Act or may elect to take the standard deduction authorized by section seven of this Act.

(3) The Department of Revenue is authorized to prescribe any additional forms and to make rules and regulations for the application and administration of this Act.

Section 12. It is the declared intention of the General Assembly that this Act is enacted as a whole. If any material part of this Act shall be declared unconstitutional, so as to prevent the accomplishment of the purpose of this Act, then this entire Act shall be void and Chapter 141 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes shall remain in effect as though the amendments contained in this Act were never enacted.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Chas. W. Burnley	R. R. Ernst
Roy W. Arnold	Alex. H. Calvert	Henry J. Giles
F. O. Baker	W. K. Coleman	Tom Gilliam
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Fred Creasey	M. B. Gilligan
Ott Begley	S. J. Daugherty	Otto W. Goff
W. G. Biggers	L. A. Demumbrun	R. M. Hall
B. J. Bonn	E. R. Denny	C. L. Hammonds
J. C. Bradley	Adron Doran	Harold G. Helm
B. K. Brantley	G. I. Drury	E. R. Hilton
John Y. Brown	Bernie S. Edlin	Clyde S. Howard
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Eck Embry	Maurice Howard

Jerry F. Howell	J. L. Moore	E. A. Spencer
J. J. Huff	J. Lee Moore	Paul J. Stapleton
Ira W. Hulette	Fred Morgan	Geo. W. Steinford
W. H. Hunt	Joe T. Morgan	L. S. Stephens
Kerby Jennings	E. C. Mullins	Ralph G. Stone
Paul Jonas	Rodes K. Myers	C. W. Taylor
B. F. Kincaid	Joe E. Nunn	E. L. Thompson
G. O. Kirkpatrick	Louis T. Peniston	Ray G. Tipton
Edgar Kitchen	Sylvester Phillips	E. N. Todd
Homer E. Losey	E. F. Prichard	Walter L. Trivette
A. L. Love	Hobart Rayburn	S. J. Wagner
E. J. Lucas	Wade H. Riley	Lyle H. Webb
F. G. Marquette	Kelse H. Risner	W. W. Webster
E. H. Martin	Amos Runyan	Geo. J. Weining
W. E. McClure	Luther Slusher	Lawrence Wells
Jack McPherron	Forrest Smith	John Wilborn
Harry L. Moore	W. R. Smith	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 223. An Act appropriating money for payment of claims to different departments of state.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

There is hereby appropriated out of the General Expenditure Fund in the State Treasury, for the Fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to the following named departments of the state government, for the purpose of compensating the following named persons for claims which have been duly audited and approved according to law but which have not been paid because of the lapsing of former appropriations

against which such claims were chargeable, the sums hereinafter specified:

1. To the Department of Finance, to pay the claims of:
Hillenmeyer Nurseries, Lexington, Kentucky $89.00
Powell County Bank, Stanton, Kentucky $16.96

2. To the Governor, to pay the claims of the Wick Narrow Fabric Company of Philadelphia, Pa. $43.69

3. To the Department of Revenue, to pay the claims of:
Russll Dyche, London, Kentucky $10.00
Herbert Shaffer, Cincinnati, Ohio $39.84
The Crittenden Press, Marion, Kentucky $179.50

4. To the Department of Welfare, to pay the claims of:
The Oldham Era, LaGrange, Kentucky ..... $ 4.20
Aubrey and Co. $1,060.20
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. 125.00
Lexington Water Co. 150.00
Roy C. Whayne Supply Co. 28.32
Louisville General Hospital 10.50
Jett Coal & Supply Co. 163.20
Frankfort Ice & Coal Co. 56.70
Huey Motor Express 40.83
Lexington Telephone Co. 109.07
Standard Motor Co. 40.95
Samuel Glenn & Son 37.79
Highway Bridges Refunding Bond Sinking Fund Account 11.50
Cash Neal 52.20
Ted L. Gearhart 56.40
L. C. Pinkston 3.30
L. S. Mathews & Co. 4.00
Byck's Bros. & Co. 3.25
The Kirster Co. 181.48
The Conner Mfg. Co. 94.89
Simplex Time Recorder Company 22.28

WHEREAS, the persons above named have in good faith furnished services, supplies and materials and merchandise and the Commonwealth has received the benefit of the same, an emergency is declared to exist and this Act shall take effect upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	C. L. Hammonds	Joe E. Nunn
Roy W. Arnold	Harold G. Helm	Louis T. Peniston
F. O. Baker	E. R. Hilton	Sylvester Phillips
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Clyde S. Howard	E. F. Prichard
Ott Begley	Maurice Howard	Hobart Rayburn
W. G. Biggers	Jerry F. Howell	Wade H. Riley
B. J. Bonn	J. J. Huff	Kelse H. Risner
J. C. Bradley	Ira W. Hulette	Amos Runyan
B. K. Brantley	W. H. Hunt	Luther Slusher
John Y. Brown	Kerby Jennings	Forrest Smith
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Paul Jonas	W. R. Smith
Chas. W. Burnley	B. F. Kincaid	E. A. Spencer
Alex. H. Calvert	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Paul J. Stapleton
W. K. Coleman	Edgar Kitchen	Geo. W. Steinford
Fred Creasey	Homer E. Losey	L. S. Stephens
S. J. Daugherty	A. L. Love	Ralph G. Stone
L. A. Demumbrun	E. J. Lucas	C. W. Taylor
E. R. Denny	F. G. Marquette	E. L. Thompson
Adron Doran	E. H. Martin	Ray G. Tipton
G. I. Drury	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
Bernie S. Edlin	Jack McPherron	Walter L. Trivette
Eck Embry	Harry L. Moore	S. J. Wagner
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	Lyle H. Webb
Henry J. Giles	J. Lee Moore	W. W. Webster
Tom Gilliam	Fred Morgan	Geo. J. Weining
M. B. Gilligan	Joe T. Morgan	Lawrence Wells
Otto W. Goff	E. C. Mullins	John Wilborn
R. M. Hall	Rodes K. Myers	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 233. An Act relating to Special Local Peace Officers appointed by the Governor.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. Section 61.360 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is hereby amended and as amended reads as follows:

(1) The Governor may appoint special local peace officers, for such time as he deems necessary, to preserve the peace and protect the property of any person from waste or destruction. Upon the application of an owner of property for such services, and upon payment of a fee of five dollars for each officer to be appointed, the Governor shall immediately appoint the person recommended by the owner, if the person is eligible. No person shall be eligbile for appointment under this section unless he has established to the satisfaction of the Governor that he possesses the qualifications prescribed for nonelective peace officers by KRS 61.300. The Governor may remove any officer so appointed at will or at the request of the owner of the property.

(2) The duties of the officer shall be confined to the premises of the property to be protected, except while in pursuit of a person fleeing from the property after committing an act of violence or destruction of the property. In that case, the officer may pursue the person and make arrest anywhere within this state. He may wear such badges and insignia as will plainly indicate to the public that he is a special local peace officer, but he shall not, in any event, wear any uniform, or any part thereof, of any public police officer; nor shall he in any way impersonate a public police officer or represent himself to any person or persons as being a public police officer; nor shall he perform any of the duties of a public

police officer, except those specificially herein granted and at the places herein specifically designated.

(3) When application is made for the appointment of an officer under this section, the Governor shall require the owner to pay into the State Treasury an amount equal to the salary of the officer, and the salary of the officer shall be paid directly out of the State Treasury by order of the Governor.

(4) Application fees shall be placed in the State Treasury and credited to a revolving fund for administrative expenses.

(5) Any person who violates any of the provisions of this act shall be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not less than five nor more than thirty days, or both.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	S. J. Daugherty	E. R. Hilton
Roy W. Arnold	L. A. Demumbrun	Clyde S. Howard
F. O. Baker	E. R. Denny	Maurice Howard
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Adron Doran	Jerry F. Howell
Ott Begley	G. I. Drury	J. J. Huff
W. G. Biggers	Bernie S. Edlin	Ira W. Hulette
B. J. Bonn	Eck Embry	W. H. Hunt
J. C. Bradley	R. R. Ernst	Kerby Jennings
B. K. Brantley	Henry J. Giles	Paul Jonas
John Y. Brown	Tom Gilliam	B. F. Kincaid
Mrs. Mary Burnett	M. B. Gilligan	G. O. Kirkpatrick
Chas. W. Burnley	Otto W. Goff	Edgar Kitchen
Alex. H. Calvert	R. M. Hall	Homer E. Losey
W. K. Coleman	C. L. Hammonds	A. L. Love
Fred Creasey	Harold G. Helm	E. J. Lucas

F. G. Marquette	Sylvester Phillips	Ralph G. Stone
E. H. Martin	E. F. Prichard	C. W. Taylor
W. E. McClure	Hobart Rayburn	E. L. Thompson
Jack McPherron	Wade H. Riley	Ray G. Tipton
Harry L. Moore	Kelse H. Risner	E. N. Todd
J. L. Moore	Amos Runyan	Walter L. Trivette
J. Lee Moore	Luther Slusher	S. J. Wagner
Fred Morgan	Forrest Smith	Lyle H. Webb
Joe T. Morgan	W. R. Smith	W. W. Webster
E. C. Mullins	E. A. Spencer	Geo. J. Weining
Rodes K. Myers	Paul J. Stapleton	Lawrence Wells
Joe E. Nunn	Geo. W. Steinford	John Wilborn
Louis T. Peniston	L. S. Stephens	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 237. An Act relating to State Educational Agency for surplus property.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

There is hereby appropriated to the State Educational Agency for Surplus Property from the General Expenditure Fund for the purpose of employing personnel, purchasing equipment and supplies, and for other regular recurring expenses of operation for the years 1946-47 and 1947-48 the amounts indicated below:

1946-47	$20,000
1947-48	$20,000

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	C. L. Hammonds	Joe E. Nunn
Roy W. Arnold	Harold G. Helm	Louis T. Peniston
F. O. Baker	E. R. Hilton	Sylvester Phillips
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Clyde S. Howard	E. F. Prichard
Ott Begley	Maurice Howard	Hobart Rayburn
W. G. Biggers	Jerry F. Howell	Wade H. Riley
B. J. Bonn	J. J. Huff	Kelse H. Risner
J. C. Bradley	Ira W. Hulette	Amos Runyan
B. K. Brantley	W. H. Hunt	Luther Slusher
John Y. Brown	Kerby Jennings	Forrest Smith
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Paul Jonas	W. R. Smith
Chas. W. Burnley	B. F. Kincaid	E. A. Spencer
Alex. H. Calvert	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Paul J. Stapleton
W. K. Coleman	Edgar Kitchen	Geo. W. Steinford
Fred Creasey	Homer E. Losey	L. S. Stephens
S. J. Daugherty	A. L. Love	Ralph G. Stone
L. A. Demumbrun	E. J. Lucas	C. W. Taylor
E. R. Denny	F. G. Marquette	E. L. Thompson
Adron Doran	E. H. Martin	Ray G. Tipton
G. I. Drury	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
Bernie S. Edlin	Jack McPherron	Walter L. Trivette
Eck Embry	Harry L. Moore	S. J. Wagner
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	Lyle H. Webb
Henry J. Giles	J. Lee Moore	W. W. Webster
Tom Gilliam	Fred Morgan	Geo. J. Weining
M. B. Gilligan	Joe T. Morgan	Lawrence Wells
Otto W. Goff	E. C. Mullins	John Wilborn
R. M. Hall	Rodes K. Myers	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 239. An Act relating to elections—reference to registration of voters—etc.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

§ 1. As used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Absent voter" means any qualified voter who expects in the course of his business or duties to be absent from the county in which is situated his voting precinct on the day of holding any election.

(2) "Election" means any regular election, primary election or special election, for any federal, state, district, county or city office, including school district offices, and any election upon a public question.

§ 2. Any absent voter may, at any time not less than ten days before an election, make an application in writing, on the form prescribed in Section 3 of this Act, to the clerk of the county court of the county of his residence, for an absent voter's ballot.

§ 3. Applications for absent voter's ballots shall be signed and sworn to by the absent voter before the county court clerk, or before a civil officer authorized by law to administer an oath. The application shall be substantially in the following form:

"County Court Clerk of ..... County.
....., Kentucky.

"I, ..., state that I am a resident of the State of Kentucky and have been such for at least one year prior to the date hereof. I am a resident of ..... County and have been such for more than six months prior to said date, and am a resident of ..... precinct of said county (or ..... ward of the city of ....., county

of .....) and have been such for at least sixty days prior to said date; that I am a duly qualified voter of said precinct (or said ward), and I am affiliated with the ..... political party; that in the course of my business or duties I expect to be absent from said precinct or ward on the election to be held in said precinct or ward on the ..... day of ....., 19....., and I will not vote elsewhere at said election. I request that an official ballot be mailed to me at the following address:

.....

(Name and Address)

.....

(Rank and unit if member of Armed Forces)

.....

(Voter must sign here, and oath must be administered and attested.)

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this ..... day of ....., 19.....

.....

(Name and Official Title)

§ 4. Upon receipt of any application for an absent voter's ballot, the county court clerk shall examine the registration books for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the applicant is a registered voter as stated in the application. If the county court clerk finds that the applicant is so registered, he shall forward a ballot to the voter as provided in Section 7 of this Act. If the County court clerk does not find the applicant to be so registered, and if the application does not indicate that the applicant is a member of the Armed Forces, the clerk shall immediately mail a letter to the applicant, at the address stated in the application, advising him that his application cannot be honored because of the fact that he is not registered, and advising him what period of time, if any, remains in which he may register prior to such election, and the clerk shall place the application in a file entitled "Nonregistered Applicants for Absent Voter's Ballots." If the clerk thereafter, and prior to the election, receives notice from the applicant advising the clerk that the

applicant has registered, the clerk shall again examine the registration books; and if he finds that the applicant has registered he shall remove the application from the non-registered applicants' file and forward a ballot as provided in Section 7 of this Act. Any applications not so removed from the nonregistered applicants' file shall be retained in such file until thirty days after the election, when they shall be burned by the clerk in the presence of the judge and sheriff of the county. If the application of a person found not to be registered indicates that the applicant is a member of the Armed Forces, the county court clerk, upon being satisfied that the applicant is entitled to be registered, shall cause the applicant to be registered in the registration records of the proper precinct, and shall mark upon such registration records the words, "Absentee Registration". Such registration may be made at any time prior to the election for which an absent voter's ballot is applied for.

§ 5. The county court clerk shall prepare for each precinct a list of the names of all voters of that precinct to whom he has sent absent voter's ballots. When a ballot is received from a voter, as hereinafter provided in this Act, that fact shall be indicated opposite the voter's name on the list. Such lists shall be delivered by the county court clerk to the precinct election officers of each precinct at the same time other election paraphernalia is delivered to them on the morning of the election, and the precinct election officers shall post the list in a public place at the voting place where it may be inspected by any voter. The list shall be entitled "List of Applicants for Absentee Ballots".

§ 6. The county court clerk, after the ballots for an election have been printed, shall take the book of ballots and stubs for each precinct in which there are voters who have applied for absent voter's ballots and, commencing with the first ballot in the book, shall write the names and addresses of such absent voters on the primary stubs of the ballots, and across such stubs shall write the words, "Absent Voter." In the case of primary elections, the clerk shall use the ballot books in which are contained the ballots of the political party with which the particular voter is affiliated. After having

made the entries above required, the county court clerk shall remove the ballots from the book, with the secondary stubs attached, and shall send the ballots of each voter to the address given by him in his application, the ballot sent to each voter to correspond with the number on the stub on which such voter's name is written. There shall be enclosed with the ballot sent to each voter the two official envelopes for returning the ballot hereinafter provided for, and a copy of the instructions for absent voters. The ballot, envelopes and instructions shall be sent postage prepaid, and if the address of the applicant is outside the continental limits of the United States the same shall be sent Air Mail.

§ 7. The county court clerk of each county shall cause to be prepared and printed an appropriate number of outer envelopes for absent voter's ballots, which shall bear the words "Absent Voter's Ballot" and shall also bear the address and official title of the county court clerk.

§ 8. The Secretary of State shall cause to be prepared and printed an appropriate number of inner envelopes for absent voter's ballots, for all counties. Each such envelope shall be gummed, ready for sealing. Upon one side of such envelope shall be printed, in substantially the following form:

OFFICIAL ABSENT VOTER'S BALLOT

Name of Voter .....
Residence (street and number, if any) .....
.....
County of .....
City or Town of .....

On the other side of such envelope shall be printed the following oath:

"I do hereby swear (of affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States and am now of the age of at least twenty-one years or will be on the day of the election to be held on the ..... day of ....., 19..... (here insert the day of the election,) that I will have been a resident of the State of Kentucky for at least one year next preceding such election, and a resident of the County of ..... for more

than six months preceding such election, and a resident of ..... precinct of said county (or ..... ward of the city of ....., County of .....) at least sixty days preceding such election; that I am a duly qualified voter of said precinct or said ward, and I am affiliated with the ..... political party; that in the course of my business or duties I expect to be absent from said precinct or ward at the time of said election.

.....

(Voters must sign here, and oath must be administered and attested.)

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this ..... day of .....

.....

(Official Title)"

Such oath shall constitute prima facie evidence that the voter is qualified to vote, unless the statements contained in such oath indicate the contrary.

§ 9. The Secretary of State shall also cause to be prepared and printed an appropriate number of forms for application for absent voter's ballots, and of instructions for absent voters. The Secretary of State shall furnish to each County Court Clerk, upon application, a sufficient number of inner envelopes, application forms, and instructions.

§ 10. When the absent voter receives the ballot and the two envelopes, he shall go before some civil officer authorized by law to administer an oath and before him make and subscribe to the affidavit on the face of the envelope and shall, in the presence of such officer and no one else, mark the ballot so as to indicate the way he desires to vote, but in such manner as to prevent the officer from knowing how the ballot is marked or how he has voted. He shall then, and while in the presence of the officer, fold the ballot in such way as to conceal the markings made thereon by him, and after the ballot has been so folded, he shall enclose it in the inner envelope; then seal said envelope and then enclose it in the outer envelope; then seal and write his name across the face of the outer envelope, and at once mail it to the county court clerk.

Section 11. Before sending an absent voter's ballot to any applicant prior to any election, the county court clerk shall provide himself with one or more legal ballot boxes, as may be required. The boxes shall be locked in the presence of the County Board of Election Commissioners, and one of the keys shall be delivered to each member of the County Board of Election Commissioners. The boxes shall remain locked, and the members of the County Board of Election Commissioners shall retain the keys in their possession, until the boxes have been delivered to the County Board of Election Commissioners following the election and opened as provided in Section 14 of this Act.

Section 12. (1) When the county clerk receives an absent voter's ballot, he shall immediately stamp on the outer envelope the day and hour he received the same. All such ballots received by him prior to the hour for closing the polls on the day of the election shall be deposited in the ballot box provided for in Section 11 of this Act, without opening the outer envelope. All ballots received by the clerk after the hour for closing the polls on the election day shall be kept by the clerk unopened until thirty days after the election, when they shall be burned by the clerk in the presence of the county judge and sheriff, without being opened.

(2) In the case of ballots received prior to the time the registration copy records are delivered to the precinct officers, the county court clerk shall indicate or cause to be indicated upon such copy records the fact that the voter has voted as an absentee. In the case of ballots received after the registration copy records have been delivered to the precinct officers, but before the hour for closing the polls, the county clerk shall, within five days after the election, indicate or cause to be indicated upon the copy registration records the fact that the voter has voted as an absentee.

Section 13. During the period between the time the ballot boxes provided for in Section 11 have been locked and the time such boxes are delivered to the County Board of Election Commissioners following the closing of the polls, the county court clerk shall keep the same in a secure and substantial place and keep a sufficient guard over same in a

careful manner. The Chairman of the County Executive Committee of each of the two dominant political parties, and each candidate to be voted for at the election and, in case of elections on public questions, each committee duly recognized by law as a committee entitled to challengers or witnesses to the county, may designate a person to assist the county clerk and other guards to guard the ballot boxes in the clerk's office.

Section 14. (1) Immediately following the closing of the polls on the election day, the county court clerk shall deliver to the County Board of Election Commissioners the ballot boxes containing the ballots of absent voters. The board, before opening other ballot boxes, shall open the boxes containing absent voters' ballots, and remove the envelopes one at a time. As each envelope is removed, it shall be examined to ascertain whether the outer envelope is in proper form and bears the stamp of the county court clerk indicating that it was received prior to the closing of the polls. If the outer envelope is found to be satisfactory in these respects, the outer envelope shall be opened, and the inner envelope shall be examined for the purpose of ascertaining whether the inner envelope is regular and in the form and condition required by this Act and is properly sealed, and the affidavit on the face thereof is regular and in the form required by this Act. If the inner envelope is found to be satisfactory in these respects, the clerk of the County Board of Election Commissioners shall read aloud the name of the absent voter. If the vote of such voter is not rejected on a challenge then made as hereinafter provided, the clerk shall then open the envelope and remove the ballot therefrom without unfolding it, and in such a way as not to expose the markings thereon or how the absent voter has voted. The clerk shall write his name on the back of the ballot and then hand it to one of the members of the Board of Election Commissioners, who shall write his name on the back of the ballot, detach the secondary stub, and then place the ballot in a regular ballot box which has been provided for the purpose. When the name of an absent voter is read aloud by the clerk, the vote of such voter may be challenged and the challenge thereto may be determined

and the vote accepted or rejected by the Board of Election Commissioners as if the voter was present and voting in person, but if the envelopes and the affidavit on the face of the inner envelope are regular, and substantially comply with the provisions of this Act, they shall be considered as showing that the absent voter is prima facie entitled to vote. If the vote of an absent voter is rejected pursuant to the challenge, the inner envelope shall not be opened, and the clerk of the Board of Commissioners shall write on the envelope the word "rejected". Such rejected ballots shall be handled as other rejected ballots.

(2) After the absent voters' ballots have been signed and re-deposited in a ballot box, as provided in subsection (1), the box shall be thoroughly shaken so as to redistribute the ballots in the box. The Board of Election Commissioners shall then reopen the box and count the ballots and tabulate them on sheets to be provided by the county court clerk. The votes thus counted shall then be added to the votes upon the regular returns for the respective precincts.

(3) The two envelopes from each ballot, together with the ballots, shall then be delivered to the county court clerk who shall retain them until thirty days after the election, when they shall be burned by the clerk in the presence of the county judge and the sheriff. If a contest or recount proceeding is instituted during said thirty-day period, the ballots shall not be burned but shall be disposed of as directed by the court in which such proceeding was instituted.

Section 15. The death of any absent voter prior to the day on which the election is held shall constitute grounds for challenging his ballot before it is redeposited by the Board of Election Commissioners, and shall constitute grounds for not counting such ballot in any contest proceeding.

§ 16. The provisions of this Act shall not be construed to prohibit any absent voter, who has returned to his place of residence, from voting in person within his precinct at any election notwithstanding that he may have made application for an absent voter's ballot and such ballot has been mailed to him, if such voter has not voted the ballot and mailed it to

the county court clerk. In such case the voter shall return the ballot not voted to the county court clerk from whom he received it, and the county court cleark shall mark the ballot "cancelled" and preserve it for the same period as other absent voter's documents are to be preserved. The clerk shall also enter the word "cancelled" upon the ballot stub in the ballot book, and remove such voter's name from the list provided for in Section 5 of this Act.

Section 17. When the election paraphernalia is delivered to the precinct officers of each precinct, they shall examine the list of applicants for absentee ballots, and shall also examine the stubs in the ballot book for the ballots which have been removed and mailed to the applicants for absentee ballots, for the purpose of ascertaining the persons to whom absent voter's ballots have been sent. If any person so indicated as having received an absent voter's ballot appears and makes application to vote in person, he shall not be issued a ballot by the precinct officers.

Section 18. Any oath or affirmation required by this Act to be taken before a civil officer may, in the case of a person serving in or attached to the Armed Forces of the United States, be taken before any commissioned officer of the Armed Forces. Any officer before whom the same is taken shall subscribe his name and official designation.

§ 18½. The death of any absent voter prior to the day in which the election is held shall constitute grounds for challenging his ballot before it is deposited by the election officers, and shall constitute grounds for not counting such ballot in any contest proceeding.

§ 19. The cost of postage and envelopes required to be used by the county court clerk in carrying out the provisions of this Act, including the cost of printing the outer envelopes, shall be paid by the county.

§ 20. Jurisdiction of any prosecution for a violation of any provision of Sections 1 to 19 of this Act, whenever the violation occurred, whether within or without this state, is hereby vested in the circuit court of the county of the voter's residence.

§ 21. (1) Any person who, for the purpose of voting under the provisions of Sections 1 to 19 of this Act, swears to or affirms an application for an absent voter's ballot, or swears to or affirms the oath on the inner envelope for an absent voter's ballot, knowing that the same contains any false statement, shall be confined in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years.

(2) Any county court clerk or election officer who willfully refuses or fails to perform any of the duties required of him by Sections 1 to 19 of this Act, or who in any manner willfully violates or abuses any trust or duty imposed on him by those sections, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

(3) Any person who, by threat, bribery, corrupt or arbitrary measure, offer or payments of reward, or by other unlawful means, interferes with any qualified voter in the free exercise of his right to vote under the provisions of Sections 1 to 19 of this Act, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

§ 22. For the purpose of carrying out the duties imposed on the Secretary of State by Sections 1 to 19 of this Act, there is hereby appropriated to the Secretary of State, out of the General Expenditure Fund in the State Treasury, for each of the fiscal years 1946-1947 and 1947-1948, the sum of $2,000.

§ 23. Section 119.080 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes of 1944 is amended to read as follows:

Candidates for offices to be voted for by the electors of one county or of a district less than one county, except members of Congress, shall file their nomination papers with the county clerk of the county at least forty-five days before the primary election. Candidates for offices to be voted for by the electors of more than one county, and for members of Congress, shall file their nomination papers with the Secretary of State at least fifty-five days before the primary election.

§ 24. Subsection (1) of Section 119.130 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes of 1944 is amended to read as follows:

(1) Not less than forty-five days before the primary election is to be held, and after the order of the names has been determined as provided in KRS 119.140, the Secretary of State shall certify, to the county clerks of the respective counties entitled to participate in the nomination of the respective candidates, the name, place of residence and party of each candidate for each office, as specified in the nomination papers filed with him, and shall designate the device under which the candidate groups of lists of candidates of each party shall be printed, in the order in which they are to appear on the ballot.

§ 25. Subsections (2) and (3) of Section 119.140 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes of 1944 are amended to read as follows:

(2) For all other offices for which nomination papers are filed with the Secretary of State, the order of names of candidates for each office shall be determined by lot at a public drawing to be held in the office of the Secretary of State at 2 p. m., Standard Time, fifty-three days before the primary election.

(3) For all offices for which nomination papers are filed in the office of the county clerk, the order in which the names of candidates for each office are to be printed on the ballot shall be determined by lot at a public drawing in the office of the county clerk at 2 p. m., Standard Time, forty-three days before the primary election.

§ 26. Subsections (2), (3) and (4) of Section 118.130 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes of 1944 are amended to read as follows:

(2) Certificates of nomination made by the governing authority of a party to fill vacancies in office, as provided in KRS 119.030, shall, when required to be filed with the Secretary of State, be filed not less than fifty-five days before the day fixed by law for the election of the person in nomination. When required to be filed with the county court clerk, they shall be filed not less than forty-five days before the day fixed by law for the election of the person in nomination.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, petitions and certificates of nomination made under KRS 118.080 and 118.090, when required to be filed with the Secretary of State, shall be filed not less than fifty-five days before the day fixed by law for the holding of primary elections. When required to be filed with the county court clerk, they shall be filed not less than forty-five days before the day fixed by law for holding of primary elections.

(4) Petitions and certificates of nomination made under KRS 118.080 and 118.090 for the nomination of candidates for city offices or of candidates for members of boards of education shall be filed not less than forty-five nor more than sixty days before the day fixed by law for the election of the person in nomination, except that where any independent graded school district comprises parts of two or more counties the petitions or certificates shall be filed with the Secretary of State not less than fifty-five days prior to the day fixed for the election of the person in nomination. Certificates of nomination for electors of President and Vice President of the United States shall be filed with the Secretary of State not less than fifty-five days prior to the date fixed by law for the election of such electors.

§ 27. Subsection (1) of Section 118.180 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes of 1944 is amended to read as follows:

(1) All ballots shall be printed on number one opaque white book paper, weighing eighty pounds to the ream on the basis of a twenty-six by forty inch sheet, or forty pounds to the ream on the basis of a double cap sheet. The county clerk shall notify the Secretary of State sixty days before the day of election of the size and the number of ballots that will be necessary for his county, estimating five percent more to the precinct than there are registered voters in the county, and the Secretary of State shall furnish the paper within five days after the notification by the county clerk.

§ 28. Subsection (2) of Section 118.430 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

(2) The Attorney-General shall state the substance of the amendment in the form of a question in a manner cal-

culated to inform the electorate of the substance of the amendment, and shall certify the question to the Secretary of State for inclusion upon the ballot. The Secretary of State, not less than fifty days before the next regular election at which members of the General Assembly are to be chosen, shall certify the substance of the amendment, as stated and certified by the Attorney-General, to the county clerk of each county, and the county clerk shall have the substance of the amendment, as so certified, indicated on the ballot as provided in KRS 118.170.

§ 29. Subsections (1) and (2) of Section 89.060 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes of 1944 are amended to read as follows:

(1) In cities of the second and fourth classes no person shall be elected to the office of mayor, police judge or commissioner without first having been nominated in the manner prescribed by this section. On the seventh Saturday before the regular election day there shall be held a primary election. The primary election shall be conducted by the same officers chosen and acting in the same manner, with the same rights and duties, as in the regular election.

(2) Each applicant for nomination shall, at least forty-five days before the day for the primary election, file with the county clerk a petition signed by at least one hundred voters, in a city of the second class, or by at least twenty voters, in a city of the fourth class, in the following form:

"We the undersigned, qualified voters of the city of ....., and residing each at the place indicated opposite his name, do hereby request that the name of ..... be placed on the ballot as that of an applicant for nomination for the office of ..... at the primary election to be held in our city on the seventh Saturday before the next regular election. We know the applicant to be a qualified voter of the city and a person of good character; and he is, in our judgment, qualified for the duties of the office sought by him.

Name	Number	Street
.....	.....	.....

....
....

The petition shall be verified by the affidavit of some person as to the genuineness of the signatures and addresses of the signers. No voter shall sign more than one petition with reference to each office that is to be filled. If a person signs more than one petition of applicants for nomination for mayor or police judge, or signs the petitions of more than four applicants for nomination for commissioners, the name of that petitioner shall not be counted as a valid name on any petition.

§ 30. Subsection (1) and (2) of Section 89.440 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes of 1944 are amended to read as follows:

(1) No person shall be elected to the office of mayor, police judge or commissioner without first having been nominated in the manner prescribed by this section. On the seventh Saturday before the day for the regular election there shall be held a primary election. The primary election shall be conducted by the same officers chosen and acting in the same manner, with the same rights and duties, as in the regular election.

(2) Each applicant for nomination shall, at least forty-five days before the day of the primary election, file with the county clerk a petition signed by at least one hundred voters, in a city of the second class, or by at least fifty voters, in a city of the third or fourth class, in the following form:

"We the undersigned, qualified voters of the city of ....., and residing each at the place indicated opposite his name, do hereby request that the name of ..... be placed on the ballot as that of an applicant for nomination for the office of ....., at the primary election to be held in our city on the seventh Saturday before the next regular election. We know the applicant to be a qualified voter of the city and a person of good character, and he is, in our judgment, qualified for the duties of said office.

Name	Number	Street
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

The petition shall be verified by the affidavit of some person as to the genuineness of the signatures and addresses of the signers. No voter shall sign more than one petition with reference to each office that is to filled. If any voter signs more than one petition of applicants for nomination for mayor or police judge, or signs the petitions of more applicants for nomination for commissioners than the number of commissioners to be elected, the name of that petitioner shall not be counted as a valid name on any petition.

§ 31. Sections 126.010 to 126.990, inclusive, of the Kentucky Revised Statutes of 1944 are repealed.

§ 32. Whereas, in order to make this Act operative for elections to be held during the year 1946, it is essential that this Act take effect immediately, an emergency is declared to exist and this Act shall take effect upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	B. K. Brantley	L. A. Demumbrun
Roy W. Arnold	John Y. Brown	E. R. Denny
F. O. Baker	Mrs. Mary Burnett	Adron Doran
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Chas. W. Burnley	G. I. Drury
Ott Begley	Alex. H. Calvert	Bernie S. Edlin
W. G. Biggers	W. K. Coleman	Eck Embry
B. J. Bonn	Fred Creasey	R. R. Ernst
J. C. Bradley	S. J. Daugherty	Henry J. Giles

Tom Gilliam	E. J. Lucas	Luther Slusher
M. B. Gilligan	F. G. Marquette	Forrest Smith
Otto W. Goff	E. H. Martin	W. R. Smith
R. M. Hall	W. E. McClure	E. A. Spencer
C. L. Hammonds	Jack McPherron	Paul J. Stapleton
Harold G. Helm	Harry L. Moore	Geo. W. Steinford
E. R. Hilton	J. L. Moore	L. S. Stephens
Clyde S. Howard	J. Lee Moore	Ralph G. Stone
Maurice Howard	Fred Morgan	C. W. Taylor
Jerry F. Howell	Joe T. Morgan	E. L. Thompson
J. J. Huff	E. C. Mullins	Ray G. Tipton
Ira W. Hulette	Rodes K. Myers	E. N. Todd
W. H. Hunt	Joe E. Nunn	Walter L. Trivette
Kerby Jennings	Louis T. Peniston	S. J. Wagner
Paul Jonas	Sylvester Phillips	Lyle H. Webb
B. F. Kincaid	E. F. Prichard	W. W. Webster
G. O. Kirkpatrick	Hobart Rayburn	Geo. J. Weining
Edgar Kitchen	Wade H. Riley	Lawrence Wells
Homer E. Losey	Kelse H. Risner	John Wilborn
A. L. Love	Amos Runyan	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 243. An Act to amend KRS relating to unsafe working conditions.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 338.050 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

(1) When any employe or his representative complains that any place of employment, equipment or practice is un-

safe, he or his representative shall file with the commission a statement setting forth the facts upon which he relies for his contention, and transmit a copy of the complaint and statement to his employer. Upon such complaint the commissioner or his authorized representative shall immediately investigate and undertake to have corrected any dangerous condition he finds. If the commissioner or his representative is unable to effect an adjustment he shall file the complaint, statements and findings with the board for hearing.

(2) The commissioner may, upon his own motion and without complaint having been filed as provided in subsection (1) of this section, file a complaint with the board with respect to any unsafe place of employment, equipment or practice that has come to his attention or to the attention of a representative of the department and which, after the commissioner or representative has undertaken to have it adjusted, has not been corrected or removed.

(3) The board shall give at least ten days' notice to the employer of the hearing on any complaint filed with the board, and, in the case of complaints made under subsection (1) of this section, shall give like notice to the employe or his representative. If, after hearing the testimony and inspection of the premises or equipment where it considers such inspection necessary, the board determines that such place, equipment or practice is unsafe, it shall issue an order to that effect and shall post conspicuously on the premises or equipment complained of a notice to that effect. This notice shall be removed only by an authorized representative of the department after the board has determined that the premises or equipment are no longer unsafe.

(4) After the determination by the board that the premises or equipment are unsafe, and constitute a serious menace to the life or safety of the persons about it, the commissioner may apply to the circuit court of the county in which they are located for an injunction restraining their use or operation until the dangerous condition is corrected.

(5) The application to the circuit court shall be accompanied by the certified order of the board and an affidavit showing the facts upon which the board relied for its determination. Upon such a presentation, the court may issue a

temporary restraining order pending final hearing and application for injunction.

(6) No person, after the notice provided for in subsection (3) is attached to the premises or equipment, shall use any such place, equipment or practice before it is made safe and the required safeguards or safety appliances are provided. No person shall deface, destroy or remove any such notice, without the authority from the commissioner or order of the court.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Eck Embry	Homer E. Losey
Roy W. Arnold	R. R. Ernst	A. L. Love
F. O. Baker	Henry J. Giles	E. J. Lucas
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Tom Gilliam	F. G. Marquette
Ott Begley	M. B. Gilligan	E. H. Martin
W. G. Biggers	Otto W. Goff	W. E. McClure
B. J. Bonn	R. M. Hall	Jack McPherron
J. C. Bradley	C. L. Hammonds	Harry L. Moore
B. K. Brantley	Harold G. Helm	J. L. Moore
John Y. Brown	E. R. Hilton	J. Lee Moore
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Clyde S. Howard	Fred Morgan
Chas. W. Burnley	Maurice Howard	Joe T. Morgan
Alex. H. Calvert	Jerry F. Howell	E. C. Mullins
W. K. Coleman	J. J. Huff	Rodes K. Myers
Fred Creasey	Ira W. Hulette	Joe E. Nunn
S. J. Daugherty	W. H. Hunt	Louis T. Peniston
L. A. Demumbrun	Kerby Jennings	Sylvester Phillips
E. R. Denny	Paul Jonas	E. F. Prichard
Adron Doran	B. F. Kincaid	Hobart Rayburn
G. I. Drury	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Wade H. Riley
Bernie S. Edlin	Edgar Kitchen	Kelse H. Risner

Amos Runyan	L. S. Stephens	S. J. Wagner
Luther Slusher	Ralph G. Stone	Lyle H. Webb
Forrest Smith	C. W. Taylor	W. W. Webster
W. R. Smith	E. L. Thompson	Geo. J. Weining
E. A. Spencer	Ray G. Tipton	Lawrence Wells
Paul J. Stapleton	E. N. Todd	John Wilborn
Geo. W. Steinford	Walter L. Trivette	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 244. An Act to amend K. R. S. so as to authorize representatives of Dept. Industrial Relations to serve subpoenas.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 336.060 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

(1) In the conduct of an investigation or hearing, the commissioner or any authorized deputy may issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and parties and the production of books, papers and records competent and relevant to the matter under investigation; administer oaths; examine witnesses under oath; take the verification or proof of written instruments; and take testimony, depositions and affidavits to carry out any law over which the department has jurisdiction.

(2) If any person called for an appearance not more than fifty miles from the place of service fails to obey the subpoena, the commissioner, or his authorized deputy or attorney, may apply to the circuit court having jurisdiction

either of the parties or the subject matter. Unless sufficient reason is shown for failure to obey the subpoena, the circuit court shall enforce it and punish any violation as a contempt of court.

(3) Subpoenas issued under this section may be served by an inspector or other authorized representative of the department, at any place in the state.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Henry J. Giles	E. H. Martin
Roy W. Arnold	Tom Gilliam	W. E. McClure
F. O. Baker	M. B. Gilligan	Jack McPherron
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Otto W. Goff	Harry L. Moore
Ott Begley	R. M. Hall	J. L. Moore
W. G. Biggers	C. L. Hammonds	J. Lee Moore
B. J. Bonn	Harold G. Helm	Fred Morgan
J. C. Bradley	E. R. Hilton	Joe T. Morgan
B. K. Brantley	Clyde S. Howard	E. C. Mullins
John Y. Brown	Maurice Howard	Rodes K. Myers
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Jerry F. Howell	Joe E. Nunn
Chas. W. Burnley	J. J. Huff	Louis T. Peniston
Alex. H. Calvert	Ira W. Hulette	Sylvester Phillips
W. K. Coleman	W. H. Hunt	E. F. Prichard
Fred Creasey	Kerby Jennings	Hobart Rayburn
S. J. Daugherty	Paul Jonas	Wade H. Riley
L. A. Demumbrun	B. F. Kincaid	Kelse H. Risner
E. R. Denny	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Amos Runyan
Adron Doran	Edgar Kitchen	Luther Slusher
G. I. Drury	Homer E. Losey	Forrest Smith
Bernie S. Edlin	A. L. Love	W. R. Smith
Eck Embry	E. J. Lucas	E. A. Spencer
R. R. Ernst	F. G. Marquette	Paul J. Stapleton

Geo. W. Steinford	Ray G. Tipton	W. W. Webster
L. S. Stephens	E. N. Todd	Geo. J. Weining
Ralph G. Stone	Walter L. Trivette	Lawrence Wells
C. W. Taylor	S. J. Wagner	John Wilborn
E. L. Thompson	Lyle H. Webb	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 247. An Act relating to the adoption of persons.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

SECTION 1. As used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Child" includes also an adult.

(2) In cases of subsequent adoption the words "father", "mother" and "parent" includes father, mother or parent by adoption.

(3) "Division" means Division of Vital Statistics of Department of Health of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

(4) "Department" means Department of Welfare of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

SECTION 2. (1) Any adult who has resided in this State for twelve months next before the filing of a petition may petition for leave to adopt a child. The petition shall be filed in the Circuit Court of the county of his residence. No petition by a married person shall be granted unless such petitioner's husband or wife joins therein except when the petitioner is married to the natural father or mother of the child, joinder by the natural father or mother is unnecessary.

(2) Any person of any age may be adopted. After one adoption there may be subsequent adoptions.

(3) No petition for the adoption of any child under the age of sixteen (16) shall be filed until after the child has lived continuously for at least three (3) months immediately prior to the filing of the petition in the home of the petitioner.

(4) Except as otherwise specified in this Act, the following persons shall be made parties defendant to the action if the person to be adopted is under twenty-one (21) years of age:

(a) The child to be adopted;

(b) Its natural living parents if the child is legitimate;

(c) If the child is born out of wedlock, its mother if living, or if she be dead, the child's guardian, if it have one.

(d) If the child has no such living parent or guardian or if no natural parent is known to or ascertainable by petitioner, or if as provided in subsection 2 of Section 5, the natural parents need not be made defendants, the Department shall be made a defendant;

(e) If the care, custody and control of the child has been transferred to the Department or its designated agency or to any charitable institution or association, then such charitable institution or association or Department shall be made a party defendant. If it be alleged in the petition for adoption and proved to the satisfaction of the Court that any child's care, custody and control with consent to adoption has been transferred to the Department, a charitable institution or association by a Court order which is in effect when the petition for adoption is filed, such Department, charitable institution or association shall be deemed to stand in loco parentis to such child and the child's natural parents need not be made parties defendant.

(f) If the mother of an illegitimate child or a minor parent has executed a written consent to adoption or a written relinquishment of parental rights before a Judge of a Circuit Court or County Court of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and such Judge has certified below such consent or relinquishment of parental rights that he has explained the contents of such consent or relinquishment or parental rights

to said mother or minor parent before its execution, and that in the opinion of such Judge such mother or minor parent understood the effect thereof, such mother or minor parent need not be made a party defendant.

(5) Each party defendant shall be brought before the Court by personal or constructive service as provided in the Civil Code of Practice for other civil actions, or, if such party defendant be an adult, by such adult defendant's entering his or her appearance. If the child to be adopted is under fourteen (14) years of age and the Department, a charitable institution or association stands in loco parentis to such child, as aforesaid, then services of process upon such child shall be had by serving a copy of the summons in such action upon the person in charge of the Department, charitable institution or association, any provision of Section 52 of the Civil Code of Practice to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 3. (1) The petition for adoption shall be verified by each petitioner.

It shall allege:

(a) The name, date and place of birth, place of residence and mailing address of each petitioner and if married, the date and the place of their marriage;

(b) The name, date and place of birth and the place of residence and mailing address, if known, of the child sought to be adopted.

(c) The relationship, if any, of the child to the petitioners;

(d) The full name by which the child shall be known after adoption;

(e) A full description of the property, if any, of the child, so far as it may be known to the petitioners;

(f) The names of the parents of the child, whether natural or adoptive, and the address of each living parent, if known, provided that if the rights of the natural parents have been terminated by a court of competent jurisdiction, the names and addresses of parent or parents shall be omitted; further provided that if the child is illegitimate, the name and address of the natural father shall not be given;

(g) The name and address of the guardian of the child;

(h) Any further facts necessary for the location of the person or persons whose consent to the adoption this Act requires, or whom this Act requires to be made parties to or notified of the proceeding;

(i) The circumstances under which the child entered the home of the petitioners and the date of such entry;

(j) If any fact herein required to be alleged is unknown to petitioners, such lack of knowledge must be alleged;

(2) If the care, custody and control of the child has been transferred to the Department or any charitable institution or association by court order, a certified copy of such order shall be filed with the petition;

(3) Any notarized consent or consents except those of the Department to the adoption as required by this Act shall be filed with the petition.

Section 4. (1) Upon the filing of the petition for the adoption of any minor child, the petitioner shall file two copies of such petition with the Clerk of the Court, who shall attest said copies and mail them to the Department. The Department of any agency designated by it, upon receiving from the Clerk and the notice hereinafter mentioned, shall fully investigate and develop all pertinent factors as it deems proper for the purpose of determining the propriety of the adoption as it relates to the child and the petitioners; and the child's own attitude toward the adoption in any case in which the child's age makes it feasible. The findings of the investigation shall be embodied in a written report and shall be submitted to the court three (3) days before the hearing upon the petition and shall be filed with the record of the proceedings and becomes a part thereof. If said written report is not submitted at or prior to the hearing upon the petition, the Court shall extend the time, not to exceed 30 days, for said report to be filed and if said report is not submitted within the extended time, the Court shall forthwith hear said case notwithstanding the report has not been submitted and shall enter judgment.

The Child's birth certificate shall be filed as a part of the report where it is possible for the Department to obtain this from the Division. The said report shall contain a full state-

ment of all findings and a recommendation as to whether or not the prayer of the petition should be granted. Said report shall be considered prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated and the recommendations therein contained upon any hearing of the action. Any investigation report made by an agency authorized by the Department shall be submitted to the Department by said agency for its action and referral to the Court.

(2) Upon the filing of a petition for adoption the Clerk of the Court shall appoint a time and place for hearing which shall allow a reasonable time of not less than ninety (90) days for the investigation and filing of the report provided in subsection (1) of this section. The Clerk of the Court shall mail notice of the date of hearing to the Department together with the copies of the petition attested by him.

SECTION 5. (1) Except as otherwise specified in this section, no adoption shall be permitted except upon the notarized consent of the living parent or parents of the child, or of the mother of an illegitimate child, but, if the court finds upon the evidence thereof that the parents cannot be located, the consent of the next of kin, guardian or person standing in loco parentis shall be required. The court, however, cannot determine this issue until after a diligent search has been made for the parent or parents over a period of time not less than six (6) months from the date of the initial hearing. Consent cannot be given by next of kin, guardian or person standing in loco parentis or by the Department, charitable institution or association unless it is determined by the Court that such next of kin, guardian, Department, charitable institution or association or person standing in loco parentis has the legal right to give such consent. If the court finally determines that the child has no living parent, next of kin, statutory guardian or person standing in loco parentis as defined in this Act, consent must be given by the Department before the granting of the petition.

(2) If the court determines that the child is of illegitimate birth notwithstanding that the mother was married at the time of its conception or birth, it is not necessary to obtain the consent of the man to whom said mother was

married at the time of said child's conception or birth nor make him a party defendant.

(3) In the case of a child twelve (12) years of age or over, the consent of the child to be adopted shall be given, in writing in the presence of the trial court.

(4) In the case of an illegitimate child and as provided herein, adoption shall not be permitted without the consent of the Department of Welfare. Unless the Court, upon hearing and a full investigation of the acts, shall determine that it is for the best interest of the child sought to be adopted that a judgment of adoption be entered nothwithstanding.

(5) If the person to be adopted is twenty-one (21) years of age or over, his or her consent alone shall be necessary and he or she alone shall be made a party defendant.

(6) Where the consent of a minor parent is required, a guardian ad litem for such parent shall be necessary and the consent of the minor parent shall be effective only as concurred in by such guardian ad litem, unless said minor parent shall have executed a consent before the Judge of a Circuit Court of the Commonwealth of Kentucky as hereinbefore provided, in which event a guardian ad litem for such infant parent shall not be necessary.

(7) The consent of a parent shall not be required if such parent has been adjudged incompetent by reason of mental disability by a court of competent jurisdiction and such judgment shall have been in effect for not less than one (1) year prior to the filing of the petition for adoption and if the court in said adoption proceedings shall appoint a guardian ad litem for such parent who has been adjudged incompetent by reason of mental disability and such guardian ad litem after making a full investigation of the facts pertaining to the adoption files a written report recommending that such adoption be made. In the event that such incompetent parent shall have a committee, then such committee shall perform the acts hereinbefore required of the guardian ad litem and the guardian ad litem shall not be required to be appointed, but such committee shall be made a party defendant. However, in such cases adoption shall be permitted only on the consent of the Department.

(8) Where a parent is not made a defendant by the provisions of this Act, a guardian ad litem shall be appointed to represent the infant to be adopted and said guardian ad litem shall file a written report with his recommendations.

SECTION 6. The child to be adopted if fourteen (14) years of age or over and the petitioners shall attend the hearing in person and said hearing shall be held in chambers. A child under fourteen (14) years of age shall not be required to attend the hearing unless the court so orders.

SECTION 7. (1) The Court shall not enter a judgment of adoption of a minor child unless the Court finds that the petitioners are of good moral character, of reputable standing in the community and of ability to properly maintain and educate the child, that the best interests of the child would be promoted by adoption, and that the child is suitable for adoption.

(2) If after the hearing of the case and the filing of the required consent the Court adjudges that the facts stated in the petition are established, and that all legal requirements relating to adoption have been complied with, it shall enter an order setting forth all jurisdictional facts and adjudging that from and after the date thereof the child shall be deemed the child of the petitioners, for the purposes set forth in Section 9.

(3) In the judgment the name of the child may be changed to conform with the prayer of the petitioners.

(4) If for any reason whatsoever a petition for adoption of a minor child be dismissed or the prayer thereof be denied, the following disposition shall be made of the child:

(a) If the child is, or was prior to the filing of the petition, in the care, custody and control of the Department or any charitable institution or association, then the child shall be returned to the custody of the Department or such institution or association.

(5) Otherwise the Court shall certify the case to the Juvenile Division of the County Court of the County where the adoption proceeding is pending for appropriate action and disposition. Said County Court shall advise the Department of the pendency of such action.

SECTION 8. Any party to any adoption proceeding who is aggrieved by any final order made therein shall have the same right of appeal to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky as in other equity action.

The appeal of any minor party to such action may be taken in his behalf by a next friend or by any guardian as such minor party may have.

SECTION 9. Any child adopted according to this Chapter shall be considered, for purposes of inheritance and succession and for all other legal considerations, the natural, legitimate child of the parents adopting it. A child adopted under this Chapter shall be freed from all legal obligations of maintenance and obedience to its natural parents, except that where the adopting parent of the child is married to the natural parent of the child, the relation of the child to that natural parent shall not in any way be altered by the adoption and the rights and obligations of the natural parent and the adopting parent to the child shall be the same as if the child were the natural child of both the natural parent and the adopting parent. Nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent the adopted child from inheriting under the general law in regard to the descent and distribution from its natural parents.

SECTION 10. Any person or parent instrumental in placing, or who assists, aids or abets in placing a child for adoption in a home other than its own without first notifying the Department in writing and having its advice and consent shall be guilty of contributing to the neglect of such child as that offense is defined by the Kentucky Revised Statutes, 1944 Edition, Chapter 199, and punished as therein provided.

SECTION 11. (1) No person, corporation or association shall advertise in any manner that it will receive children for the purpose of adoption nor shall any newspaper published in the Commonwealth of Kentucky nor any other publication which is prepared, sold or distributed in the Commonwealth of Kentucky contain an advertisement which solicits children for adoption or solicits the custody of children.

(2) An violation of this Section shall be punishable by fine of not less than Ten Dollars ($10.00) nor more than One

Hundred Dollars ($100.00) or by confinement in the County Jail for a period of not less than thirty (30) days nor more than twelve (12) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 12. (1) The files and records of the Court in adoption proceedings, shall not be open to inspection by persons other than parties to such proceedings, their attorneys, and representatives of the Department, except upon order of the Court, expressly permitting inspection. No person having charge of any adoption records shall disclose the names of any parties appearing in such records or furnish any copy of any such records, Statistics of such reversal or modification and the effect of same, and thereupon the Division shall make such changes, if any, in its records as may be made necessary by such reversal or modification.

SECTION 13. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to void any proceedings heretofore filed under the law in force and effect prior to the enactment of this Act, and such proceedings may proceed to a final judgment in accordance with the law in force and effect at the time same were filed.

SECTION 14. Sections 405.140, 405.150, 405.160, 405.170, 405.180, 405.190, 405.200, 405.210, 405.220, 405.230, 405.240, subsection 6 of Section 405.990 of the Kentucky Reviced Statutes, 1944 Edition, are hereby repealed.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	W. G. Biggers	Mrs. Mary Burnett
Roy W. Arnold	B. J. Bonn	Chas. W. Burnley
F. O. Baker	J. C. Bradley	Alex. H. Calvert
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	B. K. Brantley	W. K. Coleman
Ott Begley	John Y. Brown	Fred Creasey

S. J. Daugherty	Paul Jonas	Wade H. Riley
L. A. Demumbrun	B. F. Kincaid	Kelse H. Risner
E. R. Denny	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Amos Runyan
Adron Doran	Edgar Kitchen	Luther Slusher
G. I. Drury	Homer E. Losey	Forrest Smith
Bernie S. Edlin	A. L. Love	W. R. Smith
Eck Embry	E. J. Lucas	E. A. Spencer
R. R. Ernst	F. G. Marquette	Paul J. Stapleton
Henry J. Giles	E. H. Martin	Geo. W. Steinford
Tom Gilliam	W. E. McClure	L. S. Stephens
M. B. Gilligan	Jack McPherron	Ralph G. Stone
Otto W. Goff	Harry L. Moore	C. W. Taylor
R. M. Hall	J. L. Moore	E. L. Thompson
C. L. Hammonds	J. Lee Moore	Ray G. Tipton
Harold G. Helm	Fred Morgan	E. N. Todd
E. R. Hilton	Joe T. Morgan	Walter L. Trivette
Clyde S. Howard	E. C. Mullins	S. J. Wagner
Maurice Howard	Rodes K. Myers	Lyle H. Webb
Jerry F. Howell	Joe E. Nunn	W. W. Webster
J. J. Huff	Louis T. Peniston	Geo. J. Weining
Ira W. Hulette	Sylvester Phillips	Lawrence Wells
W. H. Hunt	E. F. Prichard	John Wilborn
Kerby Jennings	Hobart Rayburn	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 261. An Act relating to Revenue—Taxation—defining term "business situs."

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. That Section 132.190 Kentucky Revised Statutes is hereby repealed, amended and reenacted so that as amended and reenacted it shall read as follows:

(1) The property subject to taxation, unless exempted by the Constitution, shall be as follows:

(a) All real and personal property within the State, including intangible personal property of nonresidents and corporations not organized under the laws of this state that has acquired a business situs within this state, except that twenty-five domestic fowls to each family shall be exempt from taxation for any purpose.

The term business situs when applied to intangible personal property shall mean property used in this state in some trade or business in substantially a continuous operation and not property merely held or invested and reinvested for non-resident beneficial owners by a resident fiduciary or agent.

(b) All intangible personal property of individuals residing in this state and of corporations organized under the laws of this state, wherever located.

(2) The property enumerated in paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section shall be considered and estimated in fixing the valuation of corporate franchises.

(3) Property shall be assessed for taxation at its fair cash value, estimated at the price it would bring at a fair voluntary sale.

(4) The situs of intangible personal property for purposes of taxation shall be at the residence of the real or beneficial owner, and not at the residence of the fiduciary or agent having custody or possession. All intangible personal property shall have a situs and shall be subject to taxation in this state in so far as the General Assembly can subject it to taxation under the Constitution of the United States and of Kentucky. Any intangible property owned by a resident shall be taxable in this state, unless by the date of assessment he has changed his place of abode to a place without this state with the bona fide intention of continuing actually to abide permanently without this state. The fact that a person again abides within this state within six months from so changing his actual place of abode shall be prima facie evidence that he did not intend permanently to have his actual place of abode without this state. A person so changing his actual place of

abode and not intending permanently to continue it without this state and not having listed his property for taxation as a resident of this state shall, for the purpose of having his property assessed for taxation within this state, be deemed to have resided, on the day when his property should have been so assessed, at his last actual or habitual place of abode within this state. The fact that a person does not claim or exercise the right to vote at a public election within this state shall not of itself constitute him a nonresident of this state.

(5) An administrator, executor, trustee, committee, curator or agent residing in this state shall not be liable for taxes on intangible personal property held by him if the real or beneficial owner of the property resides outside of this state. This exemption shall not apply in the case of an executor or or administrator in the exercise of his office as personal representative while the estate of a deceased person is in the process of settlement and before the share of the nonresident legatee or beneficiary is set apart to him, or before the legatee or beneficiary is entitled to be paid his share.

(6) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the liability for franchise taxes payable by corporations organized under the laws of this state; nor the method of taxation of banks and trust companies provided in KRS 136.270; nor the method of taxation of building and loan companies provided in KRS 136.300; and nothing contained in this section shall alter or repeal KRS 136.030.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	F. H. Bassett, Jr.	B. J. Bonn
Roy W. Arnold	Ott Begley	J. C. Bradley
F. O. Baker	W. G. Biggers	B. K. Brantley

John Y. Brown	J. J. Huff	E. F. Prichard
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Ira W. Hulette	Hobart Rayburn
Chas. W. Burnley	W. H. Hunt	Wade H. Riley
Alex. H. Calvert	Kerby Jennings	Kelse H. Risner
W. K. Coleman	Paul Jonas	Amos Runyan
Fred Creasey	B. F. Kincaid	Luther Slusher
S. J. Daugherty	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Forrest Smith
L. A. Demumbrun	Edgar Kitchen	W. R. Smith
E. R. Denny	Homer E. Losey	E. A. Spencer
Adron Doran	A. L. Love	Paul J. Stapleton
G. I. Drury	E. J. Lucas	Geo. W. Steinford
Bernie S. Edlin	F. G. Marquette	L. S. Stephens
Eck Embry	E. H. Martin	Ralph G. Stone
R. R. Ernst	W. E. McClure	C. W. Taylor
Henry J. Giles	Jack McPherron	E. L. Thompson
Tom Gilliam	Harry L. Moore	Ray G. Tipton
M. B. Gilligan	J. L. Moore	E. N. Todd
Otto W. Goff	J. Lee Moore	Walter L. Trivette
R. M. Hall	Fred Morgan	S. J. Wagner
C. L. Hammonds	Joe T. Morgan	Lyle H. Webb
Harold G. Helm	E. C. Mullins	W. W. Webster
E. R. Hilton	Rodes K. Myers	Geo. J. Weining
Clyde S. Howard	Joe E. Nunn	Lawrence Wells
Maurice Howard	Louis T. Peniston	John Wilborn
Jerry F. Howell	Sylvester Phillips	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 263. An Act to amend KRS relating to Court of Appeals, etc.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

That Section 21.160 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

"The Court of Appeals may employ and pay clerical assistants for each Judge and Commissioner of the Court of Appeals. Their salary shall be paid monthly out of the treasury upon the warrant of the Department fo Finance, which shall be issued upon certificate of the Chief Justice. The assistants shall be subject to removal at the pleasure of the court and shall not practice law or accept any employment or render any services as attorney in the Court of Appeals."

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Bernie S. Edlin	G. O. Kirkpatrick
Roy W. Arnold	Eck Embry	Edgar Kitchen
F. O. Baker	R. R. Ernst	Homer E. Losey
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Henry J. Giles	A. L. Love
Ott Begley	Tom Gilliam	E. J. Lucas
W. G. Biggers	M. B. Gilligan	F. G. Marquette
B. J. Bonn	Otto W. Goff	E. H. Martin
J. C. Bradley	R. M. Hall	W. E. McClure
B. K. Brantley	C. L. Hammonds	Jack McPherron
John Y. Brown	Harold G. Helm	Harry L. Moore
Mrs. Mary Burnett	E. R. Hilton	J. L. Moore
Chas. W. Burnley	Clyde S. Howard	J. Lee Moore
Alex. H. Calvert	Maurice Howard	Fred Morgan
W. K. Coleman	Jerry F. Howell	Joe T. Morgan
Fred Creasey	J. J. Huff	E. C. Mullins
S. J. Daugherty	Ira W. Hulette	Rodes K. Myers
L. A. Demumbrun	W. H. Hunt	Joe E. Nunn
E. R. Denny	Kerby Jennings	Louis T. Peniston
Adron Doran	Paul Jonas	Sylvester Phillips
G. I. Drury	B. F. Kincaid	E. F. Prichard

Hobart Rayburn	Paul J. Stapleton	Walter L. Trivette
Wade H. Riley	Geo. W. Steinford	S. J. Wagner
Kelse H. Risner	L. S. Stephens	Lyle H. Webb
Amos Runyan	Ralph G. Stone	W. W. Webster
Luther Slusher	C. W. Taylor	Geo. J. Weining
Forrest Smith	E. L. Thompson	Lawrence Wells
W. R. Smith	Ray G. Tipton	John Wilborn
E. A. Spencer	E. N. Todd	—83

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Todd moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that they had reconsidered and passed bills which originated in this House entitled.

H. B. 187. An Act relating to war veterans establishing a Disabled Ex-service Men's Board, etc.

H. B. 416. An Act relating to employment service.

The objections and veto of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding.

Ordered that the Chief Clerk of this House deliver said bills to the Secretary of State.

After a time the Chief Clerk reported that he had discharged that duty.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that they had receded from Amendment No. 1 and the amendment to the title of a bill which originated in this House, entitled:

H. B. 230. An Act relating to the establishment by cities of artificial gas systems.

And that they had reconsidered and passed said bill.

Thereupon said bill was passed, as amended by Amendments Nos. 2 and 3 as previously concurred in.

(For bill and amendments concurred in by the House, see Journal of March 19.)

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	C. L. Hammonds	Joe T. Morgan
Henry Arrowood	E. R. Hilton	E. C. Mullins
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Clyde S. Howard	Rodes K. Myers
Ott Begley	Maurice Howard	Joe E. Nunn
W. G. Biggers	Jerry F. Howell	Louis T. Peniston
B. J. Bonn	J. J. Huff	L. W. Preston
J. C. Bradley	Ira W. Hulette	E. F. Prichard
B. K. Brantley	Kerby Jennings	Kelse H. Risner
John Y. Brown	Paul Jonas	Amos Runyan
Mrs. Mary Burnett	L. H. Jones	Luther Slusher
Chas. W. Burnley	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Forrest Smith
Alex. H. Calvert	Edgar Kitchen	W. R. Smith
W. K. Coleman	Homer E. Losey	Paul J. Stapleton
Fred Creasey	A. L. Love	Geo. W. Steinford
S. J. Daugherty	H. K. Lowman	L. S. Stephens
L. A. Demumbrun	E. J. Lucas	C. W. Taylor
E. R. Denny	E. H. Martin	E. L. Thompson
Adron Doran	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
Forest C. Easley	Jack McPherron	Walter L. Trivette
Eck Embry	Harry L. Moore	W. W. Webster
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	Geo. J. Weining
Tom Gilliam	J. Lee Moore	Lawrence Wells
M. B. Gilligan	Fred Morgan	John Wilborn
R. M. Hall		—70

Ordered that said bill be delivered to the Enrolling Clerk of this House.

And that they had passed a bill which originated in this House entitled:

H. B. 512. An Act relating to printing.

With an amendment thereto as proposed and adopted by the Senate.

(For bill see Journal of March 15.)

Said amendment as proposed and adopted by the Senate, viz.:

Amend H. B. 512, line 5, by striking out the comma after the word "practicable" substituting a period, and striking out the words "and shall be done by letter-press process."

Said amendment was concurred in.

Said bill was then passed, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	Eck Embry	H. K. Lowman
Henry Arrowood	R. R. Ernst	E. J. Lucas
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Tom Gilliam	E. H. Martin
Ott Begley	M. B. Gilligan	W. E. McClure
W. G. Biggers	R. M. Hall	Jack McPherron
B. J. Bonn	C. L. Hammonds	Harry L. Moore
J. C. Bradley	E. R. Hilton	J. L. Moore
B. K. Brantley	Clyde S. Howard	J. Lee Moore
John Y. Brown	Maurice Howard	Fred Morgan
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Jerry F. Howell	Joe T. Morgan
Chas. W. Burnley	J. J. Huff	E. C. Mullins
Alex. H. Calvert	Ira W. Hulette	Rodes K. Myers
W. K. Coleman	Kerby Jennings	Joe E. Nunn
Fred Creasey	Paul Jonas	Louis T. Peniston
S. J. Daugherty	L. H. Jones	L. W. Preston
L. A. Demumbrun	G. O. Kirkpatrick	E. F. Prichard
E. R. Denny	Edgar Kitchen	Kelse H. Risner
Adron Doran	Homer E. Losey	Amos Runyan
Forest C. Easley	A. L. Love	Luther Slusher

Forrest Smith	C. W. Taylor	W. W. Webster
W. R. Smith	E. L. Thompson	Geo. J. Weining
Paul J. Stapleton	E. N. Todd	Lawrence Wells
Geo. W. Steinford	Walter L. Trivette	John Wilborn
L. S. Stephens		—70

Resolved that the title thereof be as amended.

Ordered that said bill be delivered to the enrolling Clerk of this House.

And that they had passed a bill which originated in this House entitled:

H. B. 395. An Act pertaining to building and loan associations.

With an amendment thereto by way of substitute therefor as proposed and adopted by the Senate.

(For bill see Journal of March 8.)

Said Senate substitute is as follows, viz.:

An Act to amend subsec. (1) of sec. 289.080 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes, pertaining to building and loan associations.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Subsection (1) of Section 289.080 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

(1) Each association shall be managed by a board of not less than five directors, all of whom shall be residents of this State. The directors shall be bona fide shareholders in the association, owning not less than five unpledged shares of the association's stock.

Said substitute was then concurred in.

Said bill was then passed as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	M. B. Gilligan	E. C. Mullins
Roy W. Arnold	Otto W. Goff	Joe E. Nunn
F. O. Baker	R. M. Hall	Sylvester Phillips
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Harold G. Helm	L. W. Preston
Ott Begley	E. R. Hilton	E. F. Prichard
W. G. Biggers	Clyde S. Howard	Hobart Rayburn
B. J. Bonn	Maurice Howard	Wade H. Riley
J. C. Bradley	Jerry F. Howell	Kelse H. Risner
John Y. Brown	Ira W. Hulette	Amos Runyan
Mrs. Mary Burnett	W. H. Hunt	J. W. Simmons
Chas. W. Burnley	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Forrest Smith
Alex. H. Calvert	Homer E. Losey	W. R. Smith
W. K. Coleman	A. L. Love	E. A. Spencer
Fred Creasey	H. K. Lowman	L. S. Stephens
E. R. Denny	E. J. Lucas	Ralph G. Stone
Adron Doran	F. G. Marquette	C. W. Taylor
G. I. Drury	E. H. Martin	E. L. Thompson
Bernie S. Edlin	W. E. McClure	Ray G. Tipton
R. R. Ernst	Harry L. Moore	E. N. Todd
A. H. Eversole	J. L. Moore	Walter L. Trivette
Henry J. Giles	J. Lee Moore	W. W. Webster
Tom Gilliam	Fred Morgan	Geo. J. Weining

—66

Resolved that the title thereof be as amended.

Ordered that said bill be delivered to the Enrolling Clerk of this House.

And that they had passed a bill which originated in this House, entitled:

H. B. 357. An Act relating to admission to the bar.

With an amendment thereto as proposed and adopted by Senate.

(For bill see Journal of March 12.)

Said amendment as proposed and adopted by the Senate, is as follows, viz.:

Amend H. B. 357 in Senate by striking all of said bill following the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following.

"A new section of the statutes is created, to be numbered 30.035 and to read as follows:

Notwithstanding the provisions of KRS 30.030, any person who is more than thirty-five years of age, of good moral character, and who is a graduate of some standard recognized high school of this Commonwealth, which high school shall be fully accredited by the Department of Education, and who within the ten years immediately prior to his matriculation into a college of law as provided for below, shall have been elected or appointed to the office of county judge, county clerk, circuit clerk or master commissioner of any county in this Commonwealth, and who shall have served not less than eight years of said ten-year period in the discharge of the duties of one of the offices above named, and in addition thereto shall have attended three full scholastic years in a college of law recognized by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and shall present to the Board of Bar Examiners a certificate from said law college that he has attained a passing grade in all studies prescribed by said college, shall be permitted to take the examination for admission to practice law in the courts of this Commonwealth.

Said amendment was then concurred in.

Said bill was then passed as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	F. H. Bassett, Jr.	B. J. Bonn
Roy W. Arnold	Ott Begley	J. C. Bradley
F. O. Baker	W. G. Biggers	John Y. Brown

Mrs. Mary Burnett	Jerry F. Howell	E. F. Prichard
Chas. W. Burnley	Ira W. Hulette	Hobart Rayburn
Alex. H. Calvert	W. H. Hunt	Wade H. Riley
W. K. Coleman	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Kelse H. Risner
Fred Creasey	Homer E. Losey	Amos Runyan
E. R. Denny	A. L. Love	J. W. Simmons
Adron Doran	H. K. Lowman	Forrest Smith
Bernie S. Edlin	E. J. Lucas	W. R. Smith
R. R. Ernst	F. G. Marquette	E. A. Spencer
A. H. Eversole	E. H. Martin	L. S. Stephens
Henry J. Giles	W. E. McClure	Ralph G. Stone
Tom Gilliam	Harry L. Moore	C. W. Taylor
M. B. Gilligan	J. L. Moore	E. L. Thompson
Otto W. Goff	J. Lee Moore	Ray G. Tipton
R. M. Hall	Fred Morgan	E. N. Todd
Harold G. Helm	E. C. Mullins	Walter L. Trivette
E. R. Hilton	Joe E. Nunn	W. W. Webster
Clyde S. Howard	Sylvester Phillips	Geo. J. Weining
Maurice Howard	L. W. Preston	—65

Ordered that said bill be delivered to the Enrolling Clerk of this House.

And that they had passed a bill which originated in this House entitled.

H. B. 69. An Act to increase the amounts that may be paid as salaries to probation officers.

With an amendment thereto as proposed and adopted by the Senate.

(For bill see Journal February 25.)

Said amendment as proposed and adopted by the Senate, is as follows, viz.:

Amend H. B. 69 in Senate by striking therefrom on page 2, lines 10, 11, 12 and 13 of the printed bill the following: "and one of whom shall receive a salary of not exceeding $1,800.00 per annum, and such other assistants as are necessary, who shall receive a salary not exceeding $1,200.00 per annum,

such salaries to be fixed by the county court'' and inserting in lieu thereof the following: ''and such other assistants as are necessary, who shall receive a salary not exceeding $1,800.00 per annum, such salaries to be fixed by the judge of the county court.''

Said amendment was then concurred in.

Said bill was then passed, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	C. L. Hammonds	Joe T. Morgan
Henry Arrowood	E. R. Hilton	E. C. Mullins
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Clyde S. Howard	Rodes K. Myers
Ott Begley	Maurice Howard	Joe E. Nunn
W. G. Biggers	Jerry F. Howell	Louis T. Peniston
B. J. Bonn	J. J. Huff	L. W. Preston
J. C. Bradley	Ira W. Hulette	E. F. Prichard
B. K. Brantley	Kerby Jennings	Kelse H. Risner
John Y. Brown	Paul Jonas	Amos Runyan
Mrs. Mary Burnett	L. H. Jones	Luther Slusher
Chas. W. Burnley	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Forrest Smith
Alex. H. Calvert	Edgar Kitchen	W. R. Smith
W. K. Coleman	Homer E. Losey	Paul J. Stapleton
Fred Creasey	A. L. Love	Geo. W. Steinford
S. J. Daugherty	H. K. Lowman	L. S. Stephens
L. A. Demumbrun	E. J. Lucas	C. W. Taylor
E. R. Denny	E. H. Martin	E. L. Thompson
Adron Doran	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
Forest C. Easley	Jack McPherron	Walter L. Trivette
Eck Embry	Harry L. Moore	W. W. Webster
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	Geo. J. Weining
Tom Gilliam	J. Lee Moore	Lawrence Wells
M. B. Gilligan	Fred Morgan	John Wilborn
R. M. Hall		—70

Ordered that said bill be delivered to the Enrolling Clerk of this House.

And that they had passed a bill which originated in this House entitled:

H. B. 514. An Act to provide homes for war veterans of World War II.

With amendments thereto as proposed and adopted by the Senate.

(For bill see Journal of March 14.)

Said amendments as proposed and adopted by the Senate are as follows:

1. Amend H. B. 514 on page 1, sec. 1 line 9 by striking out the period after the word "Act" and adding the follow-lowing: "or any housing commission now existing".

2. Amend H. B. 514 by adding immediately after the period in line 3 of Sec. 10 on page 16 the following. "Not more than three of the five members shall belong to one political party".

Said amendments were each concurred in.

Said bill was then passed, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Alex. H. Calvert	M. B. Gilligan
Roy W. Arnold	W. K. Coleman	Otto W. Goff
F. O. Baker	Fred Creasey	R. M. Hall
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	E. R. Denny	Harold G. Helm
Ott Begley	Adron Doran	E. R. Hilton
W. G. Biggers	G. I. Drury	Clyde S. Howard
B. J. Bonn	Bernie S. Edlin	Maurice Howard
J. C. Bradley	R. R. Ernst	Jerry F. Howell
John Y. Brown	A. H. Eversole	Ira W. Hulette
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Henry J. Giles	W. H. Hunt
Chas. W. Burnley	Tom Gilliam	G. O. Kirkpatrick

Homer E. Losey	E. C. Mullins	W. R. Smith
A. L. Love	Joe E. Nunn	E. A. Spencer
H. K. Lowman	Sylvester Phillips	L. S. Stephens
E. J. Lucas	L. W. Preston	Ralph G. Stone
F. G. Marquette	E. F. Prichard	C. W. Taylor
E. H. Martin	Hobart Rayburn	E. L. Thompson
W. E. McClure	Wade H. Riley	Ray G. Tipton
Harry L. Moore	Kelse H. Risner	E. N. Todd
J. L. Moore	Amos Runyan	Walter L. Trivette
J. Lee Moore	J. W. Simmons	W. W. Webster
Fred Morgan	Forrest Smith	Geo. J. Weining

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Ordered that said bill be delivered to the Enrolling Clerk of this House.

And that they had passed a bill which originated in this House, entitled:

H. B. 203. An Act relating to fiscal courts.

With amendments thereto as proposed and adopted by the Senate.

(For bill see Journal of March 13.)

Said amendments as proposed and adopted by the Senate are as follows, viz.:

1. Amend H. B. 203 on page 1, line 13, by striking out the word "six" and substituting the word "ten".

2. Amend H. B. 203 on page 2, line 17, by striking out the comma after the word "court", substituting a period and striking out the following: "except that in counties where fiscal court controls and supervises the county roads through a committee of its members the justices of the peace serving on that committee shall be paid out of the county treasury six dollars for each day of actual service."

Said amendments were each concurred in.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	M. B. Gilligan	E. C. Mullins
Roy W. Arnold	Otto W. Goff	Joe E. Nunn
F. O. Baker	R. M. Hall	Sylvester Phillips
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Harold G. Helm	L. W. Preston
Ott Begley	E. R. Hilton	E. F. Prichard
W. G. Biggers	Clyde S. Howard	Hobart Rayburn
B. J. Bonn	Maurice Howard	Wade H. Riley
J. C. Bradley	Jerry F. Howell	Kelse H. Risner
John Y. Brown	Ira W. Hulette	Amos Runyan
Mrs. Mary Burnett	W. H. Hunt	J. W. Simmons
Chas. W. Burnley	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Forrest Smith
Alex. H. Calvert	Homer E. Losey	W. R. Smith
W. K. Coleman	A. L. Love	E. A. Spencer
Fred Creasey	H. K. Lowman	L. S. Stephens
E. R. Denny	E. J. Lucas	Ralph G. Stone
Adron Doran	F. G. Marquette	C. W. Taylor
G. I. Drury	E. H. Martin	E. L. Thompson
Bernie S. Edlin	W. E. McClure	Ray G. Tipton
R. R. Ernst	Harry L. Moore	E. N. Todd
A. H. Eversole	J. L. Moore	Walter L. Trivette
Henry J. Giles	J. Lee Moore	W. W. Webster
Tom Gilliam	Fred Morgan	Geo. J. Weining

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And that they had passed a bill which originated in this House entitled:

H. B. 364. An Act to regulate the making, filing and use of rates for certain kinds of insurance.

With amendments thereto as proposed and adopted by the Senate.

For bill see Journal March 15.)

Said amendments as proposed and adopted by the Senate, are as follows, viz.:

1. Amend H. B. 364 in Senate by striking from Section 2 on page 2 of the printed bill all of the words in lines 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 to and including the word "aircraft" on line 9, and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

This Act applies to all kinds, types or forms of insurance written by casualty insurance and surety companies on risks or operations in this State, including fidelity, surety and guaranty bonds and all other kinds, types or forms of motor vehicle insurance, all Workmen's Compensation and Employer's Liability Insurance, except accident and health insurance, credit insurance, title insurance and insurance against loss of or damage to, oragainst liability, other than Workmen's Compensation and Employers' Liability, arising out of the ownership, maintenance or use of, any aircraft, and except reinsurance by one or more insurers of all or part of another insurer's primary insurance risks.

2. Amend H. B. 364 in Senate by striking from sec. 15 on page 15 of the printed bill all of lines 8 and 9, and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 324.385 and subsec. (2) of sec. 342.345 KRS hereby are repealed and all other laws or parts of laws in conflict or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act hereby are repealed.

3. Amend the title of H. B. 364 in Senate by striking from the title on page 1 of the printed bill all of the last two lines, and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

Section 302.080, Kentucky Revised Statutes; and to repeal Section 342.385 and subsec. (2) of Section 342.345, Kentucky Revised Statutes and all other laws or parts of laws in conflict or inconsistent with this Act.

Said amendments were each and severally concurred in.

Said bill was then passed as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Ott Begley	John Y. Brown
Roy W. Arnold	W. G. Biggers	Mrs. Mary Burnett
F. O. Baker	B. J. Bonn	Chas. W. Burnley
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	J. C. Bradley	Alex. H. Calvert

W. K. Coleman	Ira W. Hulette	E. F. Prichard
Fred Creasey	W. H. Hunt	Hobart Rayburn
E. R. Denny	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Wade H. Riley
Adron Doran	Homer E. Losey	Kelse H. Risner
G. I. Drury	A. L. Love	Amos Runyan
Bernie S. Edlin	H. K. Lowman	J. W. Simmons
R. R. Ernst	E. J. Lucas	Forrest Smith
A. H. Eversole	F. G. Marquette	W. R. Smith
Henry J. Giles	E. H. Martin	E. A. Spencer
Tom Gilliam	W. E. McClure	L. S. Stephens
M. B. Gilligan	Harry L. Moore	Ralph G. Stone
Otto W. Goff	J. L. Moore	C. W. Taylor
R. M. Hall	J. Lee Moore	E. L. Thompson
Harold G. Helm	Fred Morgan	Ray G. Tipton
E. R. Hilton	E. C. Mullins	E. N. Todd
Clyde S. Howard	Joe E. Nunn	Walter L. Trivette
Maurice Howard	Sylvester Phillips	W. W. Webster
Jerry F. Howell	L. W. Preston	Geo. J. Weining

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Resolved that the title thereof be as amended.

Ordered that said bill be delivered to the Enrolling Clerk of this House.

And that they had passed a bill which originated in this House, entitled:

H. B. 406. An Act authorizing cities of the first class to provide public liability insurance for the police and fire departments.

With amendments thereto as proposed and adopted by the Senate.

(For bill see Journal of March 15.)

Said amendments as proposed and adopted by the Senate, are as follows, viz.:

1. Amend H. B. 406 in Senate on page 1, sec. 1, lines 2 to 5 by striking that part of lines 2 to 5 of Section 1 beginning with the words "the regular" in line 2 and ending with the

word "stated" in line 5, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "employes of any department of the city, for the indemnity of such employes".

2. Amend the title to H. B. 406 by striking therefrom the words "the police and fire departments and the members thereof" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "employes of any of the departments of such city".

Said amendments were each agreed to.

Said bill was then passed, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Otto W. Goff	E. C. Mullins
Roy W. Arnold	R. M. Hall	Joe E. Nunn
F. O. Baker	Harold G. Helm	Sylvester Phillips
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	M. B. Gilligan	L. W. Preston
Ott Begley	E. R. Hilton	E. F. Prichard
W. G. Biggers	Clyde S. Howard	Hobart Rayburn
B. J. Bonn	Maurice Howard	Wade H. Riley
J. C. Bradley	Jerry F. Howell	Kelse H. Risner
John Y. Brown	Ira W. Hulette	Amos Runyan
Mrs. Mary Burnett	W. H. Hunt	J. W. Simmons
Chas. W. Burnley	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Forrest Smith
Alex. H. Calvert	Homer E. Losey	W. R. Smith
W. K. Coleman	A. L. Love	E. A. Spencer
Fred Creasey	H. K. Lowman	L. S. Stephens
E. R. Denny	E. J. Lucas	Ralph G. Stone
Adron Doran	F. G. Marquette	C. W. Taylor
G. I. Drury	E. H. Martin	E. L. Thompson
Bernie S. Edlin	W. E. McClure	Ray G. Tipton
R. R. Ernst	Harry L. Moore	E. N. Todd
A. H. Eversole	J. L. Moore	Walter L. Trivette
Henry J. Giles	J. Lee Moore	W. W. Webster
Tom Gilliam	Fred Morgan	Geo. J. Weining

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Resolved that the title thereof be as amended.

Ordered that said bill be delivered to the Enrolling Clerk of this House.

And that they had passed a Resolution which originated in this House, entitled.

H. Res. 113. Resolution authorizing the payment of a claim against the Commonwealth.

With an amendment thereto as proposed and adopted by the Senate.

(For resolution see Journal of March 14.)

Said amendment as proposed and adopted by the Senate is as follows, viz.:

Amend H. Res. 113 on lines 5 and 6 by striking out the words "pay said claim when presented" and inserting the words: "draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer in the sum of $277.41 in favor of Lewis Kaye, and the treasurer, upon receipt of the warrant, is directed to issue his check in payment of same".

Said amendment was concurred in.

Said resolution was then adopted, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	John Y. Brown	Adron Doran
Roy W. Arnold	Mrs. Mary Burnett	G. I. Drury
F. O. Baker	Chas. W. Burnley	Bernie S. Edlin
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Alex H. Calvert	R. R. Ernst
Ott Begley	W. K. Coleman	A. H. Eversole
W. G. Biggers	Fred Creasey	Henry J. Giles
J. C. Bradley	S. J. Daugherty	Tom Gilliam
B. K. Brantley	L. A. Demumbrun	M. B. Gilligan

Otto W. Goff	H. K. Lowman	Luther Slusher
R. M. Hall	E. H. Martin	Forrest Smith
Harold G. Helm	W. E. McClure	W. R. Smith
E. R. Hilton	Jack McPherron	E. A. Spencer
Clyde S. Howard	Harry L. Moore	Paul J. Stapleton
Maurice Howard	J. L. Moore	Geo. W. Steinford
Jerry F. Howell	J. Lee Moore	L. S. Stephens
J. J. Huff	Fred Morgan	C. W. Taylor
Ira W. Hulette	Joe T. Morgan	E. L. Thompson
W. H. Hunt	E. C. Mullins	Ray G. Tipton
Kerby Jennings	Louis T. Peniston	E. N. Todd
Paul Jonas	Sylvester Phillips	Walter L. Trivette
L. H. Jones	L. W. Preston	S. J. Wagner
B. F. Kincaid	Hobart Rayburn	Harry F. Walters
G. O. Kirkpatrick	Wade H. Riley	W. W. Webster
Edgar Kitchen	Kelse H. Risner	Geo. J. Weining
Homer E. Losey	Amos Runyan	Lawrence Wells
A. L. Love	J. W. Simmons	—76

Ordered that said resolution be delivered to the Enrolling Clerk of this House.

And that they had passed a resolution which originated in this House, entitled:

H. Res. 10. Resolution authorizing I. L. Story, administrator of the estate of Iza L. Mason, to sue the Commonwealth.

With an amendment thereto as proposed and adopted by the Senate.

(For resolutions see Journal of March 14.)

Said amendment as proposed and adopted by the Senate, is as follows, viz.:

Amend H. Res. 10 on page 2, line 13 by striking the word "General" and substituting the word "Road".

Said amendment was then concurred in.

Said resolution was then passed, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	E. R. Hilton	Louis T. Peniston
Roy W. Arnold	Clyde S. Howard	Sylvester Phillips
F. O. Baker	Maurice Howard	L. W. Preston
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Jerry F. Howell	Hobart Rayburn
Ott Begley	J. J. Huff	Wade H. Riley
W. G. Biggers	Ira W. Hulette	Kelse H. Risner
J. C. Bradley	W. H. Hunt	Amos Runyan
B. K. Brantley	Kerby Jennings	J. W. Simmons
John Y. Brown	Paul Jonas	Luther Slusher
Mrs. Mary Burnett	L. H. Jones	Forrest Smith
Chas. W. Burnley	B. F. Kincaid	W. R. Smith
W. K. Coleman	G. O. Kirkpatrick	E. A. Spencer
Fred Creasey	Edgar Kitchen	Paul J. Stapleton
S. J. Daugherty	Homer E. Losey	Geo. W. Steinford
L. A. Demumbrun	A. L. Love	L. S. Stephens
Adron Doran	H. K. Lowman	C. W. Taylor
G. I. Drury	E. H. Martin	E. L. Thompson
Bernie S. Edlin	W. E. McClure	Ray G. Tipton
R. R. Ernst	Jack McPherron	E. N. Todd
A. H. Eversole	Harry L. Moore	Walter L. Trivette
Henry J. Giles	J. L. Moore	S. J. Wagner
Tom Gilliam	J. Lee Moore	Harry F. Walters
M. B. Gilligan	Fred Morgan	W. W. Webster
Otto W. Goff	Joe T. Morgan	Geo. J. Weining
R. M. Hall	E. C. Mullins	Lawrence Wells
Harold G. Helm		—76

Ordered that said resolution be delivered to the Enrolling Clerk of this House.

And that they had passed a resolution which originated in this House, entitled:

H. Res. 67. Resolution authorizing Oscar H. Forster to sue the Commonwealth.

With an amendment thereto as proposed and adopted by the Senate.

(For resolution see Journal of February 28.)

Said amendment as proposed and adopted by the Senate is as follows, viz.:

Amend H. Res. 67 on page 2, line 13, by striking out the words "General Fund" and substituting the words "Road Fund".

Said resolution was concurred in.

Said resolution was then adopted, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Tom Gilliam	E. H. Martin
Roy W. Arnold	M. B. Gilligan	W. E. McClure
F. O. Baker	Otto W. Goff	Jack McPherron
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	R. M. Hall	Harry L. Moore
Ott Begley	Harold G. Helm	J. L. Moore
W. G. Biggers	E. R. Hilton	J. Lee Moore
J. C. Bradley	Clyde S. Howard	Fred Morgan
B. K. Brantley	Maurice Howard	Joe T. Morgan
John Y. Brown	Jerry F. Howell	E. C. Mullins
Mrs. Mary Burnett	J. J. Huff	Louis T. Peniston
Chas. W. Burnley	Ira W. Hulette	Sylvester Phillips
W. K. Coleman	W. H. Hunt	L. W. Preston
Fred Creasey	Kerby Jennings	Hobart Rayburn
S. J. Daugherty	Paul Jonas	Wade H. Riley
L. A. Demumbrun	L. H. Jones	Kelse H. Risner
Adron Doran	B. F. Kincaid	Amos Runyan
G. I. Drury	G. O. Kirkpatrick	J. W. Simmons
Bernie S. Edlin	Edgar Kitchen	Luther Slusher
R. R. Ernst	Homer E. Losey	Forrest Smith
A. H. Eversole	A. L. Love	W. R. Smith
Henry J. Giles	H. K. Lowman	E. A. Spencer

Paul J. Stapleton	Ray G. Tipton	Harry F. Walters
Geo. W. Steinford	E. N. Todd	W. W. Webster
L. S. Stephens	Walter L. Trivette	Geo. J. Weining
C. W. Taylor	S. J. Wagner	Lawrence Wells
E. L. Thompson		—76

Ordered that said resolution be delivered to the Enrolling Clerk of this House.

And that they had passed a resolution which originated in this House, entitled:

H. Res. 114. Resolution for the payment of a claim to Charles Cornett.

With an amendment thereto as proposed and adopted by the Senate.

(For resolution see Journal of March 14.)

Said amendment as proposed and adopted by the Senate, is as follows, viz.:

Amend H. Res. 114 by adding thereto the following:

The commissioner of Finance is hereby directed to draw his warrant in the sum of $342.13 in favor of Charles Cornett upon the State Treasurer, and the Treasurer, upon receipt of the warrant, is directed to issue a check in payment of same.

Said amendment was concurred in.

Said resolution was then adopted, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	F. H. Bassett, Jr.	J. C. Bradley
Roy W. Arnold	Ott Begley	B. K. Brantley
F. O. Baker	W. G. Biggers	John Y. Brown

Mrs. Mary Burnett	W. H. Hunt	Hobart Rayburn
Chas. W. Burnley	Kerby Jennings	Wade H. Riley
W. K. Coleman	Paul Jonas	Kelse H. Risner
Fred Creasey	L. H. Jones	Amos Runyan
S. J. Daugherty	B. F. Kincaid	J. W. Simmons
L. A. Demumbrun	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Luther Slusher
Adron Doran	Edgar Kitchen	Forrest Smith
G. I. Drury	Homer E. Losey	W. R. Smith
Bernie S. Edlin	A. L. Love	E. A. Spencer
R. R. Ernst	H. K. Lowman	Paul J. Stapleton
A. H. Eversole	E. H. Martin	Geo. W. Steinford
Henry J. Giles	W. E. McClure	L. S. Stephens
Tom Gilliam	Jack McPherron	C. W. Taylor
M. B. Gilligan	Harry L. Moore	E. L. Thompson
Otto W. Goff	J. L. Moore	Ray G. Tipton
R. M. Hall	J. Lee Moore	E. N. Todd
Harold G. Helm	Fred Morgan	Walter L. Trivette
E. R. Hilton	Joe T. Morgan	S. J. Wagner
Clyde S. Howard	E. C. Mullins	Harry F. Walters
Maurice Howard	Louis T. Peniston	W. W. Webster
Jerry F. Howell	Sylvester Phillips	Geo. J. Weining
J. J. Huff	L. W. Preston	Lawrence Wells
Ira W. Hulette		—76

Ordered that said resolution be delivered to the Enrolling Clerk of this House.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a resolution entitled:

S. Res. 4. Resolution appropriating from the General Fund $191.20 to pay claim to Lee B. Keslar.

Said resolution is as follows, viz.:

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

There is hereby appropriated from the General Fund, the sum of $191.20, payable to Lee B. Keslar for services rendered in apprehending, arresting and delivering Doc Warren to the Campbell Circuit Court upon a murder charge as a fugitive from justice and in returning him from Springfield, Missouri,

to Newport, Kentucky. The Department of Finance shall draw his warrant upon the Treasurer of the Commonwealth for said amount of $191.20, all of which shall be payable to the said Lee B. Keslar as sheriff of Campbell County.

Ordered that said resolution be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said resolution at length, being dispensed with, said resolution was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	E. R. Hilton	Louis T. Peniston
Roy W. Arnold	Clyde S. Howard	Sylvester Phillips
F. O. Baker	Maurice Howard	L. W. Preston
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Jerry F. Howell	Hobart Rayburn
Ott Begley	J. J. Huff	Wade H. Riley
W. G. Biggers	Ira W. Hulette	Kelse H. Risner
J. C. Bradley	W. H. Hunt	Amos Runyan
B. K. Brantley	Kerby Jennings	J. W. Simmons
John Y. Brown	Paul Jonas	Luther Slusher
Mrs. Mary Burnett	L. H. Jones	Forrest Smith
Chas. W. Burnley	B. F. Kincaid	W. R. Smith
W. K. Coleman	G. O. Kirkpatrick	E. A. Spencer
Fred Creasey	Edgar Kitchen	Paul J. Stapleton
S. J. Daugherty	Homer E. Losey	Geo. W. Steinford
L. A. Demumbrun	A. L. Love	L. S. Stephens
Adron Doran	H. K. Lowman	C. W. Taylor
G. I. Drury	E. H. Martin	E. L. Thompson
Bernie S. Edlin	W. E. McClure	Ray G. Tipton
R. R. Ernst	Jack McPherron	E. N. Todd
A. H. Eversole	Harry L. Moore	Walter L. Trivette
Henry J. Giles	J. L. Moore	S. J. Wagner
Tom Gilliam	J. Lee Moore	Harry F. Walters
M. B. Gilligan	Fred Morgan	W. W. Webster
Otto W. Goff	Joe T. Morgan	Geo. J. Weining
R. M. Hall	E. C. Mullins	Lawrence Wells
Harold G. Helm		

—76

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said resolution was passed be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules the House took up for consideration from the orders of the Day, a resolution entitled:

S. Res. 15. Resolution providing for the payment of a claim to Everett Langford.

Said resolution is as follows, viz.:

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

There is hereby appropriated from the Genertl Fund of the Commonwealth of Kentucky the sum of Fifty-two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($52.50) and the Department of Finance shall draw its warrant upon the Treasurer for that amount in favor of Everett Langford.

Ordered that said resolution be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said resolution at length, being dispensed with, said resolution was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	B. K. Brantley	L. A. Demumbrun
Roy W. Arnold	John Y. Brown	Adron Doran
F. O. Baker	Mrs. Mary Burnett	G. I. Drury
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Chas. W. Burnley	Bernie S. Edlin
Ott Begley	W. K. Coleman	R. R. Ernst
W. G. Biggers	Fred Creasey	A. H. Eversole
J. C. Bradley	S. J. Daugherty	Henry J. Giles

Tom Gilliam	Homer E. Losey	J. W. Simmons
M. B. Gilligan	A. L. Love	Luther Slusher
Otto W. Goff	E. H. Martin	Forrest Smith
R. M. Hall	W. E. McClure	W. R. Smith
Harold G. Helm	Jack McPherron	E. A. Spencer
E. R. Hilton	Harry L. Moore	Paul J. Stapleton
Clyde S. Howard	J. L. Moore	Geo. W. Steinford
Maurice Howard	J. Lee Moore	L. S. Stephens
Jerry F. Howell	Fred Morgan	C. W. Taylor
J. J. Huff	Joe T. Morgan	E. L. Thompson
Ira W. Hulette	E. C. Mullins	Ray G. Tipton
W. H. Hunt	Louis T. Peniston	E. N. Todd
Kerby Jennings	Sylvester Phillips	Walter L. Trivette
Paul Jonas	L. W. Preston	S. J. Wagner
L. H. Jones	Hobart Rayburn	Harry F. Walters
B. F. Kincaid	Wade H. Riley	W. W. Webster
G. O. Kirkpatrick	Kelse H. Risner	Geo. J. Weining
Edgar Kitchen	Amos Runyan	Lawrence Wells

—75

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said resolution was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a resolution entitled:

S. Res. 27. Resolution authorizing payment of a claim to William Moore.

Said resolution is as follows, viz.:

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

That the Commonwealth of Kentucky is indebted to Wm. W. Moore, County Clerk of Lawrence County, in the sum of twenty-two dollars and thirty-one cents ($22.31), being the sum to be paid by the Commonwealth on certain supplemental tax bill and assessment fees, for services rendered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943.

It appearing that the said claim was not presented for payment by the Commonwealth of Kentucky within the statutory time provided by law and it further appearing that said claim is a just claim against the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Commissioner of Finance is hereby authorized and directed to pay said claim when presented by Wm. W. Moore, and the amount necessary to pay said claim, being twenty-two dollars and thirty-one cents ($22.31) is hereby appropriated out of the General fund for that purpose.

Ordered that said resolution be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said resolution at length, being dispensed with, said resolution was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Tom Gilliam	W. E. McClure
Roy W. Arnold	M. B. Gilligan	Jack McPherron
F. O. Baker	Otto W. Goff	Harry L. Moore
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	R. M. Hall	J. L. Moore
Ott Begley	Harold G. Helm	J. Lee Moore
W. G. Biggers	E. R. Hilton	Fred Morgan
J. C. Bradley	Clyde S. Howard	Joe T. Morgan
B. K. Brantley	Maurice Howard	E. C. Mullins
John Y. Brown	Jerry F. Howell	Louis T. Peniston
Mrs. Mary Burnett	J. J. Huff	Sylvester Phillips
Chas. W. Burnley	Ira W. Hulette	L. W. Preston
W. K. Coleman	W. H. Hunt	Hobart Rayburn
Fred Creasey	Kerby Jennings	Wade H. Riley
S. J. Daugherty	Paul Jonas	Kelse H. Risner
L. A. Demumbrun	L. H. Jones	Amos Runyan
Adron Doran	B. F. Kincaid	J. W. Simmons
G. I. Drury	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Luther Slusher
Bernie S. Edlin	Edgar Kitchen	Forrest Smith
R. R. Ernst	Homer E. Losey	W. R. Smith
A. H. Eversole	A. L. Love	E. A. Spencer
Henry J. Giles	E. H. Martin	Paul J. Stapleton

Geo. W. Steinford	Ray G. Tipton	Harry F. Walters
L. S. Stephens	E. N. Todd	W. W. Webster
C. W. Taylor	Walter L. Trivette	Geo. J. Weining
E. L. Thompson	S. J. Wagner	Lawrence Wells

—75

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said resolution was passed be reconsidered, and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules,

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. Res. 48. Resolution providing for payment of a claim to Kelly Smithers.

Said resolution is as follows, viz.:

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

There is hereby appropriated from the General Fund, the sum of $43.65, payable to Kelly C. Smithers, Clerk of the Franklin Circuit Court, to reimburse the Clerk of the Franklin Circuit Court for money expended by him in the purchase of a permanent filing cabinet for the preservation of state records in fiscal cases, for the reimbursement of which expense funds are not otherwise available. The Department of Finance shall draw its warrant upon the Treasurer of the Commonwealth in the amount of $43.65 and the Treasurer of the Commonwealth in the amount of $43.65 and the Treasurer of the Commonwealth is directed to issue his check in the said amount payable to Kelly C. Smithers, Clerk of the Franklin Circuit Court.

Ordered that said resolution be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said resolution at length, being dispensed with, said resolution was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	C. L. Hammonds	Louis T. Peniston
Roy W. Arnold	Harold G. Helm	Sylvester Phillips
F. O. Baker	E. R. Hilton	L. W. Preston
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Clyde S. Howard	Hobart Rayburn
Ott Begley	Maurice Howard	Wade H. Riley
W. G. Biggers	Jerry F. Howell	Kelse H. Risner
J. C. Bradley	J. J. Huff	Amos Runyan
B. K. Brantley	Ira W. Hulette	J. W. Simmons
John Y. Brown	W. H. Hunt	Luther Slusher
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Kerby Jennings	Forrest Smith
Chas. W. Burnley	Paul Jonas	W. R. Smith
W. K. Coleman	L. H. Jones	E. A. Spencer
Fred Creasey	B. F. Kincaid	Paul J. Stapleton
S. J. Daugherty	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Geo. W. Steinford
L. A. Demumbrun	Edgar Kitchen	L. S. Stephens
Adron Doran	Homer E. Losey	C. W. Taylor
G. I. Drury	E. H. Martin	E. L. Thompson
Bernie S. Edlin	W. E. McClure	Ray G. Tipton
R. R. Ernst	Jack McPherron	E. N. Todd
A. H. Eversole	Harry L. Moore	Walter L. Trivette
Henry J. Giles	J. L. Moore	S. J. Wagner
Tom Gilliam	J. Lee Moore	Harry F. Walters
M. B. Gilligan	Fred Morgan	W. W. Webster
Otto W. Goff	Joe T. Morgan	Geo. J. Weining
R. M. Hall	E. C. Mullins	Lawrence Wells

—75

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said resolution was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules,

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a resolution entitled:

S. Res. 66. Resolution providing for the payment of ministers of Churches of Frankfort.

Said resolution is as follows, viz.:

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. That the sum of One Thousand and Fifty Dollars ($1,050.00) is hereby appropriated out of the Legislative Session Fund, One Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($150.00) of which is to be paid to each of the following named ministers of Frankfort, Kentucky, for performing the duties of chaplain for the General Assembly:

O. L. Gilmore, E. W. Baxter, Joseph A. O'Dwyer, Will B. Campbell, P. S. Stauffer, C. T. Duckett and F. T. Moffatt.

Section 2. That the Chief Clerk of the Senate shall certify this Resolution to the Commissioner of Finance, who shall draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer for the amounts above designated and the State Treasurer shall pay the same.

WHEREAS, all employees of the General Assembly have been promptly paid for their services, and said ministers have been faithful in attending as chaplain, and are also entitled to prompt payment, an emergency is hereby declared to exist and this Resolution shall take effect from and after its passage and approval by the Governor.

Ordered that said resolution be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said resolution at length, being dispensed with, said resolution was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	Ott Begley	John Y. Brown
Roy W. Arnold	W. G. Biggers	Mrs. Mary Burnett
F. O. Baker	J. C. Bradley	Chas. W. Burnley
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	B. K. Brantley	W. K. Coleman

Fred Creasey	W. H. Hunt	Wade H. Riley
S. J. Daugherty	Kerby Jennings	Kelse H. Risner
L. A. Demumbrun	Paul Jonas	Amos Runyan
Adron Doran	L. H. Jones	J. W. Simmons
G. I. Drury	B. F. Kincaid	Luther Slusher
Bernie S. Edlin	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Forrest Smith
R. R. Ernst	Edgar Kitchen	W. R. Smith
A. H. Eversole	Homer E. Losey	E. A. Spencer
Henry J. Giles	E. H. Martin	Paul J. Stapleton
Tom Gilliam	W. E. McClure	Geo. W. Steinford
M. B. Gilligan	Jack McPherron	L. S. Stephens
Otto W. Goff	Harry L. Moore	C. W. Taylor
R. M. Hall	J. L. Moore	E. L. Thompson
C. L. Hammonds	J. Lee Moore	Ray G. Tipton
Harold G. Helm	Fred Morgan	E. N. Todd
E. R. Hilton	Joe T. Morgan	Walter L. Trivette
Clyde S. Howard	E. C. Mullins	S. J. Wagner
Maurice Howard	Louis T. Peniston	Harry F. Walters
Jerry F. Howell	Sylvester Phillips	W. W. Webster
J. J. Huff	L. W. Preston	Geo. J. Weining
Ira W. Hulette	Hobart Rayburn	Lawrence Wells

—75

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said resolution was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules,

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a resolution entitled:

S. Res. 67. Resolution authorizing S. E. Whitton to sue the Commonwealth.

Said resolution is as follows, viz.:

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

1. That S. E. Whitton be, and he is hereby authorized and permitted to sue the Commonwealth of Kentucky and the State Highway Commission, or either in the Circuit Court of the County of his residence for such damages as he may have suffered, if any, by reason of any damage received by him through the carelessness and negligence of the State Highway Commission, its agents or employes. Said suit shall be for any amount, not exceeding the sum of $1,800.00, and in the event any judgment is recovered by said Whitton in said suit for damage to his property, or same is compromised or settled, same shall be paid by the Auditor of Public Accounts by warrant drawn on the State Treasurer, and paid out of the general fund.

2. Either party to said suit may appeal from any judgment which may be entered as in any other civil suit, and the case may be settled and adjusted with the consent and approval of the Attorney General of Kentucky in the same way as any other civil suit.

3. Nothing contained in this Resolution shall be considered by either the court or the jury as substantive evidence on the merits of the alleged claim and the court shall instruct the jury that the Resolution authorizing this suit shall not be considered as an admission by the Commonwealth of Kentucky or any of its agencies of any liability on the part of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or any of its agencies, nor an admission that any verdict of any kind whatsoever shall be rendered for the plaintiff.

Ordered that said resolution be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said resolution at length, being dispensed with, said resolution was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	F. H. Bassett, Jr.	J. C. Bradley
Roy W. Arnold	Ott Begley	B. K. Brantley
F. O. Baker	W. G. Biggers	John Y. Brown

Mrs. Mary Burnett	W. H. Hunt	Hobart Rayburn
Chas. W. Burnley	Kerby Jennings	Wade H. Riley
W. K. Coleman	Paul Jonas	Kelse H. Risner
Fred Creasey	L. H. Jones	Amos Runyan
S. J. Daugherty	B. F. Kincaid	J. W. Simmons
L. A. Demumbrun	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Luther Slusher
Adron Doran	Edgar Kitchen	Forrest Smith
G. I. Drury	Homer E. Losey	W. R. Smith
Bernie S. Edlin	A. L. Love	E. A. Spencer
R. R. Ernst	H. K. Lowman	Paul J. Stapleton
A. H. Eversole	E. H. Martin	Geo. W. Steinford
Henry J. Giles	W. E. McClure	L. S. Stephens
Tom Gilliam	Jack McPherron	C. W. Taylor
M. B. Gilligan	Harry L. Moore	E. L. Thompson
Otto W. Goff	J. L. Moore	Ray G. Tipton
R. M. Hall	J. Lee Moore	E. N. Todd
Harold G. Helm	Fred Morgan	Walter L. Trivette
E. R. Hilton	Joe T. Morgan	S. J. Wagner
Clyde S. Howard	E. C. Mullins	Harry F. Walters
Maurice Howard	Louis T. Peniston	W. W. Webster
Jerry F. Howell	Sylvester Phillips	Geo. J. Weining
J. J. Huff	L. W. Preston	Lawrence Wells
Ira W. Hulette		—76

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said resolution was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules,

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a resolution entitled:

S. Res. 68. Resolution authorizing heirs of Angeline Mason to sue the Commonwealth.

Said resolution is as follows, viz.:

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. That the heirs at law of Angeline Mason, deceased, be, and they are hereby authorized and permitted to sue the Commonwealth of Kentucky and to prosecute an action against the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the Bell Circuit Court to determine the right of title in and to the tract of land, containing 200 acres, situated in Bell County, Kentucky, embraced in the Patent issued to Angeline Mason by the Commonwealth of Kentucky in 1890.

Section 2. Either party to said action may appeal from any judgment which may be entered in such action as in any other civil suit, and the case may be settled and adjusted with the consent and approval of the Attorney General of Kentucky in the same way as any other civil suit.

Section 3. Nothing contained in this Resolution shall be considered by either the court or the jury as substantive evidence on the merits of the alleged cause of action, and the court shall instruct the jury that the Resolution authorizing this suit shall not be considered as an admission by the Commonwealth of Kentucky or any of its agencies of any liability on the part of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or any of its agencies, nor an admission that any verdict of any kind shall be rendered for the persons herein authorized to sue.

Ordered that said resolution be read the third time.

The Constitutional provisions as to the third reading of said resolution at length, being dispensed with, said resolution was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	J. C. Bradley	Fred Creasey
Roy W. Arnold	B. K. Brantley	S. J. Daugherty
F. O. Baker	John Y. Brown	L. A. Demumbrun
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Mrs. Mary Burnett	Adron Doran
Ott Begley	Chas. W. Burnley	G. I. Drury
W. G. Biggers	W. K. Coleman	Bernie S. Edlin

R. R. Ernst	G. O. Kirkpatrick	Amos Runyan
A. H. Eversole	Edgar Kitchen	J. W. Simmons
Henry J. Giles	Homer E. Losey	Luther Slusher
Tom Gilliam	A. L. Love	Forrest Smith
M. B. Gilligan	H. K. Lowman	W. R. Smith
Otto W. Goff	E. H. Martin	E. A. Spencer
R. M. Hall	W. E. McClure	Paul J. Stapleton
Harold G. Helm	Jack McPherron	Geo. W. Steinford
E. R. Hilton	Harry L. Moore	L. S. Stephens
Clyde S. Howard	J. L. Moore	C. W. Taylor
Maurice Howard	J. Lee Moore	E. L. Thompson
Jerry F. Howell	Fred Morgan	Ray G. Tipton
J. J. Huff	Joe T. Morgan	E. N. Todd
Ira W. Hulette	E. C. Mullins	Walter L. Trivette
W. H. Hunt	Sylvester Phillips	S. J. Wagner
Kerby Jennings	L. W. Preston	Harry F. Walters
Paul Jonas	Hobart Rayburn	W. W. Webster
L. H. Jones	Wade H. Riley	Geo. J. Weining
B. F. Kincaid	Kelse H. Risner	Lawrence Wells

—75

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said resolution was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a resolution entitled:

S. Res. 69. Resolution authorizing Fred Sloan to sue the Commonwealth.

Said resolution is as follows, viz.:

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

That Fred Sloan is authorized to sue the Commonwealth of Kentucky in Lee or Owsley Circuit Court for damages

resulting from injuries caused by the loss of services permanently and the damage to the estate of his said son's estate, by reason of his said son's death, the said injuries which caused immediate death having been caused by the wrongful act and the negligence on the part of the employees, agents, officers of the Commonwealth of Kentucky while the said Clayton Sloan was in custody of said officers and agents of the Commonwealth, and that the said Clayton Sloan was a young boy about 20 or 21 years of age and was placed at Eddyville, Kentucky, and while there the agents, servants and officers of the Commonwealth permitted said young son to be housed with and associated with and even allowed to use the same bedroom with dangerous and habitual criminals, and that while said son was in a sleeping room with one Charles Smith, a habitual and confirmed criminal who had killed several men and was about or above middle age, the said habitual criminal, Charles Smith, attacked and killed the said son at night by cutting his head off and inflicting other injuries from which he then and there died.

Said suit shall be for a sum not in excess of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000). The Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Kentucky may investigate the claim (or claims) against the Commonwealth herein and settle said claim (or claims) before or after suit is filed, if he deems it advisable. Any amount recovered in said suit or by settlement with the Attorney General shall be paid out of the General Fund upon warrant drawn by the Commissioner of Finance upon the State Treasurer.

In the event suit is filed and judgment rendered by the circuit court either party may appeal to the the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. No statement in this resolution shall be considered by either the Court or jury as admission of negligence upon the part of the Commonwealth and this resolution shall not be introduced as evidence, nor commented upon by counsel in argument to the jury.

Ordered that said resolution be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of of said resolution at length, being dispensed with, said resolution was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	E. R. Hilton	Louis T. Peniston
Roy W. Arnold	Clyde S. Howard	Sylvester Phillips
F. O. Baker	Maurice Howard	L. W. Preston
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Jerry F. Howell	Hobart Rayburn
Ott Begley	J. J. Huff	Wade H. Riley
W. G. Biggers	Ira W. Hulette	Kelse H. Risner
J. C. Bradley	W. H. Hunt	Amos Runyan
B. K. Brantley	Kerby Jennings	J. W. Simmons
John Y. Brown	Paul Jonas	Luther Slusher
Mrs. Mary Burnett	L. H. Jones	Forrest Smith
Chas. W. Burnley	B. F. Kincaid	W. R. Smith
W. K. Coleman	G. O. Kirkpatrick	E. A. Spencer
Fred Creasey	Edgar Kitchen	Paul J. Stapleton
S. J. Daugherty	Homer E. Losey	Geo. W. Steinford
L. A. Demumbrun	A. L. Love	L. S. Stephens
Adron Doran	H. K. Lowman	C. W. Taylor
G. I. Drury	E. H. Martin	E. L. Thompson
Bernie S. Edlin	W. E. McClure	Ray G. Tipton
R. R. Ernst	Jack McPherron	E. N. Todd
A. H. Eversole	Harry L. Moore	Walter L. Trivette
Henry J. Giles	J. L. Moore	S. J. Wagner
Tom Gilliam	J. Lee Moore	Harry F. Walters
M. B. Gilligan	Fred Morgan	W. W. Webster
Otto W. Goff	Joe T. Morgan	Geo. J. Weining
R. M. Hall	E. C. Mullins	Lawrence Wells
Harold G. Helm		—76

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said resolution was passed be reconsidered, and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a resolution entitled.

S. Res. 70. Resolution providing for payment of a claim to Lizzie Jackson.

Said resolution is as follows, viz.:

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

THAT Lizzie Jenkins, a pauper idiot, and Arminta Jenkins, as committee for said Lizzie Jenkins, be paid the sum of $75.00, as the state's portion for the care of said pauper idiot for the years 1944 and 1945 under KRS 203.250 to 203.280, the provisions of KRS 203.260 notwithstanding.

Ordered that said resolution be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the reading of said resolution at length being dispensed with, said resolution was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

C. W. Anderson	R. R. Ernst	B. F. Kincaid
Roy W. Arnold	A. H. Eversole	G. O. Kirkpatrick
F. O. Baker	Henry J. Giles	Edgar Kitchen
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Tom Gilliam	Homer E. Losey
Ott Begley	M. B. Gilligan	A. L. Love
W. G. Biggers	Otto W. Goff	H. K. Lowman
J. C. Bradley	R. M. Hall	E. H. Martin
B. K. Brantley	Harold G. Helm	W. E. McClure
John Y. Brown	E. R. Hilton	Jack McPherron
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Clyde S. Howard	Harry L. Moore
Chas. W. Burnley	Maurice Howard	J. L. Moore
W. K. Coleman	Jerry F. Howell	J. Lee Moore
Fred Creasey	J. J. Huff	Fred Morgan
S. J. Daugherty	Ira W. Hulette	Joe T. Morgan
L. A. Demumbrun	W. H. Hunt	E. C. Mullins
Adron Doran	Kerby Jennings	Louis T. Peniston
G. I. Drury	Paul Jonas	Sylvester Phillips
Bernie S. Edlin	L. H. Jones	L. W. Preston

Hobart Rayburn	E. A. Spencer	E. N. Todd
Wade H. Riley	Paul J. Stapleton	Walter L. Trivette
Kelse H. Risner	Geo. W. Steinford	S. J. Wagner
Amos Runyan	L. S. Stephens	Harry F. Walters
J. W. Simmons	C. W. Taylor	W. W. Webster
Luther Slusher	E. L. Thompson	Geo. J. Weining
Forrest Smith	Ray G. Tipton	Lawrence Wells
W. R. Smith		—76

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said resolution was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules,

The House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 228. An Act providing for the issuance of license to Samuel C. Reid to practice veterinary medicine.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

That Dr. Samuel C. Reid, of Danville, Kentucky, be and he is hereby authorized to practice veterinary medicine, veterinary surgery and dentistry in Kentucky, and the State Board of Veterinary Examiners is ordered and directed to issue to the said Samuel C. Reid, upon payment of the fee prescribed by KRS 321.040, a license to practice veterinary, medicine, surgery or dentistry, which license shall confer all the privileges that are conferred by licenses issued by the State Board of Veterinary Examiners.

It is the express intent of the General Assembly to confer the privilege herein conferred upon Dr. Samuel C. Reid in consideration of public services rendered by him to the Commonwealth over a long period of years.

Mr. J. Lee Moore moved the Previous Question.

Thereupon the Speaker announced "Shall the Main Question be now put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	Henry J. Giles	J. Lee Moore
F. O. Baker	Tom Gilliam	Fred Morgan
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	M. B. Gilligan	Rodes K. Myers
W. G. Biggers	R. M. Hall	Louis T. Peniston
B. J. Bonn	C. L. Hammonds	Sylvester Phillips
J. C. Bradley	Jerry F. Howell	L. W. Preston
B. K. Brantley	Ira W. Hulette	Wade H. Riley
John Y. Brown	W. H. Hunt	Kelse H. Risner
Mrs. Mary Burnett	B. F. Kincaid	Amos Runyan
Alex. H. Calvert	Edgar Kitchen	Forrest Smith
W. K. Coleman	F. G. Marquette	E. A. Spencer
Fred Creasey	E. H. Martin	E. L. Thompson
S. J. Daugherty	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
Adron Doran	Jack McPherron	W. W. Webster
G. I. Drury	J. L. Moore	Geo. J. Weining

—45

Those who voted in the negative were—

C. W. Anderson	Clyde S. Howard	W. R. Smith
Harold L. Barnes	J. J. Huff	Paul J. Stapleton
Ott Begley	L. H. Jones	L. S. Stephens
L. A. Demumbrun	G. O. Kirkpatrick	C. W. Taylor
E. R. Denny	A. L. Love	Ray G. Tipton
Eck Embry	Harry L. Moore	S. J. Wagner
A. H. Eversole	Joe T. Morgan	Lyle H. Webb
Otto W. Goff	Joe E. Nunn	Lawrence Wells
E. R. Hilton	J. W. Simmons	

—25

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being required thereupon by Messrs. J. Lee Moore and Howell, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	R. M. Hall	Joe T. Morgan
F. O. Baker	C. L. Hammonds	E. C. Mullins
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Maurice Howard	Rodes K. Myers
W. G. Biggers	Jerry F. Howell	Thos. A. Noe
B. J. Bonn	J. J. Huff	Joe E. Nunn
J. C. Bradley	Ira W. Hulette	Louis T. Peniston
John Y. Brown	W. H. Hunt	Sylvester Phillips
Mrs. Mary Burnett	Kerby Jennings	L. W. Preston
Chas. W. Burnley	B. F. Kincaid	Wade H. Riley
W. K. Coleman	Edgar Kitchen	Kelse H. Risner
Fred Creasey	Homer E. Losey	Amos Runyan
S. J. Daugherty	A. L. Love	Luther Slusher
L. A. Demumbrun	H. K. Lowman	Forrest Smith
E. R. Denny	F. G. Marquette	W. R. Smith
Adron Doran	E. H. Martin	E. A. Spencer
G. I. Drury	W. E. McClure	L. S. Stephens
Eck Embry	Jack McPherron	C. W. Taylor
R. R. Ernst	Harry L. Moore	E. L. Thompson
Tom Gilliam	J. L. Moore	Ray G. Tipton
M. B. Gilligan	J. Lee Moore	Walter L. Trivette
Otto W. Goff	Fred Morgan	Lyle H. Webb

—63

Those who voted in the negative were—

Harold L. Barnes	L. H. Jones	S. J. Wagner
A. H. Eversole	E. F. Prichard	W. W. Webster
Clyde S. Howard		

—7

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that they had passed a resolution which originated in this House, entitled:

H. Res. 42. Resolution authorizing personal representative of William Flannery to sue the Commonwealth.

With an amendment thereto as proposed and adopted by the Senate.

(For Resolution see Journal of March 19.)

Said amendment as proposed and adopted by the Senate, is as follows, viz.:

Amend H. Res. 42 on page 2, line 13 by striking out the word "general" and substituting the word "Road".

Said amendment was concurred in.

Said resolution was then adopted, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	Clyde S. Howard	L. W. Preston
F. O. Baker	Maurice Howard	E. F. Prichard
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Jerry F. Howell	Wade H. Riley
W. G. Biggers	Ira W. Hulette	Kelse H. Risner
B. K. Brantley	W. H. Hunt	Amos Runyan
Chas. W. Burnley	Edgar Kitchen	Forrest Smith
Alex. H. Calvert	Homer E. Losey	Paul J. Stapleton
W. K. Coleman	A. L. Love	Geo. W. Steinford
Fred Creasey	E. J. Lucas	Ralph G. Stone
S. J. Daugherty	W. E. McClure	C. W. Taylor
L. A. Demumbrun	Jack McPherron	E. L. Thompson
E. R. Denny	Harry L. Moore	Ray G. Tipton
G. I. Drury	J. L. Moore	E. N. Todd
Henry J. Giles	J. Lee Moore	Walter L. Trivette
Tom Gilliam	Joe T. Morgan	S. J. Wagner
M. B. Gilligan	E. C. Mullins	Harry F. Walters
Harold G. Helm	Rodes K. Myers	Geo. J. Weining
E. R. Hilton	Louis T. Peniston	

—53

Ordered that said resolution be delivered to the Enrolling Clerk of this House.

And that they had passed a resolution which originated in this House, entitled:

H. Res. 47. Resolution authorizing A. H. Bowman to sue the Commonwealth.

With an amendment thereto as proposed and adopted by the Senate.

(For resolution see Journal of March 19.)

Said amendment as proposed and adopted by the Senate is as follows, viz.:

Amend H. Res. 47 on page 2, line 25, by striking out the words "General Fund" and inserting the words "Road Fund".

Said amendment was then concurred in.

Said resolution was then adopted, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	E. R. Denny	W. H. Hunt
F. O. Baker	G. I. Drury	Edgar Kitchen
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Henry J. Giles	Homer E. Losey
W. G. Biggers	Tom Gilliam	A. L. Love
B. K. Brantley	M. B. Gilligan	E. J. Lucas
Chas. W. Burnley	Harold G. Helm	W. E. McClure
Alex. H. Calvert	E. R. Hilton	Jack McPherron
W. K. Coleman	Clyde S. Howard	Harry L. Moore
Fred Creasey	Maurice Howard	J. L. Moore
S. J. Daugherty	Jerry F. Howell	J. Lee Moore
L. A. Demumbrun	Ira W. Hulette	Joe T. Morgan

E. C. Mullins	Amos Runyan	Ray G. Tipton
Rodes K. Myers	Forrest Smith	E. N. Todd
Louis T. Peniston	Paul J. Stapleton	Walter L. Trivette
L. W. Preston	Ralph G. Stone	S. J. Wagner
E. F. Prichard	C. W. Taylor	Harry F. Walters
Wade H. Riley	E. L. Thompson	Geo. J. Weining
Kelse H. Risner		

—52

Ordered that said resolution be delivered to the Enrolling Clerk of this House.

And that they had passed a resolution which originated in this House, entitled:

H. Res. 82. Resolution authorizing the payment of witness claims to Cundiff Bros.

With an amendment thereto as proposed and adopted by the Senate.

Said amendment was concurred in.

Said resolution was then adopted as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	Henry J. Giles	E. J. Lucas
F. O. Baker	Tom Gilliam	W. E. McClure
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	M. B. Gilligan	Jack McPherron
W. G. Biggers	Harold G. Helm	Harry L. Moore
B. K. Brantley	E. R. Hilton	J. L. Moore
Chas. W. Burnley	Clyde S. Howard	J. Lee Moore
Alex. H. Calvert	Maurice Howard	Joe T. Morgan
W. K. Coleman	Jerry F. Howell	E. C. Mullins
Fred Creasey	Ira W. Hulette	Rodes K. Myers
S. J. Daugherty	W. H. Hunt	Louis T. Peniston
L. A. Demumbrun	Edgar Kitchen	L. W. Preston
E. R. Denny	Homer E. Losey	E. F. Prichard
G. I. Drury	A. L. Love	Wade H. Riley

Kelse H. Risner	C. W. Taylor	Walter L. Trivette
Forrest Smith	E. L. Thompson	S. J. Wagner
Paul J. Stapleton	Ray G. Tipton	Harry F. Walters
Ralph G. Stone	E. N. Todd	Geo. J. Weining

—51

And that they had passed a resolution which originated in this House, entitled:

H. Res. 32. Resolution authorizing the payment of witness claims to Henry Campbell.

With an amendment thereto as proposed and adopted by the Senate.

(For resolution see Journal of March 19.)

Said amendment as proposed and adopted by the Senate, is as follows, viz.:

Amend H. Res. 32 on line 9 by striking out the words "pay said claims when presented by" and substituting the words "draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer in the sum of $43.68 in favor of".

Said amendment was concurred in.

Said resolution was then adopted, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	Fred Creasey	Harold G. Helm
F. O. Baker	S. J. Daugherty	E. R. Hilton
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	L. A. Demumbrun	Clyde S. Howard
W. G. Biggers	E. R. Denny	Maurice Howard
B. K. Brantley	G. I. Drury	Jerry F. Howell
Chas. W. Burnley	Henry J. Giles	Ira W. Hulette
Alex. H. Calvert	Tom Gilliam	W. H. Hunt
W. K. Coleman	M. B. Gilligan	Edgar Kitchen

Homer E. Losey	Rodes K. Myers	Ralph G. Stone
A. L. Love	Louis T. Peniston	C. W. Taylor
E. J. Lucas	L. W. Preston	E. L. Thompson
W. E. McClure	E. F. Prichard	Ray G. Tipton
Jack McPherron	Wade H. Riley	E. N. Todd
Harry L. Moore	Kelse H. Risner	Walter L. Trivette
J. L. Moore	Forrest Smith	S. J. Wagner
J. Lee Moore	Paul J. Stapleton	Harry F. Walters
Joe T. Morgan	Geo. W. Steinford	Geo. J. Weining
E. C. Mullins		—52

Ordered that said resolution be delivered to the Enrolling Clerk of this House.

And that they had passed a resolution which originated in this House, entitled:

H. Res. 43. Resolution authorizing the personal representative of Augustus Mainous to sue the Commonwealth.

With an amendment thereto as proposed and adopted by the Senate.

(For resolution see Journal of March 19.)

Said amendment as proposed and adopted by the Senate, is as follows, viz.:

Amend H. Res. 43 on page 2, line 13, by striking out the word "general" and substituting the word "Road".

Said amendment was concurred in.

Said resolution was then adopted, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	F. H. Bassett, Jr.	B. K. Brantley
F. O. Baker	W. G. Biggers	Chas. W. Burnley

Alex. H. Calvert	W. H. Hunt	E. F. Prichard
W. K. Coleman	Edgar Kitchen	Wade H. Riley
Fred Creasey	Homer E. Losey	Kelse H. Risner
S. J. Daugherty	A. L. Love	Forrest Smith
L. A. Demumbrun	E. J. Lucas	Paul J. Stapleton
E. R. Denny	W. E. McClure	Geo. W. Steinford
G. I. Drury	Jack McPherron	Ralph G. Stone
Henry J. Giles	Harry L. Moore	C. W. Taylor
Tom Gilliam	J. L. Moore	E. L. Thompson
M. B. Gilligan	J. Lee Moore	Ray G. Tipton
Harold G. Helm	Joe T. Morgan	E. N. Todd
E. R. Hilton	E. C. Mullins	Walter L. Trivette
Clyde S. Howard	Rodes K. Myers	S. J. Wagner
Maurice Howard	Louis T. Peniston	Harry F. Walters
Jerry F. Howell	L. W. Preston	Geo. J. Weining
Ira W. Hulette		—52

Ordered that said resolution be delivered to the Enrolling Clerk of this House.

And that they had passed a resolution which originated in this House, entitled:

H. Res. 45. Resolution authorizing the personal representative of Grant Judd to sue the Commonwealth.

With an amendment thereto as proposed and adopted by the Senate.

(For resolution see Journal of March 19.)

Said amendment as proposed and adopted by the Senate is as follows, viz.:

Amend H. Res. 45 on page 2, line 13 by striking out the word "general" and substituting the word "Road".

Said amendment was concurred in.

Said resolution was then adopted, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	Clyde S. Howard	L. W. Preston
F. O. Baker	Maurice Howard	E. F. Prichard
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Jerry F. Howell	Wade H. Riley
W. G. Biggers	Ira W. Hulette	Kelse H. Risner
B. K. Brantley	W. H. Hunt	Amos Runyan
Chas. W. Burnley	Edgar Kitchen	Forrest Smith
Alex. H. Calvert	Homer E. Losey	Paul J. Stapleton
W. K. Coleman	A. L. Love	Geo. W. Steinford
Fred Creasey	E. J. Lucas	Ralph G. Stone
S. J. Daugherty	W. E. McClure	C. W. Taylor
L. A. Demumbrun	Jack McPherron	E. L. Thompson
E. R. Denny	Harry L. Moore	Ray G. Tipton
G. I. Drury	J. L. Moore	E. N. Todd
Henry J. Giles	J. Lee Moore	Walter L. Trivette
Tom Gilliam	Joe T. Morgan	S. J. Wagner
M. B. Gilligan	E. C. Mullins	Harry F. Walters
Harold G. Helm	Rodes K. Myers	Geo. J. Weining
E. R. Hilton	Louis T. Peniston	—53

Ordered that said resolution be delivered to the Enrolling Clerk of this House.

And that they had passed a resolution which originated in this House, entitled:

H. Res. 103. Resolution authorizing payment of a claim to Charles Cornett.

With an amendment thereto as proposed and adopted by the Senate.

(For resolution see Journal of March 19.)

Said amendment as proposed and adopted by the Senate is as follows, viz.:

Amend H. Res. 103 on line 6 after the period and inserting the following:

"the Commissioner of Finance is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer in the

sum of $80.78 in favor of Charles Cornett, and the statutes of limitations as now provided by law shall not be a bar to the attainment of said claims and the sum of $80.78 is hereby appropriated out of the general fund for that purpose."

Said amendment was concurred in.

Said resolution was then adopted, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	Clyde S. Howard	L. W. Preston
F. O. Baker	Maurice Howard	E. F. Prichard
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Jerry F. Howell	Wade H. Riley
W. G. Biggers	Ira W. Hulette	Kelse H. Risner
B. K. Brantley	W. H. Hunt	Amos Runyan
Chas. W. Burnley	Edgar Kitchen	Forrest Smith
Alex. H. Calvert	Homer E. Losey	Paul J. Stapleton
W. K. Coleman	A. L. Love	Geo. W. Steinford
Fred Creasey	E. J. Lucas	Ralph G. Stone
S. J. Daugherty	W. E. McClure	C. W. Taylor
L. A. Demumbrun	Jack McPherron	E. L. Thompson
E. R. Denny	Harry L. Moore	Ray G. Tipton
G. I. Drury	J. L. Moore	E. N. Todd
Henry J. Giles	J. Lee Moore	Walter L. Trivette
Tom Gilliam	Joe T. Morgan	S. J. Wagner
M. B. Gilligan	E. C. Mullins	Harry F. Walters
Harold G. Helm	Rodes K. Myers	Geo. J. Weining
E. R. Hilton	Louis T. Peniston	—53

Ordered that said resolution be delivered to the Enrolling Clerk of this House.

And that they had passed a bill which originated in this House, entitled:

H. B. 516. An Act relating to public printing.

With an amendment thereto as proposed and adopted by the Senate.

(For bill see Journal of March 19.)

Said amendment as proposed and adopted by the Senate is as follows, viz.:

Amendment H. B. 516 in Senate by inserting after the word "for" and before the word "the" in line 5, section 2, page 2, of the printed bill, the following:

"use by".

Said amendment was concurred in.

Said bill was then passed, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	Tom Gilliam	J. Lee Moore
F. O. Baker	M. B. Gilligan	Fred Morgan
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Otto W. Goff	E. C. Mullins
W. G. Biggers	Harold G. Helm	Rodes K. Myers
J. C. Bradley	Clyde S. Howard	L. W. Preston
John Y. Brown	Maurice Howard	E. F. Prichard
Chas. W. Burnley	Jerry F. Howell	Wade H. Riley
Alex. H. Calvert	J. J. Huff	Kelse H. Risner
W. K. Coleman	W. H. Hunt	Amos Runyan
Fred Creasey	Kerby Jennings	Forrest Smith
S. J. Daugherty	Paul Jonas	E. A. Spencer
L. A. Demumbrun	Edgar Kitchen	Paul J. Stapleton
E. R. Denny	Homer E. Losey	Geo. W. Steinford
Adron Doran	E. J. Lucas	E. L. Thompson
G. I. Drury	F. G. Marquette	Ray G. Tipton
Forest C. Easley	W. E. McClure	Walter L. Trivette
Eck Embry	Jack McPherron	S. J. Wagner
A. H. Eversole	Harry L. Moore	Lyle H. Webb
Henry J. Giles	J. L. Moore	Geo. J. Weining

—57

Ordered that said bill be delivered to the Enrolling Clerk of this House.

And that they had passed a bill which originated in this House, entitled:

H. B. 331. An Act relating to elections.

With an amendment thereto as proposed and adopted by the Senate.

(For bill see Journal of March 19.)

Said amendment as proposed and adopted by the Senate, is as follows, viz.:

Amend H. B. 331 in Senate by adding two new sections to be numbered Sections 3 and 4 immediately after Section 2 on page 2 of the printed bill by adding the following:

Section 3. The County Board of registration and purgation shall meet at 9:00 o'clock on the 30th day prior to the primary and general elections and shall remain in continuous session from day to day excepting Sundays until their work is completed, but shall not remain in session more than 10 days exclusive of Sundays.

Section 4. Any member who has been duly appointed by the State Board of Registration and Purgation who refuses to comply with this act shall be fined by the Circuit Court not less than $50.00 and not more than $100.00 for each offense, and each day of refusal to serve and carry out the duties as prescribed by Law shall constitute a separate offense.

Said amendment was then concurred in.

Said bill was then passed, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accorance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	W. G. Biggers	Chas. W. Burnley
F. O. Baker	J. C. Bradley	Alex. H. Calvert
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	John Y. Brown	W. K. Coleman

Fred Creasey	Jerry F. Howell	Rodes K. Myers
S. J. Daugherty	J. J. Huff	L. W. Preston
L. A. Demumbrun	W. H. Hunt	E. F. Prichard
E. R. Denny	Kerby Jennings	Wade H. Riley
Adron Doran	Paul Jonas	Kelse H. Risner
G. I. Drury	Edgar Kitchen	Amos Runyan
Forest C. Easley	Homer E. Losey	Forrest Smith
Eck Embry	E. J. Lucas	E. A. Spencer
A. H. Eversole	F. G. Marquette	Paul J. Stapleton
Henry J. Giles	W. E. McClure	Geo. W. Steinford
Tom Gilliam	Jack McPherron	E. L. Thompson
M. B. Gilligan	Harry L. Moore	Ray G. Tipton
Otto W. Goff	J. L. Moore	Walter L. Trivette
Harold G. Helm	J. Lee Moore	S. J. Wagner
Clyde S. Howard	Fred Morgan	Lyle H. Webb
Maurice Howard	E. C. Mullins	Geo. J. Weining

—57

Ordered that said bill be delivered to the Enrolling Clerk of this House.

And that they had passed a bill which originated in this House, entitled:

H. B. 155. An Act excluding from gross income the military pay of members of the Armed Forces.

With an amendment thereto as proposed and adopted by the Senate.

(For bill see Journal of March 19.)

Said amendment as proposed and adopted by the Senate, is as follows, viz.:

Amend H. B. 155 by adding after line 6, Section 3, on page 1 of the printed bill the following:

"Section 4. If any Section of this Act is declared unconstitutional, such illegality shall not affect any remaining Section or Sections or any part thereof. If any person who, under the provisions of this Act, would be relieved from the

payment of any income taxes or who would be entitled to a refund of income taxes previously paid shall fail to pay any income tax by reason of the provisions of this Act, he shall not be liable for the payment of any interest or penalty for failure to pay same in the event this Act is declared unconstitutional."

Said amendment was concurred in.

Said bill was passed, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	Tom Gilliam	J. Lee Moore
F. O. Baker	M. B. Gilligan	Fred Morgan
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Otto W. Goff	E. C. Mullins
W. G. Biggers	Harold G. Helm	Rodes K. Myers
J. C. Bradley	Clyde S. Howard	L. W. Preston
John Y. Brown	Maurice Howard	E. F. Prichard
Chas. W. Burnley	Jerry F. Howell	Wade H. Riley
Alex. H. Calvert	J. J. Huff	Kelse H. Risner
W. K. Coleman	W. H. Hunt	Amos Runyan
Fred Creasey	Kerby Jennings	Forrest Smith
S. J. Daugherty	Paul Jonas	E. A. Spencer
L. A. Demumbrun	Edgar Kitchen	Paul J. Stapleton
E. R. Denny	Homer E. Losey	Geo. W. Steinford
Adron Doran	E. J. Lucas	E. L. Thompson
G. I. Drury	F. G. Marquette	Ray G. Tipton
Forest C. Easley	W. E. McClure	Walter L. Trivette
Eck Embry	Jack McPherron	S. J. Wagner
A. H. Eversole	Harry L. Moore	Lyle H. Webb
Henry J. Giles	J. L. Moore	Geo. J. Weining

—57

Ordered that said bill be delivered to the Enrolling Clerk of this House.

And that they had concurred in a resolution which originated in this House, entitled:

H. Res. 118. Resolution urging Congress to raise the pay of postal clerks.

Ordered that said resolution be returned to the office of the Chief Clerk of the Senate in order that the directive of the resolution may be carried out.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that they had passed bills and resolutions which originated in this House, entitled:

H. Res. 64. Resolution authorizing payment of claim to Roy Dunn.

H. Res. 65. Resolution authorizing Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald to sue the Commonwealth.

H. Res. 71. Resolution for payment of claim to G. M. Knuckles.

H. Res. 112. Resolution authorizing John F. Snow to sue the Commonwealth.

H. B. 210. An Act relating to professional engineers.

H. B. 292. An Act relating to boxing and wrestling.

H. B. 311. An Act relating to soil conservation.

H. B. 342. An Act authorizing fiscal courts to purchase or acquire lands, etc.

H. B. 354. An Act relating to compensation of the County Tax Commissioner and deputies.

H. B. 363. An Act to regulate the making, filing and use of rates of certain kinds of insurance.

H. B. 368. An Act authorizing Fiscal Courts of various Counties to establish a land and building fund.

H. B. 385. An Act relating to public assistance, including old age assistance and aid to needy blind.

H. B. 418. An Act relating to cities of first class.

H. B. 425. An Act relating to the canvass and certification of votes where voting machines are used.

H. B. 451. An Act relating to Commonwealth's Attorneys.

H. B. 458. An Act relating to appropriation for capital outlay.

H. Res. 30. Resolution for the benefit of Mrs. Helen P. Rice.

H. Res. 31. Resolution appropriating $802.11 to the War Department.

H. Res. 79. A resolution appropriating $320 for payment of a claim to Harlan Plumbing and Heating Company.

H. Res. 97. Resolution authorizing the payment of a claim against the Commonwealth.

H. Res. 115. Resolution for paying a claim to Ruby Watts.

H. B. 426. An Act relating to insurance agents.

H. B. 443. An Act relating to State Fair Grounds.

H. B. 461. An Act relating to alcoholic beverages.

H. B. 493. An Act relating to Industrial Life Insurance.

H. B. 499. An Act relating to insurance of State lands and buildings.

H. B. 509. An Act relating to the tax for the maintenance of a home in each county containing city of first class for dependent children.

H. B. 511. An Act relating to vocational training programs for veterans of World War II.

H. B. 528. An Act appropriating money out of General Fund to supply a deficiency made to the Veterans Division of Department of Military Affairs.

H. B. 24. An Act to amend Sec. 183 of the Criminal Code of Practice.

H. B. 78. An Act to increase the amount of money to be paid as compensation to such persons as fiscal court employe.

H. B. 115. An Act authorizing fiscal courts to employ a person to supervise all purchases, etc.

H. B. 223. An Act relating to higher education for Negroes.

H. B. 237. An Act relating to Water Districts.

H. B. 260. An Act concerning city police and fire departments.

H. B. 307. An Act relating to political subdivisions of the state and the purchase of supplies.

H. B. 328. An Act relating to the abandonment of a child under sixteen.

H. B. 353. An Act relating to traffic regulations and equipment of vehicles.

H. B. 362. An Act relating to eligibility for public assistance.

H. B. 445. An Act relating to the commitment of persons to the United States Public Health Service.

H. B. 447. An Act relating to the licensing of motor vehicles.

H. B. 476. An Act amending Sec. 247.155 KRS.

H. B. 518. An Act making provisions for the acquisition and installation of electrical roll-call system in House and Senate.

H. B. 508. An Act providing for a Commission to make a factual and comprehensive survey of the education system in Kentucky.

Ordered that said bills and resolutions be delivered to the Enrolling Clerk of this House.

A message was received from the Governor announcing that he returns to the House where it originated, without his signature and approval, a bill entitled:

H. B. 428. An Act relating to the office of Mayor Pro-tem and vacancies in the office of Mayor.

Together with his objections and veto to said bill and his reasons therefor.

(For bill see Journal of March 1.)

The objections and veto of the Governor are as follows, viz.:

VETO MESSAGE

House Bill No. 428

To The General Assembly:

House Bill No. 428 amends KRS 89.520 by inserting in the present statute in subsection 3 of Section 1 the following additional words:

"If for any reason the members of the Board of Commissioners shall fail or refuse by majority vote for a period of fifteen days or more to select one of the members of such board as Mayor pro-tem, then and in that event the member of such Board of Commissioners who received the highest

number of votes at the last general election held for members of such board as certified by the County Board of Election Commissioners shall upon presentation to the Board of City Commissioners of a certificate signed by the Chairman of the County Board of Election Commissioners certifying such fact immediately become Mayor Pro-Tem and become invested with the powers and receive the pay provided for in this Section."

And also by adding to subsection 5 of Section 1 the following words:

"When there is a tie vote in the Board of Commissioners in the selection of a City Commissioner to fill a permanent vacancy and a deadlock results and continues for fifteen days or longer, the City Clerk shall cause to be entered upon the minutes of the Board of City Commissioners a notation reciting the facts as to the existence of such deadlock and the question upon which it has occurred and exists, and thereupon, unless an appointment to fill such vacancy is immediately made, the Mayor or Mayor Pro-tem whichever shall then be officially presiding shall make such appointment."

This Act was designed to solve a situation arising in Covington which no longer exists. The Mayor elected two years ago was elected Sheriff of Kenton County in 1945 and resigned as Mayor. The Board of Commissioners, consisting of four men, were equally divided on the selection of one of their number as Mayor Pro-tem, and the deadlock has continued since January 7, 1946. In this situation, the Governor is authorized by KRS 63.190 to fill the vacancy. In exercise of this authority, and to prevent further delay and confusion, I have appointed one of the Commissioners as Mayor Pro-tem.

This Act seems to conflict with KRS 84.290 which provides for the filling of vacancies in the office of Mayor by appointment of the Governor, subject to Section 152 of the Constitution. The enactment of this House Bill 428 would cause a renewal of the confusion, and would accomplish nothing constructive.

In a brief filed with me the proposed Act has been assailed on the ground that it is unconstitutional because it

describes the only man who can be found to fit the Act. The legislature may not itself name a man to fill a vacancy and to describe a single individual is equivalent to naming him. Moreover it gives to the same one man the power to name the new Commissioner, and thus take a control that the voters and the law denied him. It destroys the equality of the individual commissioners. Since the Act is of doubtful constitutionality and cannot now be applied, it can serve no useful purpose.

For these reasons, I have felt constrained to veto House Bill No. 428, and return it to the House where it originated.

Simeon Willis, Governor

Frankfort, Kentucky
March 20, 1946

Mr. Howell moved that the House do now reconsider said bill, the objections and veto of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding.

Said motion was agreed to.

Thereafter such reconsideration, the question was taken upon the passage of said bill, the objections and veto of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the objections and veto of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

F. O. Baker	Chas. W. Burnley	Forest C. Easley
Harold L. Barnes	Alex. H. Calvert	Tom Gilliam
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	W. K. Coleman	M. B. Gilligan
W. G. Biggers	Fred Creasey	Otto W. Goff
B. J. Bonn	S. J. Daugherty	E. R. Hilton
J. C. Bradley	Adron Doran	Clyde S. Howard
John Y. Brown	G. I. Drury	Jerry F. Howell

Ira W. Hulette	J. Lee Moore	Forrest Smith
Kerby Jennings	Fred Morgan	Paul J. Stapleton
Paul Jonas	E. C. Mullins	Geo. W. Steinford
B. F. Kincaid	Rodes K. Myers	Ralph G. Stone
Edgar Kitchen	Thos. A. Noe	E. L. Thompson
A. L. Love	Joe E. Nunn	E. N. Todd
H. K. Lowman	Louis T. Peniston	Walter L. Trivette
F. G. Marquette	L. W. Preston	Harry F. Walters
E. H. Martin	E. F. Prichard	Geo. J. Weining
W. E. McClure	Kelse H. Risner	John Wilborn
Jack McPherron	Amos Runyan	Mr. Speaker
J. L. Moore		—55

Those who voted in the negative were—

B. K. Brantley	J. J. Huff	W. R. Smith
L. A. Demumbrun	W. H. Hunt	E. A. Spencer
E. R. Denny	Homer E .Losey	L. S. Stephens
Bernie S. Edlin	E. J. Lucas	C. W. Taylor
Eck Embry	Ed Marcum	Ray G. Tipton
Harold G. Helm	Harry L. Moore	Lyle H. Webb
Maurice Howard	Sylvester Phillips	—20

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, the objections and veto of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding, be considered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

Ordered that the Chief Clerk report the action of the House to the Senate.

A message was received from the Senate as follows:

The Chief Clerk of the Senate has been authorized and directed by the Senate to respectfully request the House to return to the Senate for the purpose of further consideration a bill which originated in the House of Representatives and which was passed by the Senate and reported to the House on today, entitled:

H. B. 476. An Act amending Sec. 247.155 KRS.

Said request was referred to the Committee on Rules.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 47. An Act amending Sec. 96.320 KRS.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 96.320 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes, 1944 edition, is amended to read as follows:

In cities of the second class that now own and operate a water works system there shall be a board styled "Commissioners of Waterworks," composed of three members to be appointed by the mayor, subject to the approval of the city legislative body. They shall be residents and legal voters of the city. The terms of the members shall be fixed by the city legislative body, or they may be appointed for indefinite terms, subject to removal by the city legislative body for cause. The commissioners shall give bond for the faithful performance of their duties in the sum of five thousand dollars. The commissioners shall manage the water system of the city. They may appoint a superintendent, secretary, treasurer and other necessary employes and fix their salaries. They shall make full monthly reports to the city legislative body of the operation and condition of the water system, including all receipts and expenditures. Two members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Mr. Burnley offered the following amendment to said bill, viz.:

Amend S. B. 47 on page 1, lines 3 and 4 by striking out all of lines 3 and 4 and inserting in lieu therefor the following:

"Cities of the second class that own a water works may operate such water works as a department of the city, or may

appoint a commission to operate such water works. If such a commission is appointed, it shall be styled 'Commissioners of Water Works' and shall be".

Said amendment was agreed to.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that they had passed a bill which originated in this House, entitled:

H. B. 431. An Act relating to public works and improvements in cities of all classes.

With an amendment thereto as proposed and adopted by the Senate.

(For bill see Journal of March 18).

Said amendment as proposed and adopted by the Senate, is as follows, viz.:

Amend H. B. 431 by adding thereto on page 3 the following:

Section 7. Any city is authorized to use its own employes, equipment and materials to perform, accomplish and carry out all or any part of any public works project or program which the city has or may have authority to pay for by special assessments.

In the event the city determines to use its own employees, equipment or materials on the whole or any part of any public works which is to be paid for by special assessment, the city shall keep an accurate record of the cost to the city of such use of its employees, equipment and materials and the city shall have the right to be reimbursed for said costs thereby incurred out of the proceeds of said special assessment.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length having been dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only, and passed, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	Jerry F. Howell	Louis T. Peniston
F. O. Baker	J. J. Huff	Sylvester Phillips
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Ira W. Hulette	L. W. Preston
W. G. Biggers	W. H. Hunt	E. F. Prichard
J. C. Bradley	Kerby Jennings	Wade H. Riley
B. K. Brantley	B. F. Kincaid	Kelse H. Risner
John Y. Brown	Edgar Kitchen	Amos Runyan
Chas. W. Burnley	Homer E. Losey	Forrest Smith
W. K. Coleman	E. J. Lucas	W. R. Smith
Fred Creasey	Ed Marcum	E. A. Spencer
S. J. Daugherty	F. G. Marquette	Paul J. Stapleton
E. R. Denny	W. E. McClure	Geo. W. Steinford
Adron Doran	Jack McPherron	L. S. Stephens
G. I. Drury	Harry L. Moore	E. L. Thompson
R. R. Ernst	J. L. Moore	Ray G. Tipton
Henry J. Giles	J. Lee Moore	E. N. Todd
Tom Gilliam	Fred Morgan	Walter L. Trivette
M. B. Gilligan	Joe T. Morgan	S. J. Wagner
Otto W. Goff	E. C. Mullins	Harry F. Walters
Harold G. Helm	Rodes K. Myers	Geo. J. Weining
Clyde S. Howard	Thos. A. Noe	—62

Those who voted in the negative were—

L. A. Demumbrun	Eck Embry	A. H. Eversole

—3

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, as amended, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

Said amendment was concurred in.

Said bill was then passed, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

F. O. Baker	Jerry F. Howell	Sylvester Phillips
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	J. J. Huff	L. W. Preston
W. G. Biggers	Ira W. Hulette	E. F. Prichard
B. J. Bonn	W. H. Hunt	Kelse H. Risner
B. K. Brantley	Kerby Jennings	Amos Runyan
John Y. Brown	Edgar Kitchen	Forrest Smith
Chas. W. Burnley	Homer E. Losey	W. R. Smith
Alex. H. Calvert	H. K. Lowman	E. A. Spencer
W. K. Coleman	Ed Marcum	Paul J. Stapleton
Adron Doran	Jack McPherron	Geo. W. Steinfort
G. I. Drury	Harry L. Moore	Ralph G. Stone
Henry J. Giles	J. Lee Moore	E. L. Thompson
Tom Gilliam	Fred Morgan	Ray G. Tipton
M. B. Gilligan	Joe T. Morgan	E. N. Todd
Otto W. Goff	E. C. Mullins	Walter L. Trivette
Harold G. Helm	Rodes K. Myers	Harry F. Walters
E. R. Hilton	Thos. A. Noe	Lyle H. Webb
Clyde S. Howard	Joe E. Nunn	Geo. J. Weining
Maurice Howard	Louis T. Peniston	Morris Weintraub

—57

Those who voted in the negative were—

L. A. Demumbrun Eck Embry —2

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Ordered that said bill be delivered to the Enrolling Clerk of this House.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

H. B. 83. An Act relating to deeds and mortgages.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

If title to real property or any interest therein equal to or greater than a life estate, conveyed by a deed, mortgage or other instrument in writing offered for record, was acquired by the grantor under any name other than the name under which he is attempting to convey title, such deed, mortgage or other instrument shall, in addition to the requirements of KRS 382.110, plainly specify and refer to the name under which said property was acquired, and it shall be the duty of the County Clerk or Deputy County Clerk to index said instrument in the grantors index under both of said names, and unless said grantor shall comply with this provision, the conveyance by said grantor shall not constitute notice to any subsequent bona fide purchaser without notice, mortgagee or incumbrancer.

Mr. Spencer offered the following amendment to said bill, viz.:

Amend S. B. 83 on page 2 lines 9 to 12 by substituting a period for the comma following the word "names" in line 9 and striking the balance of line 9 and all of lines 10, 11 and 12, and insert in lieu of the matter so stricken the following:

"No instrument shall be invalid because it is lodged contrary to the provisions of this Act. Any grantor who lodges for record any instrument contrary to the provisions hereof shall be fined the sum of twenty-five dollars.

Said amendment was disagreed to.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length having been dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

F. O. Baker	John Y. Brown	S. J. Daugherty
W. G. Biggers	Alex. H. Calvert	R. R. Ernst
B. K. Brantley	W. K. Coleman	A. H. Eversole

Henry J. Giles	J. Lee Moore	Paul J. Stapleton
M. B. Gilligan	Fred Morgan	Geo. W. Steinford
Harold G. Helm	Joe T. Morgan	L. S. Stephens
E. R. Hilton	E. C. Mullins	C. W. Taylor
Jerry F. Howell	Rodes K. Myers	E. L. Thompson
J. J. Huff	Joe E. Nunn	Ray G. Tipton
W. H. Hunt	Sylvester Phillips	E. N. Todd
Kerby Jennings	L. W. Preston	Walter L. Trivette
Edgar Kitchen	E. F. Prichard	S. J. Wagner
Homer E. Losey	Kelse H. Risner	Lyle H. Webb
E. J. Lucas	Forrest Smith	Geo. J. Weining
E. H. Martin	E. A. Spencer	—44

Those who voted in the negative were—

F. H. Bassett, Jr.	G. I. Drury	W. E. McClure
J. C. Bradley	Clyde S. Howard	Harry L. Moore
Chas. W. Burnley	Ira W. Hulette	Louis T. Peniston
Fred Creasey	A. L. Love	W. R. Smith
Adron Doran	Ed Marcum	Harry F. Walters
		—15

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 217. An Act relating to the assessment and registration of motor vehicles.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. Section 132.230 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes, 1944 edition, is amended to read as follows:

"(1) Every person listing his property with the county tax commissioner shall state:

"(a) Each separate tract of land, with the number of acres in each tract; the price per acre; the improvements thereon; the name of the nearest resident thereto; where located, giving the election precinct in which it is located; the number of each city lot and the improvements thereon, in what city, on which street, the value of each, and the value of the improvements thereon to the extent that they enhance the value of each lot;

"(b) Whether there is any land adjoining his owned by a nonresident of the county or state, giving the name and place of residence of any such owner, if known;

"(c) The number of stallions, if known; mares and colts, their value, and whether of registered or of common or mixed stock; the number of mules, registered jacks, jennets and mule colts, and their value; the number of bulls, steers, cows and calves, their value, and whether of registered or of common mixed stock;

"(d) Each separate motor vehicle and its value, with a description shall include the make, motor number, year made, model, style of body and such other information as the Department of Revenue may require.

"(e) All other property, including the number, denomination and fair cash value of all bonds subject to taxation owned by him, with the value thereof on July 1 of the year for which the list is given, and such other facts as may be required in the blanks provided.

"(2) An error or informality in the description or location of the property, or in the name of the owner or person assessed, shall not invalidate the assessment if the property can with reasonable certainty be located from the description given, in which case the collector may receive the taxes and by his receipt correct the error or informality."

Section 2. (1) The Department of Revenue shall cause an additional certificate, designated as a "Certificate of Assessment of Motor Vehicles" to be made a part of or to accompany the form prescribed for the listing of property with the

county tax commissioner. The certificate of assessment shall contain a duplication of the information required in the list relating to the assessment of motor vehicles; the taxpayer's name and address; the county and district wherein the property is located and a certificate by the assessing officer that it is a true copy of so much of the taxpayer's return as relates to motor vehicles.

(2) The taxpayers shall enter all information required in the certificate of assessment and it shall be certified to by the county tax commissioner or his deputy. It shall be delivered to the taxpayer at the time he lists his property or, if he furnishes a stamped, self-addressed envelope, it shall be mailed to the taxpayer. No fee shall be allowed or charged for the certificate of assessment.

(3) The certificate of assessment shall be retained by the taxpayer as evidence of having listed his motor vehicle for property taxes. If the ownership of the motor vehicle is subsequently changed, the taxpayer shall deliver the certificate of assessment with the bill of sale of the motor vehicle to the purchaser.

Section 3. (1) No motor vehicle which is required by law to be listed with a county tax commissioner of this Commonwealth, shall be registered or have the registration thereof transferred by a county court clerk unless evidence of the assessment of the motor vehicle as of the last assessment date is filed with the county court clerk.

(2) If the motor vehicle did not have a taxable situs in this state on the last preceding assessment date it shall not be registered or have the registration thereof transferred unless evidence that it did not have such a situs is filed with the county court clerk.

(3) If the motor vehicle is required by law to be assessed other than by the county tax commissioner, no evidence of assessment shall be required but the owner shall file a signed statement showing by whom and for what taxes the vehicle is required to be assessed.

Section 4. (1) If properly completed and signed, the following shall be deemed to be sufficient evidence of assessment to satisfy the requirements of subsection one of section three

of this Act, but no evidence shall be deemed sufficient unless the motor number of the vehicle is included in the description of the property assessed or listed;

(a) The certificate of assessment of motor vehicles provided for in section two of this Act; or

(b) A notice of assessment of the motor vehicle by the county tax commissioner, county board of supervisors or the State Tax Commission; or

(c) A certified copy of a judgment assessing the motor vehicle; or

(d) A duplicate certification by the county tax commissioner that the motor vehicle has been assessed by or listed with him; or

(e) A certification by the county court clerk, from assessment records in his custody, of the assessment of the motor vehicle.

(2) The person requesting it shall pay the county tax commissioner or the county court clerk a fee of fifty cents for each certificate provided for in subsection (1) (d) and (1) (e) of this section.

Section 5. The county court clerk shall attach the documents required by section three of this Act to the triplicate copy of the registration or transfer receipts and file them in his office, in such manner as the Department of Revenue may direct, as a part of the record of the registration of the motor vehicle. Such records shall be subject to inspection by the county tax commissioner, the county board of supervisors and the Department of Revenue.

Section 6. Any county court clerk, who shall negligently or knowingly register or transfer any motor vehicle in violation of section three of this Act, shall be liable for the amount of any taxes which should have been levied on the motor vehicle if, in fact the motor vehicle was not assessed for taxation. The Department of Revenue shall by regulation provide for the collection of such amounts from the account of the county court clerk and for the delivery of such amounts to the proper tax collector. In addition to the civil liability imposed by this section, any county court clerk who shall

fraudulently violate or fail to enforce section three of this Act shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars for each offense.

Section 7. (1) Any person who shall fraudulently obtain a motor vehicle registration receipt or a motor vehicle transfer of registration receipt in violation of section three of this Act shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars for each offense.

(2) Any court convicting a person under the provisions of this section shall report such a conviction to the Department of Revenue. The department shall forthwith revoke the registration. The registration or transfer receipt and the registration plates shall be delivered to the county court clerk, from whom they were obtained, to be delivered to the Department of Revenue.

Section 8. This act shall become effective July 1, 1947, but no evidence of any assessment or of the taxable situs of any motor vehicle as of any date prior to July 1, 1947, shall be required before the motor vehicle may be registered or have the registration thereof transferred.

Mr. Bassett offered the following amendment to said bill, viz.:

Amend S. B. 217 on page 4, by striking out all of Section 6.

Mr. Myers moved that said amendment be laid on the table.

Said motion was agreed to.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Losey and Stephens, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

F. O. Baker	John Y. Brown	Adron Doran
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Chas. W. Burnley	G. I. Drury
W. G. Biggers	Alex. H. Calvert	Forest C. Easley
B. J. Bonn	W. K. Coleman	Henry J. Giles
J. C. Bradley	Fred Creasey	Tom Gilliam
B. K. Brantley	S. J. Daugherty	M. B. Gilligan

Otto W. Goff	W. E. McClure	Amos Runyan
E. R. Hilton	Jack McPherron	Forrest Smith
Jerry F. Howell	Harry L. Moore	W. R. Smith
J. J. Huff	J. L. Moore	Paul J. Stapleton
Ira W. Hulette	J. Lee Moore	Geo. W. Steinford
Kerby Jennings	Fred Morgan	E. L. Thompson
Paul Jonas	Rodes K. Myers	E. N. Todd
B. F. Kincaid	Thos. A. Noe	Walter L. Trivette
H. K. Lowman	Louis T. Peniston	S. J. Wagner
Ed Marcum	Sylvester Phillips	Harry F. Walters
F. G. Marquette	L. W. Preston	Geo. J. Weining
E. H. Martin	Kelse H. Risner	John Wilborn

—54

Those who voted in the negative were—

L. A. Demumbrun	Clyde S. Howard	E. F. Prichard
E. R. Denny	Edgar Kitchen	E. A. Spencer
Bernie S. Edlin	Homer E. Losey	L. S. Stephens
Eck Embry	A. L. Love	C. W. Taylor
Harold G. Helm	Joe T. Morgan	Ray G. Tipton

—15

And so said bill was tabled.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 87. An Act relating to hospitals.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section #1: There is hereby created a Kentucky Hospital Board. That Board shall be composed of seven members, four of whom shall be regularly licensed practicing physicians or surgeons resident in this state, two of whom shall be hospital administrators or members of the Board of Operation or management of a hospital, and one of whom shall be a registered nurse or technician who has had at least five years actual experience in either of those fields. Appoint-

ments to the Board shall be made by the Governor from nominations submitted as follows:

(a) The Kentucky Medical Association shall as soon as possible after the effective date of this act, nominate six qualified physicians or surgeons for each of the four medical members of the Board and shall submit the names of the six nominees for each of the four places on the Board to the members of the Kentucky Medical Association. The names of the nominees shall be printed on a ballot with appropriate space thereon for the members of the Medical Association to indicate their preference for two nominees for each of the four places on the Board. Such preference shall be by secret ballot and be conducted by said Board of Health who shall canvass the returns and certify the results to the Governor. The Board of Health will preserve the ballots for a period of one year and such ballots may be inspected by any member of the association during that period of time. No member of the Board, or delegate of the state Medical Association, or member of the Board of Counselors of the state Medical Association, or any County Health Officer or assistant thereto, or member of the United States Public Health service or employee thereof, shall be qualified to serve on said board.

(b) The Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Hospital Association shall submit the names of two nominees for one of the hospital administrators or members of the Board of operations or management of a hospital, one of whom shall be named by the Governor and the other hospital administrator or member of the Board of operations or management of a hospital shall be named by the Governor without nomination therefor, but such member shall not be named from any county containing a city of the first, second or third class, and such member so named by the Governor shall either be a hospital administrator or a member of a hospital board.

(c) The registered nurse or technician member shall be named by the Governor without nomination therefor but shall not be a citizen resident or practicing in any county in which there is a city of the first or second class.

(d) The members of the board shall be appointed for a period of three years except at the time of the initial appoint-

ment when two shall be appointed for a one year term, two for a two year term, and three for a three year term.

(e) Members of the Hospital Board shall serve without pay but shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties.

(f) The Hospital Board shall choose a chairman from its members. Meetings shall be held twice a year and upon call by its chairman or on request of the State Board of Health.

Section #2: It shall be the duty of the Hospital Board to advise the State Board of Health in matters covered in this Act, to formulate minimum standards and rules and regulations for its administration as hereinafter provided, and to sit for hearings under this Act.

Section #3: After July 1, 1946, no person, partnership, corporation, association, or State, County or local government unit shall establish, conduct or maintain any hospital in the Commonwealth of Kentucky without first obtaining a license therefor in the manner herein provided. Any hospital operated by an agency of the Federal Government or any institution devoted solely to the domiciliary care of the aged or infirm is excluded from the provisions of this Act.

Section #4: "Hospital" as used in this Act shall mean any institution which maintains and operates organized facilities for the diagnosis, treatment and care of humans suffering from illness, injury, or deformity, where bedside nursing care is rendered for a period exceeding twenty-four (24) hours, to care for ten (10) patients or more.

This Act shall be administered by the State Hospital Board which is hereby established.

Section #5: It shall be the duty of the State Hospital Board to:

(A) Formulate minimum standards regarding the physical plant and equipment; and the rules and regulations necessary to administer this Act. The minimum standards and rules and regulations shall be approved by the governing bodies of the Kentucky State Medical Association and the

Kentucky Hospital Association before final adoption by the State Hospital Board; and shall pertain to sanitation, safety, lighting, heating, ventilation, food handling, medicines, furnishings, operating room facilities, sterilization, isolation in case of a contagious disease; and shall contain no unreasonable provisions. Any supplementary standards necessary to meet the requirements for Federal grants in aid shall be adopted only after approval of said Associations.

Section #6: An application for a license to operate a hospital in Kentucky shall be filed in duplicate with the State Board of Health on a form designed by the State Hospital Board and provided by the State Board of Health for that purpose. Each application shall be accompanied by the required fee of $5.00 for the initial license and $2.00 for the renewal of a license. If the license is not granted, the fee shall be returned to the applicant. An application for license of a hospital individually owned shall be signed by the owner. An application for license of a hospital owned other than by a single individual shall be signed by two responsible officials of the hospital. Evidence shall be presented that the person or persons responsible for the operation of the hospital are in good physical and mental health and are more than 21 years of age. Each application for a license except for a renewal license shall be accompanied by two letters that vouch for the good character and reputation of those who are responsible for the operation of the hospital.

Section #7: The State Hospital Board shall

(a) Accept, and after due investigation made by it or by the authorized member of the State Board of Health as the hospital board may direct, act either upon application for license or for renewal of license by hospitals effected by this act.

(b) Issue licenses to those hospitals that meet the minimum standards and comply with the rules and regulations formulated by the Board under this Act and shall, in its discretion, determine whether local conditions justify the making of an exception of such hospitals if they have not been able to comply with the minimum standards and rules and regu-

lations of the Board so as to prevent the working of an undue hardship upon such hospital as have been unable to comply.

(c) Have the right to withhold licensing any applying hospital that fails to meet the minimum standards or rules or regulations of the Board that does not fall within the exception of sub-section (b) hereof and further providing that the final denial of a license to any hospital or a renewal thereof shall not be effective until thirty days after the applicant has been notified of the disapproval of the application. Such applicant shall have an opportunity to present evidence in person, through counsel, or both, before the said hospital board within the thirty days after notice of the disapproval of such application and in the event the action of the Board is confirmed such applicant shall have the right to appeal to the Circuit Court of the County in which said hospital is located from the action of the Board. On such appeal the Court will determine whether there is any evidence to sustain the Board's refusal to grant the application or the renewal thereof and shall only be authorized to reverse the action of the Board and grant the license if the Board acted arbitrarily, in fraud of the applicant's rights, or if there was no substantive evidence to sustain the finding of the Board.

(d) Cause to have made an inspection of every licensed hospital periodically, and at such other times as is deemed necessary.

(e) Investigate any evidence of violation by a licensed hospital of this Act or the rules and regulations formulated under this Act. If this investigation indicates that a violation has occurred, the offending hospital shall be given written notice to that effect, with full explanation of the claimed offense. The hospital shall be given at least thirty (30) days in which to answer the complaint in person, by counsel or by both, before a session of the State Hospital Board. Such hearing shall follow the procedure provided for the revocation or suspension of a certificate to practice medicine in KRS 311.110. If the complaint of violation is sustained, the license of the offending hospital may be suspended or revoked if the violation has not ceased within ninety (90) days after the date the complaint is sustained, or such longer time as seems

reasonable with the same right of appeal as hereinbefore provided.

(f) Accept the fees that accompany applications for license in the amount of five dollars ($5.00) for an original license and two dollars ($2.00) for the renewal of license.

Section #8: A license issued under this Act shall be valid from the date of issue until April 1st, next, unless suspended or revoked for good and sufficient cause under the procedure of this Act. License shall be renewed annually and application for renewal shall be filed with the State Board of Health on or before March 1st of each year.

Section #9: Applications for licenses under this Act shall be submitted on the form provided for that purpose by the State Board of Health. Each application shall be accompanied by the license fee as provided in this Act.

Section #10: When it is necessary in order to fulfill the provisions of this Act, the State Hospital Board, or its duly authorized representative, shall have access to the records, grounds and buildings of every hospital that has applied or may apply for license. Information of any nature relative to any hospital that may reach the State Hospital Board shall be used solely in connection with its official duties, and shall not be disclosed to any other person except an order of a circuit court of competent jurisdiction.

Section #11: In order to administer the provisions of this Act, the State Hospital Board shall have the power to institute legal proceedings in its own name.

Section #12: This act shall be administered from the fees hereby imposed and the State Hospital Board is authorized to call upon the State Board of Health for assistance in the administration of this Act.

Section #13. Any hospital not desiring to avail itself of any federal aids or grants shall have the right and option of claiming an exemption from the provisions of this Act except registration and the payment of the license fee for a period of five (5) years from the effective date of this Act. Such exemption may be extended by the Board at its discretion.

Section #14: The effective date of this Act shall be July 1, 1946, and the minimum standards and rules and regulations of the Board shall be adopted not later than June 1, 1947, so as to be in effect July 1, 1947, the effective date of the Hill-Burton Act.

Mr. Brown offered the following amendment thereto by way of Substitute therefor, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. After July 1st, 1946, no person, partnership, corporation, association, or State, County or local governmental unit shall establish, conduct or maintain any hospital in the Commonwealth of Kentucky without first obtaining a license therefor in the manner herein provided. Any hospital operated by an agency of the Federal Government or any institution devoted solely to the domiciliary care of the aged or infirm is excluded from the provisions of this Act.

Section 2. "Hospital" as used in this Act shall mean any institution which maintains and operates organized facilities for the diagnosis, treatment and care of humans suffering from illness, injury or deformity, where bedside nursing care is rendered for a period exceeding twenty-four (24) hours.

Section 3. This Act shall be administered by the State Board of Health with the aid and assistance of a Hospital Advisory Council which is hereby established as provided in Section 5 of this Act.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health, with the advice and approval of its Hospital Advisory Council to:

(A) Formulate minimum standards regarding the physical plant and equipment; and the rules and regulations necessary to administer this Act. The minimum standards and rules and regulations shall be approved by the governing bodies of the Kentucky State Medical Association and the Kentucky Hospital Association before final adoption by the State Board of Health and its Hospital Advisory Council;

and shall pertain to sanitation, safety, lighting, heating, ventilation, food handling, medicines, furnishings, operating room facilities, sterilization, isolation in case of a contagious disease; and shall contain no unreasonable provisions. Any supplementary standards necessary to meet requirements for Federal grants in aid shall be adopted only after approval as heretofore provided in this Act.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE

An application for a license to operate a hospital in Kentucky shall be filed in duplicate with the State Board of Health on a form provided by the State Board of Health for that purpose. Each application shall be accompanied by the required fee of $5.00 for the initial license and $2.00 for the renewal of license. If the license is not granted, the fee shall be returned to the applicant. An application for license of a hospital individually owned shall be signed by the owner. An application for license of a hospital owned other than by a single individual shall be signed by two responsible officials of the hospital. Evidence shall be presented that the person or persons responsible for the operation of the hospital are in good physical and mental health and are more than 21 years of age. Each application for a license shall be accompanied by two letters that vouch for the good character and reputation of those who are responsible for the operation of the hospital.

PHYSICAL PLANT

The hospital building shall be substantially constructed. If not of fire-resistant construction, at least one approved fire extinguisher shall be maintained on each floor for each twenty patients beds on that floor, or fraction thereof.

The building shall be kept in good repair. The floors and walls shall be of a character that will facilitate cleaning.

At least two unobstructed exits must be maintained from each floor of a wing or division which houses patients.

Heating facilities shall be maintained which will insure a comfortable temperature in severe weather. Unvented stoves and other fire hazards shall be avoided.

Good close-fitting screens shall be maintained on all outside doors, windows and other openings during the season when insects are prevalent.

All parts of the building and grounds shall be kept clean and free of all waste material.

SANITATION

The water supply, disposal of sewage, plumbing and disposal of garbage shall meet the approval of the Division of Sanitary Engineering of the State Department of Health. Hot and cold running water shall be provided at all times. Reasonable lavatory, bath and toilet facilities shall be maintained. Provision shall be made for the burning of infected material and waste.

LIGHTING

Each room occupied by patients shall have an outside window or windows equal in area to 10% of the floor space of the room.

Artificial lighting shall be provided that will insure good visibility to every part of the hospital including entrances, exits, corridors, stairs, storage space, cabinets and patients rooms. Emergency lighting facilities should be available.

STAIRWAYS

Stairways shall be provided with a hand rail, and all stairwells shall be protected by guard rails.

ELEVATORS

Elevators shall be maintained in good repair and reasonably safe-guarded.

FURNISHINGS

All furniture in patients rooms shall be of a type that is easily cleaned. All mattresses shall be kept clean and sprayed at regular intervals to discourage parasites. An adequate supply of bed clothing and linens, together with satisfactory laundry arrangements, shall be maintained in order to permit change as often as needed.

FOOD

Food for patients shall be prepared in a kitchen that is kept clean and sanitary, and that has no connection with any other part of the hospital except by doors. Food store-rooms shall be free from all sources of contamination, such as mice, flies, etc. Areas devoted to the preparation, storage or handling of food shall be used for no other purpose.

Ample facilities for the refrigeration of perishable food shall be maintained. Milk and other uncooked foods shall be kept covered and strictly safe-guarded from contamination.

Ample facilities for hand washing shall be maintained in all areas devoted to handling of food. This shall include hot and cold running water, soap and towels.

Good facilities for dish washing and the disinfection of dishes and utensils by heat or chemical agents shall be maintained.

EQUIPMENT

An individual bed shall be provided for each patient. Floor space for beds shall not be less than the minimum of 60 square feet for adult's beds, 45 square feet for children's beds and 20 square feet for bassinets.

Sufficient auxiliary equipment, such as enamel-ware, thermometers, hot water bottles, towels, wash cloths, etc., shall be provided to permit their disinfection, by heat or chemicals after use by patients.

MEDICINES AND DRUGS

All medicines and drugs shall be plainly labeled and kept in well lighted cabinets or storage spaces. Narcotic drugs shall be kept securely locked, and accessible only to responsible personnel of the hospital.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Professional services shall be rendered only under the supervision of persons licensed to practice the healing art in Kentucky.

CONTAGEON

Every patient who has a contageous disease shall be immediately and completely isolated from all other patients.

EXISTING HOSPITALS

Hospitals, in operation at the time this was enacted, which do not meet the minimum standards shall be licensed upon application; with the provision that these standards will be complied with on or before April 1, 1948, the date for renewal of license.

SUPPLEMENT NO. I

SURGICAL

Hospitals that provide facilities for surgical service, other than first aid in emergencies or accidents, shall be subject to additional standards.

LABORATORY

A laboratory shall be maintained, or made available, with personnel, equipment and reagents, capable of performing routine urinalisis, routine blood counting, blood typing and cross matching of blood. Facilities beyond the foregoing minimum are recommended.

X-RAY

Equipment capable of making Roetgrams of the bones of the skeleton shall be maintained or be available.

ANESTHESIA

Adequate equipment and supplies for the administration of anesthesia shall be maintained. The type of anesthesia shall be that agreed upon by the hospital and the anesthetist.

OPERATING ROOM

At least one room shall be devoted solely to surgical operations. There shall be maintained adequate equipment for the steam pressure sterilization of linens and goods; sterilization of instruments and utensils by boiling or other approved methods; and hot and cold running water for hand scrubbing.

AUXILIARY

Equipment for the administration of intraveinous fluids shall be maintained. It is recommended that there be facilities for the administration of oxygen.

SUPPLEMENT NO. II

OBSTETRICAL

Hospitals that provide facilities for obstetrics shall be subject to additional standards.

LABORATORY

Laboratory facilities shall be maintained equal to that of Supplement No. I.

DELIVERY ROOM

Patients shall be delivered in a delivery room devoted solely to that purpose, or in their own beds. The operating room shall not be used for delivery except when surgical intervention is necessary. Patients with evident infection shall be delivered in their own beds. Hot and cold running water for hand scrubbing shall be available.

AUXILIARY

Auxiliary facilities shall be maintained equal to that in Supplement No. I.

NEW BORN

The new-born shall be kept in separate cribs, in a nursery accessable only to the hospital personnel that cares for them, or in the room of the mother. It is recommended that equipment, medication and supplies, used for the new-born, be kept separate.

SEROLOGY

It shall be the responsibility of the hospital to obtain a blood test for syphilis on every obstetrical patient who has not had one during the current pregnancy.

(B) Accept, and after thorough investigation, act upon applications for license or renewal of license by hospitals affected by this Act.

(c) Issue licenses to those hospitals that meet the minimum standards and comply with the rules and regulations formulated under this Act. Any hospital that is in operation on July 1st, 1946, and which does not meet the minimum

standards formulated under sub-section (a) of this section shall nevertheless be licensed, with the provision that renewal of license shall depend upon compliance with the minimum standards adopted.

(D) Withhold license from any applying hospital that fails to meet the minimum standards or fails to comply with the governing rules and regulations. Provided that final denial of a license shall not be effective until thirty (30) days after the applicant has been notified of the disapproval of the application, and has been given an opportunity to present evidence in person, through counsel, or both, before a joint session of the State Board of Health and the Hospital Advisory Council.

(E) Cause to have made an inspection of every licensed hospital periodically, and at such other times as is deemed necessary.

(F) Investigate any evidence of violation by a licensed hospital of this Act or the rules and regulations formulated under this Act. If this investigation indicates that a violation has occurred, the offending hospital shall be given written notice to that effect, with full explanation of the claimed offense. The hospital shall be given at least thirty (30) days in which to answer the complaint in person, by counsel or by both, before a joint session of the State Board of Health and the Hospital Advisory Council. Such hearing shall follow the procedure provided for the revocation or suspension of a certificate to practice medicine in KRS 311.110. If the complaint of violation is sustained, the license of the offending hospital may be suspended or revoked if the violation has not ceased within ninety (90) days after the date the complaint was sustained, or such longer time as seems reasonable.

(G) Accept the fees that accompany applications for license in the amount of five dollars ($5.00) for an original license and two dollars ($2.00) for the renewal of license.

(H) Employ inspectors, clerks and other personnel that are necessary to the administration of this Act.

Section 5. The Hospital Advisory Council shall be composed of seven (7) members; four (4) of whom shall be chief

administrators of hospitals in this Commonwealth, and three (3) of whom shall be physicians licensed in Kentucky and who have served on hospital staffs for a minimum of five (5) years. At least one of the appointees shall be a nurse hospital administrator and one a physician from a rural community. Appointment shall be made by the State Board of Health from nominations submitted as follows:

(a) The Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Hospital Association shall submit the names of two nominees for each of the four (4) hospital administrator positions on the Council.

(b) The Kentucky State Medical Association shall submit the names of three nominees for each of the three (3) physician positions on the Council.

(c) Members of the Hospital Advisory Council shall be appointed for a period of three (3) years, except at the time of the initial appointment when two shall be appointed for a one-year term, two for a two-year term and three for a three-year term.

(d) Members of the Hospital Advisory Council shall serve without pay but shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties.

(e) The Hospital Advisory Council shall choose a chairman from its members. Meetings shall be held twice a year and upon call by its chairman or on request of the State Board of Health. The director of the Division of Medical and Related Services in the Department of Health shall be the secretary, but not a member of the Hospital Advisory Council.

Section 6. It shall be the duty of the Hospital Advisory Council to advise the State Board of Health in matters covered in this Act, to participate in the formation of minimum standards and rules and regulations for its administration, and to sit with the State Board of Health assembled for hearings under this Act.

Section 7. The State Board of Health and its Advisory Council may designate the Commissioner of Health to be its agent to administer the provisions of this Act.

Section 8. A license issued under this Act shall be valid from the date of issue until April 1st, next, unless suspended

or revoked for good and sufficient cause under the procedure of Section 4 of this Act. License shall be renewed annually and application for renewal shall be filed with the State Board of Health on or before March 1st of each year.

Section 9. Applications for licensure under this Act shall be submitted on the form provided for that purpose by the State Board of Health. Each application shall be accompanied by the license fee as provided in Section 4 of this Act.

Section 10. When it is necessary in order to fulfill the provisions of this Act, the State Board of Health, or its duly authorized representative, shall have full and free access to the records, grounds and buildings of every hospital that has applied or may apply for license. Information of any nature relative to any hospital that may reach the State Board of Health shall be used solely in connection with its official duties, and shall not be disclosed to any other person except an order of a circuit court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 11. In order to administer the provisions of this Act, the State Board of Health shall have the power to institute legal proceedings in its own name.

Section 12. Any action of the State Board of Health in the administration of this Act shall be subject to review upon appeal to the Franklin Circuit Court.

Section 13. Any hospital that is established, conducted or maintained in violation of the provisions of Section 1 of this Act, may, upon conviction, be fined not less than $20.00 nor more than $50.00 for each day of violation.

Section 14. Nothing in this Act shall authorize any hospital to engage in the practice of medicine as defined in Section KRS 311.010, or in the practice of dentistry as defined in Section KRS 313.010.

Section 15. Be it enacted that Sections KRS 216.250, and KRS 216.990 are hereby repealed.

Section 16. If any Section or part of this Act shall be held unconstitutinoal, or inoperative, for any reason, no other

section or part of this Act shall be affected thereby, and the remainder thereof shall continue in full force and effect.

Section 17. Chiropractic hospitals shall not be construed as coming under the provisions of this Act.

Mr. Preston offered the following amendment to said Substitute, viz.:

Amend the Substitute for S. B. 87 on page 5, last line on page by eliminating the words "The date for renewal of license" and inserting in lieu thereof "The 1st day of April, 1948"

Said amendment was agreed to.

Said Substitute was then adopted, as amended.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length having been dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only, and passed, as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	Bernie S. Edlin	Paul Jonas
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Eck Embry	B. F. Kincaid
W. G. Biggers	Henry J. Giles	Edgar Kitchen
B. J. Bonn	Tom Gilliam	Homer E. Losey
J. C. Bradley	M. B. Gilligan	A. L. Love
B. K. Brantley	Otto W. Goff	H. K. Lowman
John Y. Brown	Harold G. Helm	E. J. Lucas
Chas. W. Burnley	E. R. Hilton	Ed Marcum
Alex. H. Calvert	Clyde S. Howard	F. G. Marquette
S. J. Daugherty	Jerry F. Howell	Jack McPherron
L. A. Demumbrun	J. J. Huff	Harry L. Moore
Adron Doran	Ira W. Hulette	J. L. Moore
G. I. Drury	W. H. Hunt	J. Lee Moore
Forest C. Easley	Kerby Jennings	Fred Morgan

Joe T. Morgan	Kelse H. Risner	E. L. Thompson
E. C. Mullins	Amos Runyan	Ray G. Tipton
Rodes K. Myers	Forrest Smith	E. N. Todd
Thos. A. Noe	W. R. Smith	Walter L. Trivette
Joe E. Nunn	E. A. Spencer	S. J. Wagner
Louis T. Peniston	Paul J. Stapleton	Harry F. Walters
Sylvester Phillips	Geo. W. Steinford	Lyle H. Webb
L. W. Preston	L. S. Stephens	Geo. J. Weining
E. F. Prichard	Ralph G. Stone	John Wilborn

—69

Resolved that the title thereof be as amended.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, as amended, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 216. An Act authorizing temporary appointment of additional attorneys in Highway Department.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

1. The Attorney General, with the approval of the Commissioner of Highways, may appoint additional attorneys, not exceeding three, to aid the Assistant Attorney General assigned to the Department of Highways during such time as the Department of Highways is administering funds allocated to the Commonwealth of Kentucky under the Federal Aid Road Act approved by Congress on December 20, 1944. The salary of each attorney shall not exceed the sum of $3,800.00 per year, and shall be payable in monthly installments out of the State Road Fund.

2. Such attorneys shall serve not longer than the term of the Attorney General making the appointment, unless sooner removed by him.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	E. R. Hilton	Sylvester Phillips
F. O. Baker	Clyde S. Howard	L. W. Preston
Harold L. Barnes	Maurice Howard	E. F. Prichard
W. G. Biggers	Jerry F. Howell	Kelse H. Risner
B. J. Bonn	J. J. Huff	Amos Runyan
J. C. Bradley	Ira W. Hulette	Forrest Smith
B. K. Brantley	W. H. Hunt	W. R. Smith
John Y. Brown	Kerby Jennings	E. A. Spencer
Alex. H. Calvert	Paul Jonas	Paul J. Stapleton
W. K. Coleman	Edgar Kitchen	Geo. W. Steinford
S. J. Daugherty	Homer E. Losey	L. S. Stephens
L. A. Demumbrun	H. K. Lowman	Ralph G. Stone
E. R. Denny	Ed Marcum	C. W. Taylor
Adron Doran	F. G. Marquette	E. L. Thompson
G. I. Drury	Jack McPherron	Ray G. Tipton
Forest C. Easley	Harry L. Moore	E. N. Todd
Bernie S. Edlin	J. Lee Moore	Walter L. Trivette
Eck Embry	Joe T. Morgan	S. J. Wagner
Henry J. Giles	E. C. Mullins	Harry F. Walters
M. B. Gilligan	Rodes K. Myers	Geo. J. Weining
Otto W. Goff	Joe E. Nunn	John Wilborn
Harold G. Helm	Louis T. Peniston	—65

Those who voted in the negative were—

Chas. W. Burnley A. L. Love —2

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 124. An Act appropriating money to the Department of Finance.

(With a Committee amendment thereto)

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

THAT there is hereby appropriated out of the General Expenditure Fund in the State Treasury, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to the Department of Finance, the sum of $5,000 to be used for ordinary recurring expenses in furnishing paper for ballots or state elections and for the General Assembly, and the sum of $10,000 to be used for the purchase of paper to be held in stock until charges for paper used by the budget classes are made against the various budget units, said appropriations being in addition and supplemental to the appropriations for such purposes made by the 1944 General Assembly.

Said Committee amendments are as follows, viz.:

1. Amend S. B. 124 in House by striking all of said bill following the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

There is hereby appropriated out of the Legislative Expense Fund for the present session of the General Assembly, the sum of Seven Hundred Seventy-nine Dollars and Five Cents in payment of the following claims for expenses incurred during the present session of the General Assembly:

Miss Gene Miracle	$ 42.45
Mrs. Mary W. Keller	136.60
Mr. C. L. Roberts	120.00
Mr. Henry Goins	120.00
Mary Wright	120.00
Mr. Robert Sudduth	120.00
Mr. Robert Crews	120.00

The Clerk of the House of Representatives is directed to issue vouchers to the Commissioner of Finance for the respective items listed above, and the Commissioner of Finance shall draw his warrants in favor of the persons above named for the respective amounts set opposite their names, said warrants to be paid out of the Legislative Expense Fund.

Whereas, the appropriations hereby made are for services rendered for which immediate compensation should be paid, an emergency is declared to exist and this Act shall take effect upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

2. Amend S. B. 124 in House by striking the title and the "Whereas" clause, and substituting in lieu thereof the following title:

"An Act providing for the payment of certain expenses incurred during the present session of the General Assembly."

Said amendment was adopted.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length having been dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed as amended.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

F. O. Baker	W. K. Coleman	M. B. Gilligan
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	S. J. Daugherty	Otto W. Goff
W. G. Biggers	E. R. Denny	Harold G. Helm
B. J. Bonn	Adron Doran	E. R. Hilton
J. C. Bradley	G. I. Drury	Clyde S. Howard
B. K. Brantley	Forest C. Easley	Maurice Howard
John Y. Brown	Eck Embry	Jerry F. Howell
Chas. W. Burnley	Henry J. Giles	J. J. Huff
Alex. H. Calvert	Tom Gilliam	Ira W. Hulette

W. H. Hunt	Joe E. Nunn	Geo. W. Steinford
Kerby Jennings	Louis T. Peniston	C. W. Taylor
Paul Jonas	Sylvester Phillips	Ray G. Tipton
Edgar Kitchen	L. W. Preston	E. N. Todd
Homer E. Losey	E. F. Prichard	Walter L. Trivette
Ed Marcum	Amos Runyan	S. J. Wagner
J. Lee Moore	Forrest Smith	Harry F. Walters
Fred Morgan	W. R. Smith	Geo. J. Weining
Joe T. Morgan	E. A. Spencer	Morris Weintraub
E. C. Mullins	Paul J. Stapleton	Lawrence Wells
Rodes K. Myers		—58

Those who voted in the negative were—

Harold L. Barnes A. L. Love —2

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by whilch said bill was passed, as amended, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 128. An Act relating to the Division of Forestry.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 146.050 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

"The Division of Forestry, headed by a director, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Conservation, shall exercise all functions relating to the protection, conservation and maintenance of forest preserves or forest areas controlled by the state. The director shall be a graduate of a recognized college of forestry, and shall have had at least

five year's experience in forestry work including administrative responsibilities and duties."

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

F. O. Baker	Jerry F. Howell	Sylvester Phillips
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	J. J. Huff	L. W. Preston
W. G. Biggers	Ira W. Hulette	E. F. Prichard
B. J. Bonn	W. H. Hunt	Kelse H. Risner
B. K. Brantley	Kerby Jennings	Amos Runyan
John Y. Brown	Edgar Kitchen	Forrest Smith
Chas. W. Burnley	Homer E. Losey	W. R. Smith
Alex. H. Calvert	H. K. Lowman	E. A. Spencer
W. K. Coleman	Ed Marcum	Paul J. Stapleton
Adron Doran	Jack McPherron	Geo. W. Steinford
G. I. Drury	Harry L. Moore	Ralph G. Stone
Henry J. Giles	J. Lee Moore	E. L. Thompson
Tom Gilliam	Fred Morgan	Ray G. Tipton
M. B. Gilligan	Joe T. Morgan	E. N. Todd
Otto W. Goff	E. C. Mullins	Walter L. Trivette
Harold G. Helm	Rodes K. Myers	Harry F. Walters
E. R. Hilton	Thos. A. Noe	Lyle H. Webb
Clyde S. Howard	Joe E. Nunn	Geo. J. Weining
Maurice Howard	Louis T. Peniston	Morris Weintraub

—57

Those who voted in the negative were—

L. A. Demumbrun Eck Embry —2

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

The Speaker vacated the Chair and designated Mr. J. Lee Moore as Speaker Pro-tem.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 245. An Act relating to the tax on the use in this state of motor vehicles.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. Section 138.470 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes, 1944 edition, is amended to read as follows:

"There is expressly exempted from the tax imposed by KRS 138.460:

"(1) Motor vehicles sold to the United States, to this state, to any city or other political subdivision of this state, or to any charitable, religious or educational institution of this state."

"(2) Used motor vehicles registered or licensed in this state during the same or immediately preceding license period."

"(3) A motor owned by a person while bona fide domiciled in another state but who is required by law to register the motor vehicle in this state as well as in the state of domicile and who in fact does have the motor vehicle registered in the state of domicile at the time the application is made for registration in this state.

"(4) Motor vehicles of a common carrier or contract carrier upon which vehicle the tax imposed by KRS 281.480 or the mileage tax imposed by KRS 281.520, and a franchise tax, is paid by the owner. The owner shall be required to exhibit the tax receipt for such taxes for the same or immediately preceding license period."

Section 2. (1) The exemptions provided in subsections (1), (3) and (4) of KRS 138.470 shall apply only for such period as the owner of the motor vehicle retains the status required for such exemption to be applicable.

(2) If the owner of a motor vehicle which is exempt by the provisions of subsections (1), (3) and (4) of KRS 138.470, transfers the motor vehicle to a person not so exempt, the provisions of subsection (2) of KRS 138.470 shall not apply. In such case, if the vehicle has been previously registered in that state, the tax imposed by KRS 138.460 shall be paid by the purchaser at the time he applies for a transfer of registration; if the vehicle has not been previously registered in this state the purchaser shall pay the tax at the time the vehicle is registered in this state.

Mr. Myers offered the following amendment to said bill, viz.:

Amend S. B. 245 in House by adding at the end of Section 2, page 2 of the printed bill, the following language:

Amend Section 186.140 of the Revised Statutes so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

"186.140—Reciprocity for Non-Residents. A non-resident owner or operator of motor vehicles used for the transportation of said owner, guests, or other passengers from a state not requiring registration of non-residents or the payment of license fees and taxes by non-residents who have complied with the laws of the State of their residence relating to the registration of motor vehicles and the payment of license fees and taxes thereon and who display the requisite plates and hold the requisite receipts or certificate of registration and the evidence of the payment of such license fees and taxes as required by his or its resident state shall be exempt from registration in this state and from the payment of any license fees and taxes for the same period of time as is granted to non-resident owners and operators of this state.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to relieve

any resident of this state from the penalties provided in Kentucky Revised Statutes 186.990."

Mr. Burnley raised the point of order that said amendment was not germane to the bill.

The Speaker ruled that the point of order as raised by Mr. Burnley was not well taken.

From this decision Messrs. Burnley and Coleman filed the following appeal:

We appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Thereupon the Speaker Pro-tem vacated the Chair and designated Mr. Doran as Speaker Pro-tem.

The Speaker Pro-tem announced "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?"

It was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Burnley and Coleman, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

B. J. Bonn	A. L. Love	Kelse H. Risner
B. K. Brantley	H. K. Lowman	Amos Runyan
John Y. Brown	Ed Marcum	Forrest Smith
G. I. Drury	Jack McPherron	Paul J. Stapleton
Henry J. Giles	E. C. Mullins	Geo. W. Steinford
Tom Gilliam	Rodes K. Myers	L. S. Stephens
Otto W. Goff	Thos. A. Noe	E. N. Todd
Maurice Howard	Joe E. Nunn	Walter L. Trivette
Ira W. Hulette	Sylvester Phillips	S. J. Wagner
Edgar Kitchen	E. F. Prichard	Geo. J. Weining

—30

Those who voted in the negative were—

F. H. Bassett, Jr.	L. A. Demumbrun	Eck Embry
Chas. W. Burnley	E. R. Denny	Harold G. Helm
W. K. Coleman	Adron Doran	E. R. Hilton

Clyde S. Howard	Joe T. Morgan	Ray G. Tipton
Jerry F. Howell	Louis T. Peniston	Lyle H. Webb
J. J. Huff	E. L. Thompson	—17

Mr. Howell moved that the House do now recess until nine o'clock p. m.

Said motion was agreed to.

And then the House recessed.

The hour of nine o'clock having arrived, the Speaker resumed the Chair and called the House to order.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 183. An Act requiring building and loan associations to se aside a portion of the gross profits, etc.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 289.260 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

(1) Every domestic association shall set aside at least one per cent of the gross profits each year as a reserve fund to provide against contingent losses, until the total amount of the fund so set aside equals twenty per cent of the assets of the associations. The Director of Banking may require other specific reserves in his discretion.

(2) Any losses from sale of real estate may be charged against this fund and in the event of any such charges, then any profits from the sale of real estate shall, to the extent of losses charged, be credited to the said fund.

(3) All laws or statutes inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length, being dispensed with, said bill was read the third time by its title only and passed.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	Harold G. Helm	Joe T. Morgan
W. G. Biggers	Clyde S. Howard	E. C. Mullins
B. K. Brantley	Maurice Howard	Joe E. Nunn
John Y. Brown	Jerry F. Howell	E. F. Prichard
Chas. W. Burnley	J. J. Huff	Kelse H. Risner
Fred Creasey	Ira W. Hulette	J. W. Simmons
S. J. Daugherty	W. H. Hunt	Forrest Smith
L. A. Demumbrun	Kerby Jennings	Paul J. Stapleton
E. R. Denny	Paul Jonas	L. S. Stephens
G. I. Drury	B. F. Kincaid	C. W. Taylor
Forest C. Easley	Homer E. Losey	E. L. Thompson
Bernie S. Edlin	A. L. Love	Ray G. Tipton
Eck Embry	W. E. McClure	E. N. Todd
R. R. Ernst	Jack McPherron	Walter L. Trivette
Henry J. Giles	Harry L. Moore	S. J. Wagner
Tom Gilliam	J. Lee Moore	Lyle H. Webb
M. B. Gilligan	Fred Morgan	John Wilborn
Otto W. Goff		—52

Those who voted in the negative were—

Harold L. Barnes	A. H. Eversole	Amos Runyan
B. J. Bonn	Louis T. Peniston	Harry F. Walters
J. C. Bradley		—7

Resolved that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Howell moved that the vote by which said bill was passed, be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that they had reconsidered and passed a bill which originated in this House, entitled:

H. B. 428. An Act relating to the Mayor Pro-tem and vacancies in the office of Mayor.

The objections and veto of the Governor to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Ordered that the Chief Clerk of this House deliver said bill to the Secretary of State.

After a time the Chief Clerk aforesaid reported that he had discharged that duty.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a bill entitled:

S. B. 26. An Act relating to State Colleges.

Said bill is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted by the General Assemby of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

§ 1. Section 164.290 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

The state teachers colleges known as the Eastern Kentucky State College, located at Richmond, Kentucky, Western Kentucky State College, located at Bowling Green, Kentucky, Murray State College, located at Murray, Kentucky, and Morehead State College, located at Morehead, Kentucky, are recognized as established and maintained.

§ 2. Section 164.310 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

There shall be a board of regents for each of the teachers colleges, to be known as the Board of Regents of the..... State College.

Mr. Brown offered the following amendment to said bill, viz.:

Amend S. B. 26 by adding the word "Teachers" after the words "Eastern Kentucky State" in line 3 of section 1.

Mr. Myers moved the Previous Question on said amendment.

Thereupon the Speaker announced "Shall the Main Question be now put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Said amendment was then agreed to.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	Tom Gilliam	Louis T. Peniston
Harold L. Barnes	M. B. Gilligan	Sylvester Phillips
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	R. M. Hall	L. W. Preston
B. J. Bonn	Harold G. Helm	E. F. Prichard
J. C. Bradley	Clyde S. Howard	Amos Runyan
B. K. Brantley	J. J. Huff	J. W. Simmons
John Y. Brown	W. H. Hunt	Forrest Smith
W. K. Coleman	Paul Jonas	E. A. Spencer
L. A. Demumbrun	L. H. Jones	Geo. W. Steinford
E. R. Denny	B. F. Kincaid	L. S. Stephens
Adron Doran	E. H. Martin	E. L. Thompson
G. I. Drury	Jack McPherron	Ray G. Tipton
Forest C. Easley	J. Lee Moore	E. N. Todd
Bernie S. Edlin	Fred Morgan	Walter L. Trivette
Eck Embry	Joe T. Morgan	Lawrence Wells
A. H. Eversole	E. C. Mullins	John Wilborn
Henry J. Giles	Rodes K. Myers	—50

Those who voted in the negative were—

F. O. Baker	Jerry F. Howell	Thos. A. Noe
Chas. W. Burnley	Ira W. Hulette	Kelse H. Risner
Fred Creasey	Kerby Jennings	Paul J. Stapleton
S. J. Daugherty	Homer E. Losey	C. W. Taylor
Otto W. Goff	A. L. Love	S. J. Wagner
E. R. Hilton	H. K. Lowman	Lyle H. Webb
Maurice Howard	Harry L. Moore	—20

Mr. Brown offered the following amendment to said bill, viz.:

Amend S. B. 26 on page 2 by adding at the end of the printed bill, the following:

Sec. 3. Kentucky State College for Negroes, located at Frankfort, Kentucky, shall hereafter be known as Kentucky State College and is so recognized as established and maintained."

Mr. Myers moved that said amendment be laid on the table.

Said motion was agreed to.

And so said bill was tabled.

The House resumed consideration of a bill entitled:

S. B. 245. An Act relating to the tax on the use in this State of motor vehicles.

With an amendment thereto as offered by Mr. Myers.

(For bill with amendment thereto see Journal of today ante)

Without objection said amendment was withdrawn by Mr. Myers.

Mr. Myers moved the Previous Question.

Thereupon the Speaker announced "Shall the Main Question be now put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Ordered that said bill be read the third time.

The Constitutional provision as to the third reading of said bill at length having been dispensed with, said bill was

read the third time by its title only and rejected, having failed to receive the necessary majority.

The yeas and nays being taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Roy W. Arnold	J. J. Huff	Thos. A. Noe
L. A. Demumbrun	W. H. Hunt	Joe E. Nunn
E. R. Denny	L. H. Jones	Sylvester Phillips
Forest C. Easley	B. F. Kincaid	E. A. Spencer
Bernie S. Edlin	Homer E. Losey	Paul J. Stapleton
Eck Embry	A. L. Love	L. S. Stephens
A. H. Eversole	H. K. Lowman	C. W. Taylor
Henry J. Giles	Jack McPherron	Ray G. Tipton
Otto W. Goff	Harry L. Moore	E. N. Todd
R. M. Hall	Fred Morgan	S. J. Wagner
Harold G. Helm	Joe T. Morgan	Lyle H. Webb
Maurice Howard	E. C. Mullins	Lawrence Wells

—36

Those who voted in the negative were—

F. O. Baker	E. R. Hilton	E. F. Prichard
Harold L. Barnes	Jerry F. Howell	Kelse H. Risner
F. H. Bassett, Jr.	Ira W. Hulette	Amos Runyan
B. J. Bonn	Kerby Jennings	J. W. Simmons
J. C. Bradley	W. E. McClure	Forrest Smith
Chas. W. Burnley	J. Lee Moore	Geo. W. Steinford
S. J. Daugherty	Rodes K. Myers	E. L. Thompson
Adron Doran	Louis T. Peniston	Walter L. Trivette
G. I. Drury	L. W. Preston	Harry F. Walters
M. B. Gilligan		

—28

Mr. Myers moved that the vote by which said bill was rejected be reconsidered and that said motion lie on the table.

Said last named motion was agreed to.

At the instance of the Committee on Rules, the House took up for consideration from the Orders of the Day, a resolution entitled:

S. Res. 43. Resolution repudiating action of General Assembly in 1944 on H. Res. 79.

(For resolution see Journal of March 14)

Said resolution was then concurred in.

Mr. Howell offered the following Resolution, viz.:

H. Res. 124. A Concurrent Resolution relating to sine die adjournment.

Be It resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Senate concurring therein:

That when the House of Representaties and the Senate adjourn on March 1, 1946, they do adjourn sine die.

Said resolution was adopted.

Mr. Arnold of the Committee heretofore appointed by the Speaker to investigate conditions at the University of Kentucky, offered the following report, viz.:

To House of Representatives of Kentucky
Final Report of
Investigating Committee for University of Kentucky

Pursuant to appointment, your investigating committee for the University of Kentucky took under consideration charges and allegations contained in a letter written by four students of the University and addressed to the members of the Legislature. These charges were both specific and general in nature, but your committee felt that they were of sufficient character as to justify public hearing. In relation thereto, your committee invited a number of the faculty, together with students and interested friends of the University, who voluntarily and at their own expense came to Frankfort to testify before the committee. A large portion of three days was consumed by your committee in hearing testimony in support of the charges and allegations of unfairness, inefficiency, and favoritism at the University, and in the vehement

denial of same. A factor particularly urged as indicative that all was not well at the University was the low morale on the part of the student body as well as the faculty. This point was thoroughly explored by your committee. Throughout the hearing, perhaps as many as fifty witnesses testified.

The evidence covered a period of more than ten years last past, a large part of which Dr. Donovan was not President at the University.

Your committee having heard all the proof and having been sufficiently advised, recognizes that the past five years have been crucial ones at the University. The student enrollment has been substantially reduced by reason of the war; adequate funds have not always been available; many changes in faculty have taken place; in emerging into full growth as an outstanding university among the states, many almost insurmountable obstacles have been confronted, as illustrated by the present inadequate housing program.

Your committee has found that there is some dissension and discord among the faculty members and student body at the University which had its origin in the administration preceding Dr. Donovan's; that discord from this dissension and misunderstanding at present exists both among the student body and faculty members, but your committee points out that in a student body consisting of more than 3,500 members and a faculty of more than 800 members, it is not to be expected that everyone would be of one mind and entirely harmonious. As to Dr. H. L. Donovan, President and Chief Administrator of the University, your committee extends unanimously a vote of confidence. Your committee feels that in respect to low morale, dissension and discord, which are not so apparent as to be obvious and which are not so deep as to require drastic corrective measures at this time, proper steps will gradually be taken to the end that all parties will be happily reconciled and student morale increased.

The record shows complete harmony and cooperation between the President and the Board of Trustees, and the ability on the part of the President to work with students and faculty members is recognized. We believe that in any great institution of learning and in the pursuit of theory and knowl-

edge, there will always be divergent views and diverse reactions, which is perhaps as it should be. We believe that the letter written by the students has had a helpful affect in that the President and all those making up the University will more diligently apply themselves in harmonizing that which is out of accord. We believe that the present administration will endeavor to do all that it can to prevent any further inefficiency and lack of judgment in the University's building program. We do not believe that the letter written by the students was intended in any way to impugn the integrity of the President, in whom we repose the greatest confidence and in whom we believe the capacity lies, together with the Board of Trustees, to make the University an outstanding one.

Having reported, your committee respectfully requests that it be discharged.

Respectfully submitted,

Roy W. Arnold
Edwin R. Denney
T. A. Gilliam
Thomas A. Noe, Jr.
Harry F. Walters

The evidence of the hearing is as follows, viz.:

This is a special hearing in accordance with House Resolution No. 52, adopted by the House of Representatives on February 4, 1946, before the special committee appointed to hear same, regarding the investigations of certain charges made affecting the University of Kentucky. Said hearing was begun Tuesday, February 19, 1946, at 9:00 a. m., in the Lieutenant Governor's retiring room.

Members of Committee:

Hon Roy Arnold, Chairman — Mrs. Mary E. Burnette
Hon. Thos. A. Noe, Jr. — Hon. Harry Walters
Hon. Edwin R. Denney

Mr. Arnold:

It is not the purpose of the hearing board to bring charges or have an investigation against any members, stu-

dents or faculty of the University. We have no malice toward any. If these accusations are true, we would like to help remedy them.

It was first announced that a letter was written by Dr. Donovan, assuring the four boys that immunity will be extended to them from these charges.

It was then asked if Dr. Evans will recommend the boys, providing they make the necessary grades, to be allowed to take their bar examinations at the time being, if their grades qualified them. His answer was "Absolutely. There is nothing at all against any one of these boys. Certainly I will."

At this point Mr. Robert Meagher, one of the students bringing the charges, made the following statement:

I want it understood from the very beginning that the purpose of this letter has never been to knock the University in any way, and contrary to what has been said in the Press, contrary to what has been said by people around the campus, we are not trying to keep the University from getting a field house. I think we are as much interested in getting a field house as anyone else connected in any way with the University, but we feel it is a mistake to push this field house at the expense of other things. We feel there is a great need for dormitory space and we feel there is a great need for additional classroom space. We feel this debt owing to the faculty of the University should be paid and should be taken up by the President of the University and the Board of Trustees. It is a debt of honor and it was stated by Dr. McVey when President that it was a debt of honor and would be paid, but it never has. In a talk with Dr. Donovan the other day he said he was not going to mess up his budget to get the debt paid, but try to work it out through wage increases. He said there had been thirteen percent wage increase. I have talked to members of the faculty. I understand that while it may be true in some instances it certainly is not true generally, and even if it had been true, it would not amount to very much in view of the cost of living which has gone up considerably because of the war. That certainly would not take care of the debt owing to these men. They feel very strongly about it, the men I have talked to. They also feel

strongly regarding the building program that has come up. All of us four were in the University prior to the war. We have taken classes in these buildings, and have been associated with the University for quite some time. I feel safe in saying these buildings are entirely inadequate, improperly ventilated, they leak—you gentlemen who came up to the University yesterday have seen the effects of these leaks. We maintain the buildings were improperly constructed, and there is strong suspicion there was—well I don't know just how to say it—there was a little politicking in getting buildings put up. We have that evidence from a number of people, statements from people who have a great deal more experience along those lines in connection with the University than we have. All we want to bring out is what is apparent to us as students. There was a great deal of strong feeling before the war, as evidenced by newspaper clippings which we have available. I don't have them here this morning, because of a little accident to them. I can make them available to show the student opinion regarding those buildings. Most of the stuff has been passed off by the Board. I have here the minutes of the Board of Trustees. This is the minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees, June 3, 1938, report on student petition, College of Engineering President:

"The Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees, June 3, 1938, page 23, Section 15, 'Report on Student Petition—College of Engineering,' reads as follows:

'President McVey referred to the petition of students in the College of Engineering filed with the minutes of April 28, 1938. He said that he had conferred with a group of students who signed the petition and discussed with them the questions raised, and at the President's suggestion, Dean Graham had informed the students as to plans of the College and the College's attitude toward the questions raised. He further stated that these conferences seemed to satisfy the students and that the difficulties have been adjusted.' Subsequent events prove the error of the above conclusion."

I imagine Dean Graham will want to bring out, when he testifies at this investigation as to just what these questions were. I happen to know they were questions concerning the

building program, concerning ventilation and the way the buildings leak.

Mr. Arnold: Is that in connection with the field house?

A. No, in connection with the building program instituted on the University of Kentucky campus in 1938. This building program was carried on under the supervision of Dean Graham. It has been shown by members of the faculty, members of the student body, clippings from newspapers and I hope it will be shown this morning from testimony we have gathered these buildings were improperly erected. There is an indication Dean Graham will have a connection with the building program in building a field house. Dean Graham is improper person to be conducting this. We criticize his ability as a builder, we criticize his techniques in puttng up the buildings we have now, improperly ventilated, they certainly have not held up under weather conditions, buildings should hold up under. The question has been raised about the fact the buildings were put up at low cost. Dr. McVey wanted a great deal of floor space for buildings that may well be lacking today, particularly for veterans. I fail to see why a great deal of expense of putting up air conditioning equipment, most of which is inoperative today and wasn't used any time, but are sitting over there doing nobody any good. The taxpayers spent a great sum of money, but the buildings remain practically in the same condition they were in when I left school to go to war.

Mr. Arnold: You are a student of law over there?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Hobson: Q. These other boys that have testified here—are any of these boys here that are members of the engineering class?

A. No, sir. They are not. We are all in law school. However, these other gentlemen are all graduates from another college in the University.

Q. Graduates in engineering?

A. No.

Q. Any of you boys graduating from mechanical engineering, electrical foundry, civil or architects?

A. No, sir, none of us are engineers.

Q. In other words, the conditions of these buildings and construction of these buildings under question is only then the opinion of the law students?

A. No, sir. That is our opinion, that is the opinion represented here, but it also represents the opinion of a great portion of the student body and faculty of the University.

By Mr. Hobson: Q. Do you have anything from any of the other students of the engineering college to back up your opinion?

A. No, sir, I have not. We are looking at it as to what is obvious on the face of the buildings itself. What would be obvious to any layman, not to a technical school in engineering. That remains for other people to discuss in this investigation. We don't aim to take it up.

(Resuming his statement):

The question has been raised as to what prompted us to become involved in this investigation here; why we put this letter to the Legislature. Speaking for myself, I want to say having been in the University before the war, having left the University to go to the Army, I went over, went to Germany, fighting a battle over there against the Axis powers. In the course of fighting that battle I have had occasion to bomb factories owned by the very same man, Leonard Axel Wennergren, V. K. F., S.K.F., Ball-bearing plants. I come back I find my Alma Mater has been doing business with a man who not only maintains factories in Germany—had maintained them I should say—but was industriously friendly with the Great Powers in Germany. He has been using our University as a fence. We maintain we haven't seen anything that would back down our contention. As a matter of fact, we have proof here to the contrary. We want an investigation of the whole thing, to bring that point out, the relations of the University of Kentucky with Axel Leonard Wenner-Gren and his nefarious schemes in connection with his engine project. The other day when I talked with Dr. Donovan about this whole thing I suggested to him that the University needs a medical school, we tried to get an appropriate for a medical school here in the University, but did not get it. That same

vigor and industriousness they used in getting a field house, if used by them, we might have a medical school, which we do not have and which I maintain the State seriously needs. One or probably more counties in Kentucky are utterly without medical aid. A medical school in the University of Kentucky would certainly be of greater benefit from any standpoint than a field house dedicated to nothing more than sports. We would like to see the Board of Trustees and the general administration of the University get behind something more practical than a field house.

The University has seen fit to create an athletic corporation which is to get tax-exempt gifts from people out in the State. Why couldn't they get the gift for a field house? We understand one has been offered, in spite of denials by Dr. Donovan, we still think Joseph A. Seagram Distilling Company has offered one. We have testimony of a student from the University who definitely claims he has seen plans for this two million dollar field house offered by Seagram and so far as we know is still available.

By Mr. Hobson: Q. When was that field house offered and to whom was it offered?

A. Technically speaking, the field house may never have been formally offered. It has been available.

Q. Ever offered to the Board of Trustees?

A. Not formally. It never has been. That is the contention of Dr. Donovan.

Q. Has it ever been offered to the Board of Trustees?

A. We don't know if it ever has.

Q. How do you expect them to know anything about it, if it wasn't offered to them?

A. There are more ways than one to offer such a gift.

Q. Any offer in any way to any Trustee?

A. According to the testimony we have it has been offered. The plans have been seen in the College of Engineering labeled "Seagram Field House" and according to a student up there at the University who claims to know what he is talking about this thing was to cost two million dollars. I hardly see how the University is in a position to refuse such a gift as that.

Dr. Donovan: I have never seen the University refuse anything we could get hold of.

A. They certainly accepted the Axel Wenner-Gren gift.

Mr. Hobson: Q. Do you know when that was terminated, when it ended?

A. The contract?

Q. Yes.

A. Terminated in 1943.

Q. Do you know when he was blacklisted?

A. Yes, in 1942. February 1942 Mr. Axel Wenner-Gren was placed on proclaimed list of blocked Nationals. Here is the date when the thing was discussed—June 6, 1944—various questions were brought up concerning the cancellation of the contract—

Q. That is with Mawen Motor Company?

A. Yes. According to testimony of Professor Moore 75% of the stock was owned by Wenner-Gren.

Q. When did the War Department come into this thing?

A. The University asked them to make an investigation.

Q. When did they make that?

A. That came about shortly after the blacklist.

Q. The War Department gave a clean bill of health and went to using it themselves?

A. The Treasury Department, as I understand, appointed a man to take over as receiver of Wenner-Gren's business assets here in the United States. After that, of course, nothing could intervene.

Q. Do you know anything about the Board of Trustees requesting the War Department to make an investigation and report to them so that they would know what to do?

A. Request was submitted, whether by the Board of Trustees or someone else. I understand Dr. Sutherland began the original investigation.

Q. Who engineered this gift from Wenner-Gren?

A. Apparently Dean Graham is the man who engineered the whole operation with the assistance of Mr. Meyer. It shows here in this book put out by the University, Dean Graham was introduced to Mr. Wenner-Gren by Professor Meyer, who knew him previously. An examination of this

book has to me revealed a number of defects in the testimony. I don't know whether you gentlemen would find those same defects We certainly have. It seems strange to us that a gift, or what is loudly proclaimed as a gift, should be made to the University, and when Dean Graham came before the Board of Trustees to propose the gift the check was already sixteen days old.

Mr. Hobson: It was about 1938. Dean Graham, perhaps you could enlighten me further on that. What is the exact date in which you went before the trustees, first approached the trustees?

Dean Graham: First came up about June 1940.

Q. Were there any strings attached to that gift?

Mr. Meagher: A. Yes, sir, not directly, however. The gift was made outright to the University. Dean Graham retained the check. After the formal acceptance of the gift he retained that check for a period of twenty-eight days until after a lease had been let to the Mawen Motor Corporation, also affiliated with Axel Wenner-Gren, of which we hope to show he owned seventy-five percent of the stock, was directly connected with Viking Foundation and Pan American Enterprises. After this lease was let to the Mawen Motor Corporation then the check was deposited in the bank in Lexington. Now that does not indicate to me, and I don't know as it would indicate to anyone that should be an out and out gift, but I fail to see how such a thing could be possible, that a man could give something to a university, or to any other organization with a string attached to it he was to have a ten year lease on it.

Mr. Hobson: This gift you are talking about. Now this is the Aeronautical Laboratory of the University of Kentucky?

Mr. Meagher: A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Hobson: Q. In other words, you think this gift should not be allowed to the University?

A. No, I don't maintain that at all; I maintain this fact: Axel Leonard Wenner-Gren was shown to be an enemy of the United States. University officials, not the University itself, there is a difference, condoned the actions and condoned his

efforts in getting a laboratory established there. As late as last year a petition was started to get the man's name taken off of the list of blocked nationals, by Mr. Richard Stoll, claiming to be acting in the name of the University. He sent a letter to the Secretary of State, which letter I have here, which was to become part of the petition to get the man's name taken off the blocklist. To show just how effective those letters were, the man still to this day remains on this blocklist and I hope he remains on it for the rest of his life. This is the letter that was sent.

Mr. Hobson: Does that ask that his name be taken off the blocklist?

Mr. Meagher (reading):

"Honorable Cordell Hull January 25, 1943
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:

The University of Kentucky has been requested to give you a brief statement concerning the Wenner-Gren Aeronautical Research Laboratory and the circumstances attending the gift of this Laboratory to the University by the Viking Foundation, of which Mr. Axel L. Wenner-Gren was at the time President.

"Dr. Frank L. McVey was President of the University of Kentucky when this gift was made, but he has now retired and Dr. Herman L. Donovan, who is now President, of course, was not familiar with the circumstances surrounding the gift, so, as chairman of the Executive Committee of the University of Kentucky and vice-chairman of its Board of Trustees, I thought it proper for me to write you.

"Several years ago Mawen Motor Corporation discussed with Colonel James H. Graham, Dean of the College of Engineering of the University, the question of building and equipping a small Laboratory upon the campus with the intention of ultimately giving the Laboratory to the University. Its cost was estimated at $60,000.00.

"Late in June 1940 Colonel Graham was asked to meet Mr. Wenner-Gren in New York to discuss the matter fully

with him. This was the first contact Colonel Graham, or anyone else connected with the University, had with Mr. Wenner-Gren personally. Colonel Graham had two short interviews in one day with Mr. Wenner-Gren and Mr. Wenner-Gren decided to finance personally the cost of the proposed Laboratory and to somewhat enlarge its scope and to give it to the University outright. Its cost as discussed was then estimated at $80,000.00.

"Under the date of July 5, 1940 the Viking Foundation of which Mr. Wenner-Gren was President, proposed that the Viking Foundation construct this Laboratory for the University of Kentucky and to present it to the University when completed. The University, of course, accepted this gift and the Viking Foundation sent to Colonel Graham its check for $80,000.00 to construct it and the construction of the Laboratory was begun.

"A second meeting between Mr. Wenner-Gren and Col. Graham took place during the following October and it appeared that to completely equip the Laboratory in all detail it would cost the additional sum of $70,000.00. Mr. Wenner-Gren then decided that this would be desirable and through the Viking Foundation presented to the University the additional $70,000.00.

"Subsequently, it was found that some additional funds were necessary to complete the installation of the desired equipment and Mr. Wenner-Gren through the Viking Foundation, presented to the University the additional sum of $5,600.00, making a total of $155,600.00.

"This Laboratory has been in constant operation since its completion in May, 1941, and has been the means of aircraft engine training for many undergraduate and graduate engineering students, and the Laboratory has conducted and is now conducting much research for the Air Corps of the United States Army and for the aircraft engineering companies under contract with the War and Navy Departments.

"It has given me the greatest of pleasure to write you this letter, and if there is any further information which you

desire about the Laboratory I will be very glad indeed to furnish it to you.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Richard C. Stoll."

Now here is a criticism or an analysis we might say of the letter to Mr. Cordell Hull:

"The University of Kentucky has been requested to give you a brief statement concerning the Wenner-Gren Aeronautical Research Laboratory and the circumstances attending the gift of this Laboratory to the University by the Viking Foundation, of which Mr. Axel L. Wenner-Gren was at the time President." (In paragraph 2 Mr. Stoll says: 'I thought it proper for me to write to you.')

"If the University had been asked to answer any request such as the one mentioned, was the request presented to the Board of Trustees for action? Did the Board authorize Mr. Stoll to make the reply? There seems to be no record in the Minutes (of the meeting) concerning this request. Did Mr. Stoll presume to answer in the name of the Board of Trustees? Are the members of the Board of Trustees willing to approve of this letter, knowing that it is part of a petition to have Axel L. Wenner-Gren's name removed from the State Department's list of blocked nationals?

"Although the letter states that: 'Dr. Frank L. McVey was President of the University of Kentucky when the gift was made . . . ' this is not true. The formal offer of gift was dated July 5, 1940, and it was acted upon at a Called Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board on July 12, 1940. President McVey was retired on June 30, 1940.

"Although there is no record in the Minutes of such a proposal, it is possiblle that such an idea was entertained by Mr. Meyer, Dean Graham, and, possibly, the Mawen Company. Mr. Meyer had been the Chief Engineer for Wenner-Gren's Mawen Motor Corporation from the time it was organized in 1937; at which time he came to the University of Kentucky."

(Incidentally, we have people here who are going to testify later on, who will clarify a great deal in regard to this

whole Mawen deal. Their testimony should prove very interesting to every member of this Committee).

"Late in June, 1940, Colonel Graham was asked to meet Mr. Wenner-Gren in New York to discuss the matter fully with him." Who asked Colonel Graham to meet Wenner-Gren?

"This was the first contact Colonel Graham, or anyone else connected with the University, had with Mr. Wenner-Gren personally." According to published statements made by Colonel Graham, the two men met 'early in June' for the first time. Professor Andre Johannes Meyer has admitted that he introduced Colonel Graham to Wenner-Gren, but he did not say when. Professor Meyer, who is on the staff of the College of Engineering and who is also employed by the Mawen Motor Corporation, had met Wenner-Gren before 1940.

"Colonel Graham had two short interviews in one day with Mr. Wenner-Gren and Mr. Wenner-Gren decided to finance personally the cost of the proposed Laboratory and to somewhat enlarge its scope and to give it to the University outright." That is not true, Gentlemen. If the author of this letter to Secretary Hull meant to say that these "two short interviews" took place "late in June, 1940," he is in error. The check for $80,000.00, payable to Col. J. H. Graham by the Viking Foundation, and signed "A. Wenner-Gren," was dated "June 12, 1940." It is natural to suppose that the check for the full cost of the laboratory would not have been written as payable to Graham until after there had been complete agreement on the "gift." Nor is it reasonable to suppose that the check would have been written until matters had been discussed for some time. If Graham did not meet Wenner-Gren until "late June, 1940," who made the preliminary agreement? Had the check been written before Graham met Wenner-Gren?

"Under date of July 5, 1940, the Viking Foundation, of which Mr. Wenner-Gren was President, proposed that the Viking Foundation construct this Laboratory for the University of Kentucky and to present it to the University when

completed." "The University, of course, accepted the gift and the Viking Foundation sent to Colonel Graham its check for $80,000.00 to construct it and the construction of the Laboratory was begun." It is interesting to note that the check was dated 23 days before the formal offer of gift was written. It was written 16 days before Graham told the Executive Committee, at its Called Meeting on June 28, 1940, that he thought it might be possible to persuade Mr. Wenner-Gren to offer to make the offer of a gift of an aeronautical engine testing laboratory to the University. The check was sixteen days old, yet he thought that it might be possible to persuade the giver to give it.

In the first paragraph of the letter to Secretary Hull, Stoll stated that his letter was a reply to a request for a statement concerning "the circumstances attending the gift." In fairness to himself and Secretary Hull, Stoll should have informed Mr. Hull that one of the "circumstances attending the gift" was that the Wenner-Gren "gift" was immediately offered to the Mawen Motor Corporation, controlled by Wenner-Gren for ten years, rent-free, on the recommendation of Dean James H. Graham.

If Wenner-Gren had been acting as a philanthropist he would have given the gift without strings, and would have perhaps established a trust fund to support the operations of the laboratory. When the Board of Trustees approved the ten years, rent-free, lease to Wenner-Gren's company, rather than attempt to use it or rent it for cash return to the University, Judge Stoll, Mr. R. P. Hobson, and Mr. H. S. Cleveland should have discovered that the Wenner-Gren "gift" was no gift at all. Apparently Dr. Lee Kirkpatrick, a member of the Executive Committee and present at the meeting, failed to follow Judge Stoll's lead and line of reasoning. Dr. Kirkpatrick's protest is a matter of record.

Paragraphs six and seven. These two paragraphs are substantially correct, according to the records. They are a matter of record in the Board of Trustees's meeting in which formal acceptance of offer of gift was made.

Judge Hobson: That is just one of the many false ideas which this statement has undertaken to give this Committee.

Mr. Lee Kirkpatrick's only objection to the Wenner-Gren Laboratory was as to the place of its location. It was first suggested that the Laboratory be located over the College of Education and Mr. Kirkpatrick was violently opposed to that. That is the only question he had about it in anywise at all.

Mr. H. A. Harper: I have been summoned—not summoned, requested—to be present. I am butting in and asking to be heard on the point raised by Mr. Hobson. I would like to differ with Mr. Hobson's statement definitely. I have seen a letter from Mr. Kirkpatrick in which he states definitely he was opposed to the whole Wenner-Gren affair at the time. He told the other members of the board or committee—Executive Committee I should say—that it was wrong; it would rise up to haunt them later. That is in writing. I believe the Committee can get his letter from the individual who had received it.

Judge Hobson: I call on him to produce it.

Mr. Harper: I will ask permission to insert that in the record later. I believe the individual can be persuaded.

Judge Hobson: Have you the letter now, Mr. Harper?

Mr. Harper: No, sir.

Judge Hobson: Do you know where it is?

Mr. Harper: Yes, sir.

Judge Hobson: Who has it?

Mr. Harper: Mr. Knapp has it.

Judge Hobson: Member of the faculty?

Mr. Harper: Yes. Former member of the faculty.

Judge Hobson: Kirkpatrick a former member of the board?

Mr. Harper: I believe he can be persuaded to put them into the record.

Judge Hobson: I would like immediate request for Professor Knapp to be heard; also Mr. Lee Kirkpatrick.

Mr. Arnold: If Mr. Knapp has the letter that will sustain the charge, if genuine.

Judge Hobson: Yes, if genuine; that was the supposition. There has been some talk about another letter that should be produced here too.

Mr. Arnold: Is Mr. Kirkpatrick still a member of the board?

Judge Hobson: No, superintendent of schools at Paris.

Mr. Arnold: Mr. Knapp is not a member of the faculty?

Mr. Meagher: Yes, he is on leave.

Judge Hobson: He was discharged was he not?

Mr. Meagher: No.

Judge Hobson: Mr. Knapp resigned effective at the end of this year.

Mr. Denny: He was asked to resign, was he not?

Judge Hobson: Yes, sir.

Mr. Denny: Did Mr. Kirkpatrick resign, or just was not reappointed?

Mr. Harper: Not reappointed.

Mr. Denney: He did fill out his term?

Judge Hobson: Oh yes. If anyone will call him up he will come over immediately.

Mr. Denney: Mr. Knapp's term of office, had it expired the first of the year, or is he on leave?

Judge Hobson: On leave the remainder of the year, his resignation takes effect at the end of the year.

Mr. Denney: How much longer was his appointment?

Judge Hobson: He wasn't appointed; he was employed; he was on permanent tenure.

Dr. Donovan: If you want to put that in the record I will be very glad to furnish it.

Mr. Arnold: I don't think it necessary for the Committee to have.

Mr. Meagher: I will go ahead and finish this analysis of Judge Stoll's letter:

Paragraph eight: " . . . the Laboratory has conducted and is now conducting (January 25, 1943) much research for the Air Corps of the United States Army and for the aircraft engineering companies under contract with the War and Navy Departments." Judge Stoll could have made this much clearer for Secretary Hull. He could have explained that the contracts for testing in the Wenner-Gren Laboratory are made in the name of the University of Kentucky, but that the tests are carried out by the Mawen Motor Corporation; and that this peculiar arrangement is entered into by the officials

of the University because it was necessary to obviate difficulties which the Mawen Motor Corporation has had, due to its connection with Axel L. Wenner-Gren.

Paragraph nine: In this last paragraph Judge Stoll offers to supply the Secretary of State with "any further information" which he might ask for. Mr. Stoll could have given more complete coverage to the relationships between the University and Wenner-Gren in the same space. The letter does deal with some of the "circumstances attending the gift of the Laboratory;" but the really important "circumstances" are conspicuous by their absence.

Stoll's letter was intended to serve, and did serve, as a testimonial for a man who would have been shot if he had been a German national, or who would have been tried for treason if he had been a citizen of the United States. Remembering that, Stoll's words and ideas were well chosen.

As an attorney acting in behalf of a client, Stoll has some privileges not enjoyed by others. But who is his client? In writing this letter to the Secretary of State, through the medium of a formal petition to de-list a blocked national who is treated as an enemy of the United States, was Stoll acting with the authorization of the members of the Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky? His letter is written on the stationary of the law firm of Stoll, Muir, Townsend, Park & Mohney. If he were speaking on behalf of the Board of Trustees, as his letter implies, it would seem proper to use the official stationery of the Board of Trustees.

Do the trustees of the University approve of Stoll's efforts to have Wenner-Gren's name stricken from the State Department's black-list of those who have served the interests of the enemy? Before the trustees decide this matter, they should recall that six months after the United States declared war on Nazi German, Axel Wenner-Gren was quoted in Time Magazine, June 29, 1942, as saying: "I am in good standing in Germany."

Is it the desire of the trustees of the University of Kentucky that Wenner-Gren be given the standing in Kentucky which is accorded him in Germany?

We have testimony here as a broadcast by Fulton Lewis, Jr. I doubt if a gentleman would care to be heard over a Nation-wide network with facts he could not substantiate it if necessary. In this investigation I suggest every effort be made to call in Mr. Lewis to testify as far as the Wenner-Gren business is concerned, where suspicious questions on the face of it might remain to be answered, which certainly haven't been answered by the little book called "Facts," put out by the University, which warped facts around to satisfy their own needs and to cover their own mistakes. We do not maintain that Dean Graham, the Board of Trustees, or anyone else was guilty of willful conduct in actually colluding with Wenner-Gren in getting the Laboratory here. We do maintain negligence, lack of foresight allowed a man to come into our University with a scheme which never did materialize, but was in very good condition to materialize in deleterious to our war effort and the established place the University occupied, it is respected in a large section of our country; it has been known and looked up to for a number of years as an institution of higher learning, yet we allow a man to come in with the back-ground Axel L. Wenner-Gren has, and establish a Laboratory, conduct tests on his own engine, for his own profit and use, which I maintain is, contrary to any opinion of these board members of the University, not the thing to do. After all that is an institution of higher learning, not a money-making scheme, and should be primarily interested and solely interested in the education of young men and women. It certainly should not have its name tacked on and dragged down in the dust with a man who is blocked as a subversive character by the State Department of our Government.

Mr. Arnold: Before you go on I would like to know if anyone has any question to ask.

Hon. James Park: Q. You are discussing this field house appropriation. You touched on that first. Do I understand you are somewhat critical of the fact that the University asked for an appropriation at the 1944 session of the legislature for a field house rather than asking for a medical college, or something else of that nature?

A. Yes, I do. I have particular reference to the need for dormitory space and additional classroom space.

Q. Do you know whether or not the University did ask for an appropriation from the 1944 legislature for a field house, or whether the appropriation for the field house was instituted by the members of the legislature themselves without any request from the University for it?

A. I don't know that a formal request was ever made, but from previous experience in the University I know the University has for years been trying to get a field house.

Q. You know nothing of any understanding between Dr. Donovan and Governor Willis that inasmuch as the war was on a field house could not be built for at least two years anyway and no appropriation for that purpose would be asked by the University?

A. Yes.

Q. And the appropriation you criticize was something done by the 1944 legislature on its own initiative and without authorities of the University asking for it?

A. No. I doubt if the legislature would make such a move.

Q. As a matter of face don't you know it did?

A. You maintain solely on its own hook the legislature out of the bounty of its heart, gave a million dollar field house without looking into things?

Q. Certain members of the legislature who were alumni and knew something of the needs, but so far as University authorities are concerned my information is they did not ask for a field house appropriation in 1944.

Mr. Arnold: Who introduced the bill, Mr. Parks?

Mr. Park: I know Mr. Earle Clements was very interested in it. I believe Mr. Prichard was active in that matter.

Dr. Donovan: It might be well to clear up this point at this time. The University of Kentucky did not ask for any appropriation for a field house at the 1944 General Assembly. Neither the President of the University, nor the Board of Trustees requested such appropriation.

Mr. Arnold: Thank you for your answer. I just asked Mr. Park who introduced it. Mr. Walters was here at that time and I thought since he was associated with it—

Mr. Park: I believe Mr. Prichard was the most active. It is a matter of record, we can find out.

Dr. Donovan: They earmarked certain part, five million some hundred thousand dollars to build hospitals, field house at the University of Kentucky. The Governor was to set this up and that is the way it came, without request. We did make such request to the legislature of 1942. We got from that legislature an appropriation of $400,000. for capital outlay, but no request was made of the legislature of 1944, but I am very grateful for the legislature for making that appropriation that ought to have been made a long time ago.

Mr. Park: Q. You said this field house was to cost two million dollars?

Mr. Meagher: A. The one which is available, which we have reason to believe is available from Joseph A. Seagram Distilling Company.

Mr. Park: Q. You mean money to build it?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you seen the plans or anything on the field house?

A. I haven't seen the plans, but a gentleman who is a student in the engineering college—

Mr. Park: Q. What is his name?

A. Tipton.

Q. Is he here?

A. No.

Q. Do you know who prepared these plans?

A. No. I know he has seen them in the Department of Engineering, earmarked "Seagram Field House".

Q. I mean the plans prepared as an appropriation field house for the University of Kentucky, do you know whether plans have ever been prepared?

A. You are referring to one being built from the appropriation, not the Seagram field house?

Q. Yes.

A. I have seen plans on that.

Q. Do you know the estimated cost?

A. No I don't.

Q. You couldn't state whether or not the plans and specifications on that field house were to be built, isn't up to

the very latest modern conveniences, air conditioning and everything else?

A. I haven't made any such statement in regard to air conditioning and conveniences in regard to field house, my contention is this: Dean Graham is responsible for the building program that exists today on the campus of the University. There is no reason in my mind, or that of a great number of other people, to believe he will not be associated with the building of a field house and the further building program to be carried on on the University campus in the future. As a matter of fact, from minutes of the Board of Trustees meeting we have a commendation of Dean Graham and his great work in putting up these sweat-boxes.

Mr. Park: Q. What you were talking about in your ventilation and air conditioning refer to the buildings that have already been built on the University of Kentucky?

A. Yes. That is the only criterion we have as to judging what will be built in the future.

Q. You cannot make the statement then that this field house or any other building to be built in the future, that it won't be equipped with latest modern air conditioning?

A. We have it in buildings now, but not used. Buildings remain veritable sweat-boxes. That is a matter of record in the annual reports submitted by the heads of departments that these buildings are poorly ventilated and students suffer in there in summer.

Q. What department?

A. Biological—Dr. Scherago.

Q. Are you trying to make to this Committee a statement that those conditions won't be corrected after the war?

A. No, we want to point out the fact those mistakes have been committed on the present buildings. We ask that that be taken into consideration when new appropriations are made to the University. Understand, we are certainly not interested in seeing anything detracted from the appropriations that go to the University, but as students and residents of the State of Kentucky I think we should very well be interested in seeing those appropriations we are getting are properly applied in that building program. Close scrutiny of the buildings standing today should reveal to you or anyone

else without technical skill and ability the fact that these buildings were not properly constructed. The law library leaks when it rains, books have to be taken out there, buckets have to be put in, the roof will never be capable of complete repair, large cracks in the buildings. Dean Evans can tell you that.

Mr. Park: You can't charge that to any specific groups?

A. Dean Graham was overall engineer, head of the building and planning of it. In the minutes of the meeting, at the request of the Board, he took on the financing, organization and planning of the building program.

Q. What is the date of that?

A. June 2, 1939.

Mr. Denny: In the law school erected, any windows placed in it? No openings were made at the time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can those be opened?

A. No, sir.

Q. They were solid ones, the windows, and didn't conditions become so it was impossible to hold classes there?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Denney: Q. Do you know whether or not in the Biological Science Building it was necessary to putty around the windows to keep warm?

A. Yes.

Q. It would entail considerable cost to fix these buildings up?

A. Yes it would. To date no substantial repairs or modifications have been made on these buildings. They remain almost today in the way they were. In the Biological Science building small baffles have been placed in the windows that can be taken out and put in.

Q. Biological Science building, law school, one or two, you saw so many baffles—why was it necessary to put those baffles there?

A. Leakage. They have to put metal louvres to prevent this further leakage around windows. All the windows had to be taken out at considerable expense and windows that could be opened put back in there. In the Student Union building,

time after time on warm summer evenings you would nearly burn up simply because the windows could not be opened. It was suggested by Dean Graham to students of the College of Engineering that any suggestions they might have in regard to the building program be presented to him. When the suggestion was made that instead of putting sealed windows in they put windows in that had sashes so they could be opened and at such time as they introduced air conditioning all they would have to do is spot weld. He said "No". And went ahead and put in solid ones, solid glass windows.

Q. How old are these buildings?

A. Those put up by the building program conducted by Dean Graham.

Q. The question is, how old are these buildings?

A. Approximately eight years old.

Mr. Park: Q. Do you know how much, if any, State funds went into this building appropriation by the legislature?

A. No. I understand they were financed by State and Federal Government under WPA. I believe I am correct in saying that.

Judge Hobson: Q. Do you know that the University through the Board of Trustees has entered into a contract with reputable architects for the designing and supervision of the construction of a field house?

A. I do.

Q. Have you seen that contract?

A. No, I haven't seen that contract, but I have—

Q. That answers the question doesn't it?

A. No, sir, I don't see that it does at all.

Q. I wish you would tell the Committee whether any provision or arrangements have been made, according to yours or anyone else's most optimistic suspicion that Dean Graham, or anyone other than architects employed would have anything to do with the designing or supervision of the construction of that field house?

A. Yes I do.

Q. What is it?

A. Mr. Vernon Johnson, formerly employed by the College of Engineering of the University of Kentucky, when the

discussion first came up on erecting a field house, Mr. Vernon Johnson, an employe of the University, drew a set of plans which I believe are still over in the Engineering College, if I am not mistaken. That man is today in the firm that is going to do this work on the field house.

Mr. Arnold: Would you mind giving the Committee the name of the firm?

A. I don't have the name of the firm.

(Someone else gave the name as John T. Gilligan as the name of the firm).

Mr. Denney: Q. Dean Graham did the planning and architectural work on the law building, why do you suppose he is not to be permitted to do the architectural work or planning on the new buildings?

A. Why previous experiments and experiences of Dean Graham have proved rather costly.

Q. Do you think that an acknowledgement that his methods have been inefficient?

A. I believe that may be partial acknowledgement. I think it would be a better thing for the Board of Trustees if they were to come out and flatly state those buildings are improperly constructed and go ahead and make major repairs on the buildings. They won't make major repairs until they have to acknowledge them defective. They don't deny it, they don't say anything positively. There certainly hasn't been any move at all to do anything about them. People continue to sweat, there is no other end to the make-shift conditions they have which allowed air to come in.

Mr. Arnold: What type roof?

Dr. Donovan: A. Bonded roof.

Q. What kind of roof you got on biological building?

A. Tin roof in common parlance.

Q. How long bonded?

A. It is not customary to bond tin roof, Kentucky law guarantee.

Q. Does that leak?

A. No, sir, we have had one leak in that building.

Q. I saw some yesterday personally.

A. That is from a broken seam in the roof.

Q. What about the law building?

A. Robertson protected metal roof.

Q. That leaks too, doesn't it?

A. As at present it has not leaked to my knowledge in the past six months.

Mr. Meagher: I beg to correct you. I will inform you of the fact it leaked only last week.

A. That building carries a fifteen year guarantee. They came back last summer and went over the roof in its entirety at no cost.

Mr. Meagher: It still leaks.

A. Oh, I said to my knowledge.

Judge Hobson: Q. Did you know that the University, acting through the Board of Trustees, had let a contract for designing and supervision of the construction for a men's dormitory on the campus?

Mr. Meagher: I know a contract has been drawn. I have a statement of Dr. Donovan that nobody has taken it up yet.

Judge Hobson: Read the question.

Stenographer: (reads above question to Mr. Meagher).

Mr. Meagher: I beg pardon, yes.

Judge Hobson: Q. Did you have any intimation in your wildest imagination Dean Graham would have anything to do with that?

A. Only insofar as Dean of College of Engineering, intrusted with the work carried on in the other building program, it seems logical, once employed he would certainly be continued in his employment when such necessity arose, from the language I got out from the Minutes of the Board of Trustees' meeting, and to my knowledge the Board of Trustees has never repudiated this statement or come out in anything like condemnation either of Dean Graham or the buildings he erected.

Judge Hobson: Q. Is it your idea the action of the Board in 1939 covers the erection of the field house and men's dormitory?

A. No, not necessarily.

Q. Did you know that the University, through its Board of Trustees, had let a contract with reputable architects of

Lexington for designing, supervision and construction of women's dormitory and dining hall for women?

A. Yes.

Q. With whom was that contract made?

A. The only knowledge I have of it is from an article which appeared in the Kentucky Colonel, the students' magazine or student newspaper.

Judge Hobson: Q. Can you give the Committee the name of those architects?

A. No, I cannot.

Q. Haven't you taken any trouble to ascertain the facts about this?

A. Remembering the name of the firm is certainly not of major importance to my way of thinking.

Q. Have you seen the contract?

A. No.

Q. Have you asked any official of the University for a copy of it?

A. No.

Q. That contract would show the extent of the architects' obligation, wouldn't it?

A. In all probability it might.

Q. You haven't seen it?

A. No, sir.

Q. You spoke a few moments ago about Judge Stoll's letter to Mr. Hull, and read an analysis of that letter, who prepared that analysis?

A. Well, actually I don't see that it has any bearing on this thing.

Q. I think the Committee might be interested in it.

A. The thing was prepared by Mr. Harry Caudill.

Judge Hobson: Q. Who is Mr. Caudill?

Mr. Meagher: A. Mr. Caudill is the student at the University of Kentucky who had occasion last year, when this question came up, of delisting Wenner-Gren from the list of blocked nationals, as a veteran and participant in a number of battles against the Axis Powers, Mr. Caudill took offense at the fact that men here in the United States were active in trying to get such a disreputable person's name removed from the list of blocked nationals.

Q. Where is Mr. Caudill now?

A. He will be down here later on in the morning.

Q. Where did he prepare the analysis of Judge Stoll's letter?

A. In Lexington.

Q. Were you with him when he prepared it?

A. No.

Q. Did he hand it to you?

A. He handed it to me in the course of a conversation.

Q. I simply asked whether he handed it to you?

A. Yes.

Judge Hobson: Q. Anyone else present?

Mr. Meagher: A. Yes, these gentlemen, Mr. Riley, Mr. Scott and Mr. Combs were all three present (indicating his three fellow students who had joined in bringing the charges).

Q. Anyone else?

A. No.

Q. Where did he hand it to you?

A. In the law building.

Q. A few days ago did you have a conversation with Dean Evans of the Law College of the University with reference to the letter that you sent to the legislature?

A. Yes, sir, I did.

Q. Did you tell him the source from which you got the information contained in that letter?

A. I told him where I got part of my source.

Q. From whom?

A. From Dr. Sutherland.

Q. Did you tell him you had seen a photostatic copy of a letter in Dr. Sullivan's possession?

A. I didn't say in Dr. Sutherland's possession.

Judge Hobson: Q. Did you tell him you had seen a photostatic copy of a letter purportedly written by Governor Johnson to Judge Richard C. Stoll?

Mr. Meagher: A. Yes, I did.

Q. Did you see that photostatic copy?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you under oath?

A. No, I am not.

Dr. Donovan: Can we be put under oath?

Mr. Arnold: We have no power to put anybody under oath.

Dr. Donovan: Could I interrupt?

Judge Hobson: When I get through you can ask any question you want.

Judge Hobson: Q. Where did you see it?

Mr. Meagher: A. I decline to answer that.

Q. I think the Committee will be interested in that information.

Mr. Arnold: We cannot coerce him. It isn't mandatory.

Mr. Meagher: To begin with, I don't see that that has any bearing on this investigation; after all, I think these gentlemen here are under investigation, not us.

Mr. Denney: I am interested in finding out, if anything, what is wrong with the University now, not about proposed contracts going up in the future. I want to know the present status.

Judge Hobson: For the information of the Committee I would like to say that one of the complaints made in the letter handed to the members of the legislature about the University is that it has been politically operated and that is the question to which these questions are directed.

Mr. Denney: In reply to that, the form letter signed by these four boys here made no reference to politics.

Judge Hobson: I can refresh your recollection about that.

Mr. Denney: I have the letter before me. We can give a basis of any interpretation as to that.

Judge Hobson: Rather than contest the thing, I would like to quote from a newspaper article in the Courier-Journal under date line of Paintsville, Ky., Oct. 12, 1943:
(Quoting):

"WILLIS CHARGES POLITICS HARMFUL TO UNIVERSITY."

"Judge Simeon S. Willis, Republican candidate for Governor, lambasted the 'Frankfort political machine' and called names in an address at the Johnson County Courthouse here this afternoon. He spoke in Salyersville this morning and in Inez tonight. Stating that 'the hand of politics had

been heavy on our university,' the gubernatorial candidate charged that Frank Peterson had kept his 'drunken brother-in-law' on the State payroll while he was confined in an institution at the expense of the State.

" 'And did they fire Peterson?' Judge Willis asked. 'No,' he answered, 'they made him controller of the University of Kentucky.'

"School Aid Bill Urged.

"Senator A. B. Chandler was advised by the speaker to return to Washington and support the federal school aid bill instead of remaining in Kentucky to support J. Lyter Donaldson, Willis' Democratic opponent.

"The school aid bill, Willis said, would add $9,000,000. to the State school fund.

"In advising Chandler to return to Washington Judge Willis remarked: 'It is a little late for swimming, but still a fine time for traveling.'

"Declaring that the people are not satisfied with the brand of government they have been getting at Frankfort, Willis said it is not an American form of government, but machine rule.

" 'In ten years,' he said, 'they have doubled taxes in Kentucky.' The machine is not satisfied to remain in Frankfort, Willis asserted, but has gone into county by county to dominate everything within its power.

"Stresses Highway Economy.

"Judge Willis repeated his pledge to remove the nine highway advisory commissioners who are paid $3,000 a year plus traveling expenses, and to turn the business of building highways over to competent engineers and to the people of the counties.

"The only time Kentucky ever had a decent highway system was during the administration of Gov. Edwin P. Morrow, when he took the road system away from the politicians and restored it to the people,' Willis declared.

"Terming it a disgrace the way the politicians have misused the old age assistance fund, the candidate declared that thousands of deserving persons have been denied aid. He praised Attorney General Hubert Meredith, saying, 'no man

can estimate how much money he has saved nor the value he has rendered the people of Kentucky.'

"Sticks to State Issues.

"Answering the challenge of opponents to discuss national affairs, Willis said, 'I should be glad to do so except that I am busy right now with a State problem and haven't got the time.'

"Willis was introduced by James W. Turner, Paintsville banker and once a candidate for lieutenant governor.

"At Inez tonight, Willis spoke by moonlight from the steps of the courthouse. A tree had fallen across power lines there, cutting off electric current. The moon, however, provided an unusually bright light for the rally."

Judge Hobson: Q. Do you still insist you saw a photostatic copy of that letter?

Mr. Meagher: A. I certainly do.

Q. Purportedly signed by Governor Johnson?

A. Purportedly, yes.

Q. Do you recall the approximate date of it?

A. I don't know that I do, with any degree of accuracy.

Q. Even the year?

A. I will try to give you the month of the thing. I can't remember off-hand. I am afraid I can't—

Q. Are you referring now to the supposed or alleged letter from Governor Johnson to Judge Stoll, with reference to Judge Stoll's reappointment to the Board in the event he did or did not vote for certain man for President of the University?

A. Yes.

Q. And you told Dean Evans you saw that photostatic letter in Dr. Sutherland's file?

Mr. Meagher: A. I don't believe I said that.

Judge Hobson: Q. Is that a fact?

A. No, it is not.

Q. You didn't tell Dean Evans?

Mr. Evans: Didn't or not, you told me you saw it. You said it was in his possession.

Mr. Meagher: A. I may have said that.

Judge Hobson: Q. Is that true?

A. I don't know if it is in his possession. I know the letter is in Lexington, will that suffice?

Q. I would like to know who has it or claims to have it.

A. I am going to leave that question and bring it up later on. We may be able to get it for you, if keenly interested in it.

Mr. Meagher: To what purpose did you direct this inquiry in regard to politics in the University?

Judge Hobson: Because I was satisfied that there was no politics connected with the administration of the affairs of the University, and never has been so long as I have been a member of the Board.

Mr. Meagher: I would like to know how this all came up? I haven't run into anything in connection with this letter that stated such was the case for you.

Judge Hobson: Q. Do you recall the conversation you had with Dean Evans?

Mr. Meagher: A. Yes.

Q. Do you recall your interjection of politics in connection with the administration of the University, in connection with that conversation?

A. I did say that, yes. Is there anything in the letter?

Judge Hobson: I haven't examined the letter sufficiently. My recollection is it was. I have read so much in connection with this it may be in something else.

Mr. Meagher: I didn't say anything about that. Whether or not politics is involved in the administration of the University is something for you Gentlemen to determine from your own findings. It has not been brought out in this letter. I worked on the letter for a considerable length of time; so did these other three gentlemen. I am sure they will bear me out in saying nothing in there by implication or direct comment that states there was politics in the University.

Mr. Arnold: Q. Isn't it customary and hasn't it always been customary at the change of any administration in the State of Kentucky for the Governor to make appointments for the University of Kentucky? That he had the power to make?

Mr. Meagher: A. Yes.

Q. Either Democratic or Republican?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whether politics, common sense or good business?

A. I don't think it would give an air of stability to a University which is primarily interested in higher learning, which is certainly not interested in fluctuations here in Frankfort.

Q. A man elected Governor, to the office of Chief Executive of the State, has power to make this appointment whether you want to make that politics, business, administration or either. It has always been customary in the State of Kentucky to do that?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it true that only applies to the Board of Trustees?

A. That is right.

Q. He has no jurisdiction over who is employed?

A. Board of trustees has.

Q. If it be politics or good business sense, would not enter any farther than the board of trusteese or appointments the Chief Executive makes?

Judge Hobson: I would like to say the statute provides that the board must be equally divided between the two parties. If any prevalence in the board today I expect it would be in favor of the present administration, I really don't know about that.

Mr. Arnold: That is the point I was trying to bring out. The statutes provide the Chief Executive makes these appointments.

Judge Hobson: He may not make them until the terms expire. It has been customary for him to make them according to the statute law provisions in the State of Kentucky.

Mr. Denney: In certain classes? So far as politics are concerned one party is just as guilty as the other.

Judge Hobson: Judge Stoll has been member of the board under how many Republicans and Democrats; several of both.

Mr. Denney: Judge Stoll 1898 with two year intermission.

Judge Hobson: Q. Mr. Meagher, you have been questioned as to what you stated to Dean Evans during a conversation you had with him a few days ago. I will ask you if Dean Evans made any statement to you on that occasion?

Mr. Meagher: A. Dean Evans said I had no right to put out such a letter. I had delegated my authority to question the activities in the administration of the University, and furthermore I should have no interest in the back salaries owing to the members of the faculty, and I maintain I have every interest in the world in it. I still maintain that.

Dean Evans: Q. Would you care to withdraw that?

Mr. Meagher: A. Didn't you say that it was wrong?

Dean Evans: I said not one word about your right to do it. I said I think it wasn't judicial.

Mr. Meagher: You disapproved thoroughly of what I said.

Dean Evans: I disapproved of your drawing inferences from facts that don't exist. I said you had a perfect right to—

Mr. Meagher: You made no more than a cursory scrutiny, you had no chance to examine it, nor opportunity to talk to people.

Dean Evans: I relied simply on what you told me.

Judge Hobson: Dean Evans made no threat about refusing to recommend you?

Mr. Meagher: A. No, not as such. Dean Evans said after this letter came out, on the basis of what we had done in the legislature he wouldn't feel free to recommend me to a corporation if in the future such necessity arose, at which time I said that I had no intention of going in with a corporation. I planned to practice law on my own hook. If Dean Evans has anything further to say to clarify his statement I would certainly welcome it.

Dean Evans: I told Mr. Meagher in years to come, and that has been my experience, corporations and other organizations, people who are employing attorneys, write to me, and what did they ask first—first of all, what standing, how did he get along with other people, and did he mind his own business. Those are three things people who write want to know. I tell them simply the truth, nothing more. I can't

vary it one way or the other. That is the only thing I said. I didn't make a specific application. I simply stated these particulars. That is the practice, I had to do that not very long ago, I had to say about a boy he is a good fellow, not making very good grades. I try to tell exactly what the situation is, no more, no less.

Mr. Meagher: You left me with the inference I had not minded my own business.

Dean Evans: I don't think you did. I said you had a right to do whatever you chose to do, if you based it on facts.

Mr. Meagher: I want to make this observation, it is a lawyer's business not to mind his own business .

Judge Hobson: Q. Mr. Meagher, in reference to your statement about the aeronautical laboratory, did you find that the War Department had advised the University that the arrangement which it had entered into with the Mawen Motor Corporation was satisfactory to the War Department?

A. Yes I did, but you must bear in mind this was after receivership by the Treasury Department of Wenner-Gren funds in the United States. They were beyond his control. We have the testimony of Mr. Meyer himself to the effect contact was maintained through Sweden, from the University through Sweden, among other laboratories. Anyone with an ounce of gumption at all knows that Sweden was the biggest source of leakage out of the United States. We do not maintain sabotage or espionage actually existed at the University; we do maintain certainly the University if it contracted with Fitz Kuhn or other great radicals could not set up any more advantageous situation for the Axis Powers than they did by letting this laboratory out to Mr. Wenner-Gren's Company.

Judge Hobson: Q. Did you see the letter from the War Department which wound up with this statement: "Accordingly, to answer specifically Mr. Hobson's inquiry, we are fully advised of the operation of Wenner-Gren Aeronautical Research Laboratory on the campus of the University of Kentucky by the Mawen Corporation and this arrangement is entirely satisfactory to the War Department"?

Mr. Meagher: A. I haven't seen the complete letter, no.

Doesn't that letter he has just read if he will read further, signed by Julius H. Amberg, wasn't that letter written to Senator Chandler at his request, addressed to him or the University?

A. That letter was written to Senator Chandler.

Judge Hobson: May I answer that question according to facts? The letter was written to Senator Chandler in response to a letter I wrote to Senator Chandler, saying to him a controversy had arisen, instigated by this gentleman who just asked the question, among others, asking about the laboratory, to get information from the War Department as to whether the War Department had full knowledge and information with reference to the operation of that laboratory, and second, whether that investigation disclosed that the arrangement was satisfactory, and the War Department in response to that letter, Mr. Amburgy the special assistant to the Secretary of War, wrote to Senator Chandler and Senator Chandler sent the letter to me.

Q. That letter was in response to Senator Chandler's request? That letter was published by the local press and given out as official release? It was given on the assumption it was an official release from the War Department. It was only a personal letter written at the request of Senator Chandler. Mr. Julius Ambergy is the same man as wrote a similar letter to Truman to investigate Canol?

A. That letter was not an official release of the War Department.

Mr. Meagher: Q. Is it true, or not true the University had no contract with Mawen Corporation relative to profits to be derived from such research and other work to be carried on by—

Judge Hobson: A. That is not true. The contract between the University and Mawen provided any profits made should go to the University, any losses incurred by Mawen should be borne by Mawen.

Mr. Meagher: Q. Can you find it in this book, in that contract between—

Mr. Jones: Q. Was it in the original contract?

Judge Hobson: A. I don't distinguish between the original and amendments. It was agreed to between the Board of Trustees of the University and Mawen Motor Corporation, and so operated through its existence.

Mr. Jones: Q. Is it agreed or disputed among either the faculty or the gentlemen on the other side that this laboratory, regardless of the contracts or otherwise, did not perform one of the greatest services during the war that has ever been done by the University of Kentucky or any other University of the United States?

Judge Hobson: A. That is what the War Department says.

Mr. Jones: Q. Isn't it still a fact there were more boys trained through the University of Kentucky during the wartime than any other University in the United States?

Judge Hobson: A. I can answer that. In proportion to size—

Mr. Meagher: A. That is something difficult to ascertain.

Judge Hobson: I am talking about population in the State.

Mr. Meagher: I don't think that is a relative question. It is not pertaining to the subject.

Judge Hobson: The subject is pertaining to the laboratory complaint.

Mr. Meagher: We are not criticizing that phase of the thing.

Dr. Donovan: Six thousand men in uniform trained at the University during the war. Few others had larger. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard, Chicago, but we were one of five or six. There are only five or six that had more.

Judge Hobson: In other words, this was the highest percentage.

Dr. Donovan: I would say on percentage basis we stood pretty high at the top.

Mr. Denney: Q. Was it not verbally agreed between the trustees, and Wenner-Gren, that Wenner-Gren was to have

the use of the aeronautical laboratory which was installed over there?

Dr. Donovan: A. The agreement was made before I came to the University. I would rather have Dr. McVey or Mr. Hobson answer that, or Mr. Park. Of course I can answer from the record, but they sat in the meeting.

Judge Hobson: The only information I have on the subject is a letter which Dean Graham wrote and presented to the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee, I am not sure which, in which it was recited the University would enter into a contract with the Mawen Motor Corporation for the operation of the laboratory, and in presenting that matter it was pointed out the advantage that would accrue to the University by reason of that contract.

Mr. Denney: Q. You are not in a position to answer yes or no to that question?

Judge Hobson: A. That is all I know about it.

Mr. Jones: Q. Mr. Hobson, is it true that in advance of performed acceptance of the laboratory there was a gentleman's agreement by the members of the Board or certain members of the board, in the event of acceptance of the gift a ten year lease would be offered to Mawen Motor Corporation.

Judge Hobson: A. That is not true as to me. I never heard it even suggested by any other member of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Park: My memory would be the same as Mr. Hobson's. It was necessary to finance the operation of this Wenner-Gren Laboratory. In order to get the benefits this lease with Mawen opened up a method of doing that.

Mr. Denney: Q. Wasn't it understood by the members of the Board in the event of acceptance of the gift the laboratory would be rented to Mawen for ten years free?

Mr. Park: A. I believe you would find—I was not present at that time, so far as I know there was no such understanding or agreement.

Mr. Meagher: Q. Isn't it rather strange then if no advance agreement, gentlemen's agreement as Mr. Jones stated it, that the Board of Trustees upon the suggestion of Dean

Graham should immediately go and accept a gift of this sort without any further investigation, merely on the word of one man who said he could get such a gift?

Judge Hobson: I see nothing strange when we look at the circumstances at this time. The United States was not in war; no suggestion of Wenner-Gren being anti-Nazi. Remember this was to acquire a valuable gift which would ultimately become the property of the University.

Mr. Meagher: I didn't think that was the matter under discussion at the time—formal offer made and formal acceptance given.

Judge Hobson: I wasn't there. It was an outright gift with one condition only, it was to be named for Mr. Wenner-Gren. The matter of the lease came up later.

Dean Graham: May I be allowed to say, as far as Mr. Wenner-Gren personally is concerned I only saw him three times in my whole existence. He tied no strings to that thing, except to ask it be named Wenner-Gren Laboratory. He never knew, I don't know that he knows to this day, about the contract of operation. He never mentioned it while I was there. When my time comes I will give you the whole story from soup to nuts.

Mr. Harper: I would like to show the minutes in regard to that. This is the minutes of the board meeting referred to, July 12, 1940, looking on Page 13 I will read portions of this: "Letter addressed to Col. J. H. Graham, dated July 6, 1940, from the Viking Foundation, signed by A. L. Wenner-Gren, which is telling him he is making proposal, making a gift—very brief letter. In this letter it also appoints Dean Graham as agent for the Viking Foundation as to preparing of plans and building of aeronautical laboratory. Next item is "Thereupon Dean Graham laid upon the table the formal offer of Viking, dated July 5, 1940, as follows: (which is formal offer of gift as already testified. The only condition is that it be known as Wenner-Gren Aeronautical Research Laboratory. That offer of gift is signed by Viking Foundation, Axel L. Wenner-Gren. Next item, President Cooper wrote Dean Taylor protesting against the use of the site, etc. Dean Graham then stated that in view of the cost of operating such a labora-

tory, he had discussed with the Mawen Motor Corporation (which corporation has, for a period of more than three years, employed Professor A. J. Meyer, of the College of Engineering, as consulting engineer in the development of an internal combustion motor of a novel type and especially applicable for use in aviation, with the result that much of the designing and other work in connection therewith had been performed within the College, thus affording selected students both employment and experience, which had resulted very favorably for the College as some nine recent graduates had found employment on graduation with the Wright Aeronautical Corporation at Paterson, New Jersey) an arrangement whereby that corporation, in exchange for the privilege of occupying and using certain of the space and facilities of the new laboratory, would undertake to pay the cost of its operation and upkeep, thus eliminating this drain upon the University's budget. He then stated that he had prepared a proposal to the Mawen Motor Corporation covering the use and occupation of the laboratory and presented this proposal for such action as the Committee desired to take thereon. After due discussion the proposal to the Mawen Motor Corporation as drafted and presented was approved and presented. The proposal was dated July 20, yet the meeting was held July 12. In this, Judge Stoll, as you know, was authorized to sign it. In this offer of lease that is made out on College of Engineering stationery, in the form of an offer of lease addressed to Mawen Motor Corporation. In that I think you will find in Item 2:

"You are to have the exclusive use, insofar as you may require the same, of the laboratory and equipment (except Rooms 13 and 14 on the plan) for testing and developing aircraft, automotive and industrial internal combustion engines of conventional or unconventional design, whether such engines belong to you or such other persons as you may determine. The University is to have the exclusive use of Rooms 13 and 14 for engineering research, to the extent it may require the same for that purpose, but, if and to the extent that such rooms are not so used by the Univer-

sity, you shall have the right to use them in your testing and development work as aforesaid.

"(3) You are to pay all the servicing charges incurred in the operation of the laboratory building (such as electricity, water, etc.), excepting steam needed for steam heating purposes which will be supplied by the University's central heating plant.

"(4) You are to pay all the necessary maintenance and operation expenses of the building and laboratory, including replacement and renovation costs of the equipment in the laboratory, and fire insurance. Title to any new equipment (as contrasted with equipment used for repair purposes) installed by you shall remain in you, and you shall have the right, in your sole discretion to remove such new equipment, either in whole or in part, upon the termination or earlier cancellation of this agreement, without detriment to the building property.

"(5) You are to employ, at your own expense, all the technical staff deemed by you necessary for the operation of the laboratory (which may include, with the consent of the Dean of the College of Engineering, such students of that College as may, in your opinion, be needed, subject to the approval of the Dean as to hours and rate of pay).

"(6) There will be scheduled from time to time, under the supervision of the Dean of the College of Engineering and Professor A. J. Meyer of our faculty research and testing courses (which will not interfere with your use of the laboratory) for the benefit of the curricula of that College, under the joint supervision and instruction of the members of the faculty of the College and such members of your technical staff as you may select. Such training courses are to be limited to bona fide students of the College of Engineering.

"(7) As part consideration of your agreement—

Judge Hobson: Q. That was dated?

Mr. Harper: Yes, was in the board minutes, attached to as a copy. President of the University has shown me the

original copy of that. I have seen it in his file. It is dated July 20.

Q. What year?

A. 1940.

Q. That is sixteen months prior to the date we entered into the war?

A. Yes. What I wanted to make clear there, the offer of gift was made; immediately following the lease was acted upon, having been entirely prepared and discussed in advance.

Q. Then the question involved here—no one had information that he was connected with any subversive element to the United States Government at that time?

A. In 1940?

Q. There is no information of either of you gentlemen of July 20, 1940, that the man, that is, Wenner-Gren, was connected with any subversive elements whatsoever at that time?

A. No, but may I explain that. The reason I read that —it doesn't mean anything at this time, it only means something later at the time Mr. Wenner-Gren was blacklisted January 15, 1942. Then all this action becomes questionable in the light of what I have shown, he gave a gift, made this gift from the Viking Foundation which is a tax-free trust, I believe.

Mr. Arnold: Q. That January 15, 1942?

Mr. Harper: He made this gift. Immediately following his gift the lease was drawn to another company, Mawen Motor Corporation, which was organized under the laws of the United States. It is an American corporation, eighty percent of the stock being owned by a totally owned company of his in Panama. The point I make there is he made a tax-free gift, then turned around and tied it up with a ten year rent-free lease to a company whereby he stood to make money, to develop this entine for any purposes he desired, and then, he furthermore—we come down to January 15, 1942 when he was blacklisted—there was no notice whatever taken of his blacklisting by the Board of Trustees' minutes, don't show anything.

Mr. Arnold: Q. That is the question I want to ask. You don't have any information that Dean Graham or any mem-

ber of the faculty or board had any knowledge that this man would be blocklisted on January 15, 1942?

Mr. Harper: A. No. In answer, they did not have knowledge, but when he was blocklisted by our State Department as being a prescribed enemy to be treated as such, no official, nothing in the minutes that even refers to that action, nothing at all, no steps taken by the University officials to protect the name of the University. The only thing said was a statement to the Press, in substance—I believe Dr. Donovan will substantiate this, it is in the Press—in response to a question as to whether the blocklisting of Wenner-Gren would have any effect on the operation of the laboratory said no, that the University controlled it, operated and had complete control of the laboratory in its entirety, that is the substance.

Dr. Donovan: Q. What would you have had the Board to do at that time?

Mr. Harper: Furthermore, that the laboratory was operated by the University, as I said, when from the record you will see there is nothing prior to that time in the minutes to make us see different. Entire control of that laboratory with the exception of Rooms 13 and 14 was in the Mawen Corporation to do as they saw fit; the employees employed in that laboratory by Mawen Company, paid by funds and checks from the Mawen Company. I want to make that point. That is the only official record. It did not appear in the minutes, only in a Press release. On through the war there has been no mention of Wenner-Gren having been blacklisted except in 1944 at the time these actions were brought and the suit against the Mawen Company prompted the University to take action to sever its relations with this company, which were highly questionable, and remove the name from the building which was still being honored by those officials, I think, in response to the petitions of certain groups to the Board.

Mr. Park: Q. Isn't it true, after he was blacklisted in 1942 all of his assets and that of his company was taken over in this country and administered either by officials or the United States?

Mr. Harper: Yes.

Mr. Park: Q. And the operation of this laboratory from January 1942 was under the supervision and investigation of the War Department and a clean bill of health given so far as it was concerned?

Mr. Harper: A. Yes, that is exactly true, because when a man is blacklisted and the War Department investigates, it followed, his company being a company the major part owned outside of the United States, it was taken over and operated under a permit from the Treasury Department, who assigned a certain amount of money for them to operate on. Going back to Dr. Donovan's statement, for a period of two months they got no funds from the Mawen Company. They set up a budget which the Treasury Department permitted them to receive and operate on from the Mawen Company. After that time it went on, as I said. It did affect them for they didn't know for that period of time where they were going to get money.

The money was cut off; the University wasn't operating it, it being operated by Mawen. When the Mawen Company was cut off, then no relation or attachment or communications of any kind between this company and Mr. Wenner-Gren, because the law cut that off, but still there was nothing ever done to protect the name of the University. He asked what would I have done. I believe I would have done this: The only natural thing to have done would be call the Board together and express to the public, tell them what had been done, and say in view of this fact we are going to take certain steps to protect the name and interest of the University.

Mr. Park: Q. What steps?

Mr. Harper: A. Steps to either sever relations or proclaim to the public that this enterprise was entered into freely, no strings attached or no agreements on the side. We went into it in good faith. If anything to it, we were taken in, we didn't know anything about it. Nothing like that was done. Last fall before the Legislative Committee met here, Wenner-Gren's name is still defended by officials of the University and he is still on the blacklist.

Dr. Donovan: But we have been fully operated under the Government.

Mr. Harper: His company is contained in the United States. That company can do nothing that would be to the detriment of the United States or the University because it is under the control of the Treasury Department. I am speaking today of the name of Wenner-Gren.

Judge Hobson: What representative of the University ever at any time defended Wenner-Gren?

Mr. Harper: I believe it was in the Press following Dr. Donovan's appearance before the Legislative Committee. He spoke of Wenner-Gren having been blocklisted. He questioned whether he was as bad as he was. I think if you will get the Press release.

Judge Hobson: You mean it said he was pretty bad?

Mr. Harper: You read that you will find it defends and still questions the State Department's action. It infers that. I think the English is very clear on that.

Mr. Walters: I would like to ask you at this time is that plaque or plate still on that building?

Judge Hobson: No, sir, I answered you awhile ago. It has been taken off.

Mr. Walters: Do you know when that motion was made and who made that motion before the Board of Trustees to remove that?

Mr. Meagher: Yes, sir, I think that was made in April of 1944, I believe that is right.

Mr. Walters: Who made that motion?

Mr. Meagher: I don't know.

Dr. Donovan: Mr. Chairman, we are threshing over old straw. That has been before the courts of the State and is now before the Court of Appeals, much of it, much of the same information and the testimony that has been given before the court has been given under oath. I would like to call your attention to that. The lower court threw the case out. It is now on appeal in the higher court. May I make a statement?

Statement of Dr. Donovan:

I was not President of the University when this gift was accepted. Had I been I would have recommended it be accepted. I have studied this problem probably as much as any

man living. I believe I am as patriotic as any of these men on the other side, that are trying to discredit the University. I am a veteran, too. The First War was my war. I have given of my time, effort and ability to help to prepare young men for this war. I have been conscientious and honest about it. The integrity of the President of the University and Trustees is being questioned by students of the law college and these other gentlemen much older. Mr. Axel L. Wenner-Gren is Swedish, he married an American wife and has large holdings in the United States. He was entertained at the White House, I believe, just shortly before this gift was accepted by the Board of Trustees. He was entertained by Mr. Hoover in California as guest. There never has been much doubt about his being in good standing in this country at that time. Just as soon as he was blocklisted the University dealt with the Treasury of the United States, because they took over his assets. It was not the Trustees of the University place to denounce him; the Secretary of State put him on the blocklist. It wasn't our business to denounce him. We were dealing with the Treasury of the United States in all this. The very day he was blocklisted, or the next day, I asked the F.B.I. to make an investigation. The F.B.I. made an investigation both in Washington and Lexington. The Lexington agent came to me and said, "We don't make public our findings." "But in order that you may have the satisfaction of knowing that everything is on the up and up I come to you and tell you you have no fear, go ahead and operate the laboratory." They actually put a man in there and Mr. Meyers didn't know he was in there; didn't know who he was; and I want to say to you Gentlemen, everything has been on the up and up in regard to the Wenner-Gren Laboratory from the day accepted to this good hour. I want to say further, there is and has never been one dollar of State money spent on that laboratory. The State of Kentucky has never made a contribution to the Wenner-Gren Laboratory and the operation of the Aeronautical laboratory now operated, it would cost the State of Kentucky $100,000. a year to operate that laboratory. The trustees have been good enough to know they can make a contract with the War Department or Brad Whitley Aeronautical Corporation. We have contracts with

both the War Department and Bred Whitley. They pay the bill, we get the benefit of it as an educational institution. We can teach men in there to be aeronautical engineers. We are able by those contracts to carry on this work of scientific research and offer the work and instruction to the students of the University. That is not unlike what Massachusetts Institute of Technology or Ohio State University or fifty other State Universities have done. It is done with the idea of saving taxpayers. We have done it that way. I want to say to you on my honor it is on the level. Everything is done squarely and honestly, and I think it is pretty outrageous to have these attacks made and aired around on pure rumor and gossip. That is what it is, and nothing else.

Mr. Meagher:

We merely for information here on this building program, it was brought out, before the war. This thing has been going on for a great long time. I would like to show you some of the background on the students' reaction to the buildings that were put up and policies of the University Administration with regard to Dean Graham. Most of this is in connection with the Professor O'Bannon letter, who was in the College of Engineering.

Professor O'Bannon: I have just been waiting for my name. I prepared a statement to read.

Mr. Arnold: You can later.

Mr. Meagher:

It seems there was a clash of personalities between the Board of Trustees and Dean Graham and Professor O'Bannon, relative to this building program. I have as a matter of record that Mr. O'Bannon lodged a criticism of the buildings that were put up under Dean Graham's supervision. This incident led to some rather interesting consequences, and I would like to bring this out here as a consequence of the incident between Dean Graham and Professor L. S. O'Bannon. (Quoting)

"As a consequence of the incident between Dean Graham and Professor L. S. O'Bannon, the Minutes of the Executive

Committee of the Board of Trustees, July 23, 1936, page 25, report that 'Professor L. S. O'Bannon was transferred from the College of Engineering to the College of Agriculture. "This is the story told by the Board of Trustees. They have held to the word 'transferred' while Professor O'Bannon has held that he had been given 'one year leave of absence' from the College of Engineering.

"Two years later, on March 22, 1938, the Minutes of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, page 13, Section 13, 'Professor O'Bannon's Letter and Request' reads as follows:

" 'President McVey presented a letter from Professor O'Bannon regarding his status in the University, and requesting transfer to former position in the College of Engineering. With it other letters and data were presented. It appears that the transfer was originally made at Professor O'Bannon's request, that his transfer to the College of Agriculture was a change of duties in the University from one College to another, that such transfer was not a demotion nor did it carry with it a change of duties in his standing in the University, and that his services were desired for the College of Agriculture. Further, the services rendered were necessary and valuable, and as the continuation of the service of Professor O'Bannon in the College of Agriculture is necessary and desirable, President McVey was requested to write to him to that effect.'

"'This decision by the Board of Trustees brought about an exchange of letters between President McVey and Professor O'Bannon. The controversy between Professor O'Bannon and President McVey, and Professor O'Bannon and the Board of Trustees continued until March 20, 1939, when the second document appeared: 'Confidential letter to Members of Board of Trustees relative to the case of Lester S. O'Bannon, University of Kentucky, Lexington, March 20, 1939.' "

Dean Graham won the decision of the Board of Trustees.

The Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky, Tuesday, April 5, 1938, page 4, President McVey, as a part of his Quarterly Report wrote as follows:

"For the past two years the College of Engineering has been engaged in revising the curriculum of that college. The inspection which was made of the College of Engineering by the American Engineering Society resulted in a rather unhappy report. Courses in Civil Engineering, Mining and Metallurgical Engineering were approved for a period of a year, but the courses in Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering were not approved. The reason for this situation may be found in the inbreeding process in the selection of instructors without adequate engineering training, and the lack of equipment facilities. The Engineering faculty have now formulated a new curriculum following that of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Changes have been made in the staff, which necessitated the removal of men who had served the University for a long time, but who did not fit into the new organization . . ."

This part of President McVey's Quarterly Report to the Board of Trustees is in complete accord with Dean Graham's views of the matter, but Professor Lester S. O'Bannon's analysis of the Engineering College's loss of standing in the American Engineering Society is set forth in the confidential information for the President of the University and the Members of the Board of Trustees, March 30, 1939.

The Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky, Tuesday, April 28, 1938, page 13, Section 15, 'Petition of Students', reads as follows:

"During the meeting there was presented to the President which he, in turn, referred to the Executive Committee, a petition signed by students of the Engineering College asking for changes in the organization of the College. The petition was ordered filed."

Nothing appears in the Minutes concerning the nature of the student petition, but it was known that the protests were directed to the administration of Dean James Hiram Graham.

The Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees, June 3, 1938, page 23, Section 15, "Report on Student petition—College of Engineering" reads as follows:

"President McVey referred to the petition of students in the College of Engineering filed with the minutes of April 28, 1938. He said that he had conferred with a group of students who signed the petition and discussed with them the questions raised, and at the President's suggestion, Dean Graham had informed the students as to plans of the College and the College's attitude toward the questions raised. He further stated that these conferences seemed to satisfy the students and that the difficulties have been adjusted."

Subsequent events prove the error of the above conclusion. The Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees, June 2, 1939, page 27, Section 21, "P.W.A. Construction", carry a resolution of thanks to Dean Graham:

"On the motion of Judge Stoll, seconded by Mr. Newcomb, a vote of thanks was tendered Dean James H. Graham for his great and valuable service to the University in administering the P.W.A. building program. The resolution, engrossed and signed by the members of the Board of Trustees, will be presented to Dean Graham."

The resolution as approved reads as follows, in part:

"Dean Graham graduated from the University of Kentucky in the class of 1900 and went at once after graduation into the practice of Engineering, which he has followed with notable success as foreman, superintendent, director and advisor to industrial concerns for thirty-five years. In the course of his practice he has constructed great plants, railways, roads and buildings in many states. During the War he served as a Colonel of Engineers in France and at its close was appointed a member of the United States Liquidation Commission by the President of the United States.

"With this background and experience, Colonel Graham entered upon his service as Dean of the College of Engineering. In that capacity he has served the University wisely and well. At the request of the Board he took on the financing, organization and planning of the building program made possible through the Public Works Administration. In the opinion of the Board he has done a great service for the University and the State that cannot be paid in money. In view of that service the Board of Trustees of the University of

Kentucky desires to record its appreciation of Dean Graham as man, adviser and organizer, and, therefore, by resolution, place this evidence of their feeling and appreciation upon its minutes, and order that a copy be engrossed, signed and presented to Dean Graham."

This gentlemen, is the vote of thanks I referred to earlier in regard to Dean Graham's building program on the campus, the buildings you gentlemen inspected the other day.

This O'Bannon question will be taken up further, I hope by Professor O'Bannon.

In the Kentucky Kernal, May 10, 1940, there appeared a story which is headed, "Resolution adopted at peaceful ralley, student's discussion brings out both sides of O'Bannon question." The story in part is as follows:

"Rescindment of the Board of Trustees resolution demanding an 'apology' from Prof. Lester S. O'Bannon, restoration of O'Bannon to his former status, and an investigation to determine responsibility for the recent construction program was advocated in a resolution adopted by approximately 1,000 students at the mass rally last night in the Union ballroom.

"Despite previous declarations by engineering students to 'break up the meeting', both sides of the issue were presented and discussed freely with no evidence of violence.

"The resolution will be presented first to Doctor McVey and then to the Board of Trustees, a member of the student committee said.

"Mark Harris, a member of the student committee which called the meeting to thresh out the 'case of O'Bannon vs. the Board of Trustees', stated that the purpose of the gathering was to present to the students as many facts about the case as were available and to protest the building program, and the rights of criticism, and free speech. (which incidentally we do not have now on the campus).

Dr. Donovan: There is a right of free speech on the campus.

Judge Hobson: What the gentleman is reading now occurred in 1938. I don't know whether this Committee recog-

nizes any limitations. However, they might just as well go back and refer to the administration of President Patterson.

Mr. Arnold: I would suggest you let him finish the thing.

Judge Hobson: I am just calling the Committee's attention to the fact there ought to be some reasonable limitation put on it.

Professor O'Bannon: Do I have the privilege of withdrawing my situation from this discussion? I have a statement.

Mr. Meagher: I will yield to Professor O'Bannon.

At this point Professor O'Bannon read a mimeographed copy of a letter dated February 19, 1946, addressed to Hon. Roy W. Arnold, Kentucky House of Representatives, a copy of which is inserted on the following page:

Before reading this statement Professor O'Bannon said:

This statement is prepared as a matter addressed to Mr. Chairman, Mr. Arnold, and is my honest and conscientious feeling as to the reason for this occasion.

February 19, 1946

Hon. Roy W. Arnold
Kentucky House of Representatives
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Sir:

I am pleased to comply with your request to meet with the committee of which you are chairman "to furnish information for the solution of the charges made" "by certain members of the student body" of the University of Kentucky.

Excluding the introduction, the students' typewritten letter contains about forty-five lines dealing with three general topics: the field house, veterans quarters, and unpaid salaries —an average of fifteen lines per topic. The remainder of the letter, about fifty lines, pertain to Colonel Graham.

In the spring of 1944, President Donovan defended Col. Graham against another attack, the double-salary incident, as reported in the *Lexington Leader,* Tuesday afternoon, April 4, 1944.

I quote from that paper:

"The University head explained that Dean Graham, in reorganizing the engineering college, terminated the service of a number of staff members."

"That action" Dr. Donovan continued, underlining the statement in his typewritten report, "apparently marked the beginning of the controversy over Colonel Graham, which has flared up from time to time."

As I am the only person who has received notable publicity in connection with the alleged reorganization of the engineering college, Dr. Donovan's statement has no meaning at all unless it refers to me. The implications of the statement are entirely false. It should be clear to everyone by this time that Colonel Graham himself makes news, and that flare-ups are likely to reoccur at any time. Nevertheless, because of my unique relationship to an earlier flare-up, which was of a nature not revealed in Dr. Donovan's statement, I am happy to be called upon by your committee to help in whatever way I can in the solution of these recent charges.

My advice is to congratulate these students for their courage, send them back to their studies, forget the specific charges contained in the letter, and examine the circumstances that made the letter possible.

Back pay owing teachers will be paid whenever the University has an administration that is willing to honor that debt. The present administration is doing about all it can to find housing for veterans. Through ear-marking certain funds the State is committed to the construction of a field house. We cannot afford to destroy the new buildings. Those things will work themselves out one way or another in due time.

If you read the students' letter carefully you will note that it shows mainly a lack of confidence in the University's administrative officers; that is, those who have the authority to make the corrections called for.

The students who wrote the letter would not have done so if they had not thought they were championing a popular acuse. That is, if they had not thought that a good many citizens, students and faculty were behind them. To put it bluntly, their action was due to a general lack of confidence in the administration and to the low state of morale that exists on the campus. This is the most serious aspect of the student charges and is the aspect to which I hope you will give serious consideration.

Everyone knows what we mean by college spirit in reference to athletic contests. For students and faculty to work together sucessfully toward their common goal in the classroom they must have a comparable spirit. They do not have that spirit when administrative officers do things or say things that make them feel ridiculous, or which are not for their best interest.

The present low state of morale on the University campus is due chiefly to certain acts of the administration, or certain events related thereto, and I know of nothing that I can do more conscientiously for your information than to enumerate and comment upon some of these acts and events.

(1) *Colonel Graham's appointment as Dean of engineering college in 1935.* The appointing of a man who had had no previous university teaching or administrative experience to such a responsible position as a Deanship could do nothing but make a mockery of the whole field of university training and professional education. This appointment indicated that the administration was drifting away from the ideals and purposes which should characterize a university and could only affect the morale of the faculty and students adversely even if Col. Graham's subsequent behavior had not incurred criticism.

(2) *The PWA Building Program.* The results of Col. Graham's management of the building program had contradictory effects. The mistakes attributed to Col. Graham confirmed the staff's opinion of the inadvisability of his appointment and thus tended to boost morale. Persons directly affected by some of his mistakes, such as those students and teachers who had to endure heat and rainwater in the new

buildings, had good excuse to blow off steam, but, on the whole, the building program itself, after the results were seen, was a source of meriment. Many of course were disappointed and somewhat ashamed but they had the good sense not to cry over spilt milk. They knew that a university is more than brick, concrete, steel and glass.

Those were the obvious concrete effects. The intangible demoralizing effect came from the administration's slowness in making corrections, and especially from its tenacious defense of Col. Graham, and from its failure to admit that the criticism of students, faculty, and citizens had any basis in fact. In the face of widespread criticism the Board of Trustees passed a resolution commending Col. Graham and thus lost the respect of persons who knew the truth. This act on the part of the Board, whereby it repudiated the judgement of faculty, students and citizens, and thus established its ineptitude in the realm of truth and justice, was probably the first outstanding act of this period that contributed to the present lack of confidence in the administration.

(3) *The O'Bannon case.* The record of this case is comprised in the minutes of the Board and in nearly a hundred pages of typewritten letters, none of which ever got into the newspapers. It is impossible therefore even to summarize that case here.

My difficulties, if that is the right word, arose from a letter that I addressed to Col. Graham in February 1936, before any construction work started, a letter intended as much for President McVey's enlightment as for Col. Graham, and in which I took the Colonel to task for the way he was handling the building program, and in which I predicted unhappy results if he continued as he was going at that time. Later, when the circumstances of my "transfer" to the Agricultural Experiment Station were questioned, Col. Graham maintained that the transfer was necessary because of a reorganization of the curriculum of the engineering college and that as a consequence there was no longer any place for me in that college. As the courses I taught were still being taught the obvious implication was that I was not good enough to teach them.

My appeal to the Board was devoted mainly to an attempt to correct that part of the record and to get the authorities to admit that the real reason for the Colonel's desire to be rid of me was the difference in our viewpoints disclosed in the letter of February 1936. The Board could not do that without weakening its stand in other respects, and the record was never changed to my satisfaction. It was my heated rebuttal of the Colonel's argument that so offended the Board in the spring of 1940 as to cause the Board to demand an apology. Much to my embarrassment Dr. Donovan's statement quoted above repeats the same old argument in different form—an argument that I shall always remember as an insult.

The effect of all this upon the morale of the staff was varied, but the point with which the staff apparently was mostly concerned was the authority of the Board in transferring, upon the advice of a Dean, a member of the staff from one position to another without the individual's consent. Such authority constituted a threat to tenure and a means of evading state law. For it was conceivable that if such a situation prevailed, a professor might find himself in an onerous position from which he would have to resign out of self-respect. The precedent still stands and must be considered as one item which has contributed to the present low state of morale.

(4) *Appointment of President Donovan.* It is not an exaggeration to say that many members of the staff were stunned by the announcement of Dr. Donovan's appointment as President. I do not raise any question here as to his qualifications. I refer only to the manner of his appointment, and particularly to the fact that the faculty had no choice in the matter. No one denied the right of the Board or the authority of former Governor Johnson to make the appointment. But for the Board, including the Governor, to be so inconsiderate of the feelings and judgment of the staff as to deny the staff the privilege of participating in just measure in the selection of a new president was depressing, to say the least, and contributed further to lack of confidence in the Board and to the present state of morale.

(5) *Mr. Peterson.* I know nothing of Mr. Peterson's record except what I have read in the newspapers. His ap-

pointment as comptroller of the University undoubtedly thrust the spirit of the University to lower depths. Perhaps the prevailing sentiment can be summarized by saying that many persons think the University a strange resort for men who have been under fire politically.

(6) *Governor Willis.* One often hears the statement both on and off the campus that politics is responsible for some of the troubles of the University. The election of Judge Willis to the Governorship undoubtedly boosted campus morale. Just what individual members of the staff expected the new governor to do I don't know and I doubt whether any one else knows, but there certainly was a feeling shared by many that some kind of action was imminent. It was a mixed feeling. If politics *was* responsible, no one wanted politics to get further entrenched. And yet, if politics was responsible, how else could the situation be changed except by more politics? However, as time went on, nothing happened and the temporarily inflated spirits sank even lower than they were before. Nothing happened, that is, except a continuation of the defense of old issues.

(7) *Judge Stoll.* Whenever the Board of Trustees does anything good, as it sometimes does, it is taken for granted. Whenever it does anything bad there are persons on and off the campus who say Judge Stoll is responsible. The same sentiment is expressed by persons who say Kentucky will never have a great University as long as Judge Stoll is vice-chairman of the Board of Trustees. This attitude is unfair to Judge Stoll and belongs, I think, in the realm of mythology. It is inconceivable to me that one man in the presence of the Governor of the State, ex-officio and other members of the Board, the comptroller and the President of the University, could have so much influence. But myth or no myth, the fact that some persons feel that the fate of the University is so dependent upon the advice of one man in demoralizing.

(8) *The University Senate.* There is a provision in the State law that makes the faculty of the University responsible for its educational policy. Under Doctor McVey, the faculty, which means the teachers, exercised this function through the University Senate, a body composed of all Deans and members of the teaching staff having a rank of assistant profes-

sor or higher. In addition, there was an Assembly composed of all members of the faculty and clerical staff. The President presided over each of these bodies. It was a satisfactory, democratic arrangement.

In 1941 this system was abandoned for a new set-up which at first put control in the hands of a few administrative officers but which was modified later to include elected members of the teaching staff sufficient to enlarge the body to about fifty members. The apparent purpose was to put control more securely in the hands of the administration. This change, while no doubt highly pleasing to certain persons, has had a very depressing effect upon the morale of students and faculty.

Even the name of the new body causes confusion. To make the new set-up appear to conform to state law the new body is called the University Faculty, with a capital F. The name is misleading, since a few hundred teachers are members of the faculty but not members of The Faculty.

It may be pointed out in this connection that many persons believe that the breach between the administration on one hand and faculty and students on the other has been caused very largely if not entirely by the line-up of support for and against colonel Graham.

(9) *Student Morale.* The student body is the larger half and most important part of a university. Although it persists as a body its members are constantly changing. For that reason it seldom acts concertedly, and when it does act the cause is usually current and temporary. New students take for granted the situation as they find it. By the time they become alert and critical they are graduated.

Nothing can help student morale more than a delightful and successful experience in the classroom. If every teacher and adviser, including administrative officers, did his duty toward students honestly and efficiently, we would never have to worry about student morale. However, we are concerned here with demoralizing influences. Students are affected directly or indirectly by all of those things that concern the faculty. In addition, they are affected by other things owing to the side of the fence they are on. There are two matters that deserve attention here. One is the tendency toward

greater regimentation, as indicated by the tighter supervision administrative officers exercise over extra-curricular activities, student government, other organizations and organization funds. The second is the belief that the student paper is administration-controlled. In other words, some students think they do not have a free press. Whether well-founded or ill-founded, these are depressing influences upon student morale.

(10) *Lexington Papers.* Whether for vanity, for security, a flare for exhibitionism, or for some other reason every person likes to have himself favorably reported in newspapers. There are persons on and off the campus who feel that the Lexington papers do not wholeheartedly support faculty and students of the University. That is to say, editorials sometimes seem to carry reservations which suggest that the papers are actuated by some motive not always in harmony with the best interests of the University. Whether just or unjust, the fact that the feeling exists is depressing.

(11) *Publicity.* From the standpoint of publicity we can record another demoralizing influence. Students and faculty alike are interested in searching for and disseminating truth. To suggest that truth should be depressed is demoralizing. The majority of faculty members and students cannot therefore subscribe to the thesis, except under compulsion, that it is best to keep University skeletons locked in their closets. Which is best, to let rumor persist and breed suspicion, distrust, non-support, ridicule and indifference; or to publish the facts and thereby gain the confidence and support of the people and the means to correct unwholesome conditions?

I wonder whether the legislature itself is not demoralized by the knowledge that faculty and students are sometimes advised that if they let that body know everything going on, the University won't get an adequate appropriation.

(12) *Employees.* From time to time we professors get letters addressed to us as employees of the University. Superficially, the distinction between professors and employees as used in this connection is so trivial that most professors would be ashamed to admit that they are emotionally dis-

turbed by the employee appellation. And yet, I dare say that among those things that affect the spirit of professors adversely, nothing cuts to the heart more deeply than to be addressed as an employee. The reason is symbolic. There is nothing dishonorable in being an employee. The appellation indicates that the person using it is either downright mean, grossly forgetful, inconsiderate, unmindful of common courtesy, or else he hasn't the slightest notion of what constitutes a University. We can banish administrative officers, have a losing football team, tear down the buildings, and do many other things and still have a University if Mark Hopkins is on one end of a log and a student on the other. Students and faculty make a university; and until the citizens of the State and their trustees are sold on that fact Kentucky will never have a great university. Employees, indeed! It is the other way round. The citizens of the State give to us—students and faculty—trustees, officers, buildings and equipment to help us fulfill our purpose, and not to regiment us into oblivion.

(13) *The corporation analogy.* It is depressing to have a University compared to a business corporation. The business methods, the accounting system, and so on, may be the same but there is a vast difference between a University and a corporation. Citizens entrust their life blood to teachers in a University; whereas in a corporation stockholders draw blood from the maceration of crude materials.

(14) *Athletics.* It cannot be seriously disputed that morale both on and off the campus can be helped to some degree by a winning football team. I don't know anyone who doesn't hope that the recently launched athletic program will be successful. But there are some angles that are depressing to many students and members of the facuty. Is it true and a "pity" that the University will never get a good appropriation from the legislature until it has a winning football team? If it is true, then does the sentiment of the legislature truly represent the will of the people? If it is true, it is certainly a sorry situation; indeed a "pity." Are we so deplorably weak in other departments that we have to resort to subterfuge to sell ourselves to legislators and to other citizens. If that is true, the situation is worse than sorry. To think that campus

and state leaders are so lacking in faith and understanding is, indeed, depressing.

(15) *Depression Pay Cuts.* Pay cuts in the spring of 1932 are said to have amounted to 10 per cent. The impression has been given that the cuts were restored by normal increases by around 1940. There are rumors to the contrary, and such rumors do not help morale. Those who have been affected most, apparently are those who were getting good salaries at the time and who were not later restored to a comparable level. It is hard to get at the facts in such matters. My own cut in 1932 was 12½ per cent, larger than any I have heard of. Perhaps I deserved it. The cut was never restored and I have received no increase during the war period of rising prices. If that was not an oversight on the part of the administration, it certainly was poor pyschology, in view of the present occasion.

(16) *Back pay.* This is mentioned in the students' letter. The amount involved is less a factor in depressing morale than the administration's apparent repudiation of that debt. The faculty may have lost hope, but it has not written the debt off as uncollectible.

(17) *The Present Salary Situation.* Within the last year or two University authorities have published the claim that increases to individual salaries during the war period have averaged approximately 13 per cent. The staff is still in the throes of mathematical gymnastics trying to find out by what kind of statistical legerdemain such a figure was arrived at. Maybe my friends are all liars, or maybe I don't know the right people, but I have not yet found one who would admit that he has received that much, or who would admit that he knew anyone who had received that much. I have a good many friends. If none of us has received the average there must be others who have received more than the average. That thought alone is slightly depressive, but it is much more depressive to have the suspicion that certain administrative officers have resorted to a rather strange psychology, whereby each and every member of the staff is lulled into accepting his own misfortune through congratulating every other member for his good fortune. Until the facts are clearly

stated this mystery will remain a potent demoralizing influence.

(18) *The $5000 Salary Limitation.* No place in the world can there be found a more capable, better informed, more tolerant group of people than upon the campuses of our colleges and universities. College professors and students are constantly analyzing facts and figures, theorems and dissertations, in an effort to discover truth. It is their habit to detect sophistry and fallacious reasoning. For anyone, whether experienced in college affairs or otherwise, to try to sell them a bill of goods that is obviously spurious, whether the goods relate to salaries, buildings, or anything else, is a gross insult. Until the walls of the University of Kentucky are bursting with $5000 professors who are paid $5000 for the customary nine months of teaching, there will be no need to lower tension by moving into a higher bracket. That is not to say the constitution should not be changed, but the arguments for that move should be based upon facts and designed to appeal to thoughtful people, otherwise it will not be successful. The aspect of this issue that is disheartening to campus spirit is the suspicion that the administration is more interested in legalizing current excesses than in improving the quality of teaching.

(19) *The Double-Salary Incident.* I do not believe there is anyone who, on the basis of principle only, would have objected to the University's paying one or even more of its Deans on part-time leave serving the war effort for no additional pay. How much simpler would it have been if University authorities had rested upon their own apparently correct admission that they did not know Col. Graham was drawing additional pay in Washington! This incident of course cannot be separated in the minds of students, faculty and off-campus citizens from other notable activities of Col. Graham such as are contained in the records of the University, such as have been reported over the radio and in newspapers, nor from his influence in establishing the breach which exists today between the administration and the instructional divisions of the University. In addition to mentioning the obvious fact that the double-salary incident plunged the morale

of the staff to lower depths, I wish to ask the following question. Do the members of this legislature and other citizens of the Commonwealth wish to have their boys and girls instructed by a Dean or by a teaching staff subject to a Dean, or by a teaching staff subject to an administration that supports a Dean whose practical and ethical behavior has been such as that exemplified by Colonel Graham?

(20) *Miscellaneous.* This list of demoralizing influences can be extended for some length. There are, for example, Colonel Graham's supervision of research equipment appropriations; administration-appointed committees reputedly representing the will of the faculty; the Junior College proposal; the 9-10-11-12-salary controversy; and the quarter system.

I have tried here not merely to assert but to show by direct reference to specific persons, and to specific acts and events that are matters of record and not hearsay, that it would be unreasonable to assume that a state of low morale does not exist either on or off the campus.

These periodic flare-ups, while varying in their immediate causes, have not been inspiried by disgruntled persons (I don't see why I should use the plural) whose tenure has been "terminated" for make-believe reasons. They are the outgrowth of a set of circumstances, to a depraved spirit that prevails over the campus. Let me respectfully suggest again that you send these students back to their studies, and give your attention to the underlying causes that are responsible for their being here.

Of course I do not presume to represent the faculty and student body of the University of Kentucky. I am solely responsible for the analysis given here, and I have had no direct help from other persons. Nevertheless, I am sure it does not deviate far from the prevailing sentiment on the campus.

Yours respectfully,
Lester S. O'Bannon

At this point it was suggested that we adjourn.

Judge Hobson: Before you adjourn this meeting I would like to say to you squarely and fairly as I know how to speak, in this state of the record it is a gross and crying

shame to adjourn this hearing, and it ought not to be tolerated under any supposed emergency. If this room is not available, certainly there can be found a room in this building which is available. If I have the privilege I will go and get one. At least some representative of the University should be permitted to speak. You know full well how the report of this hearing will be disseminated throughout this State.

Q. Can we request the Press to eliminate any report pertaining to the part Mr. O'Bannon made for the time being?

Judge Hobson: I don't speak alone of Professor O'Bannon. Of course we all recognize it is a terrific indictment given, and that one Professor should not be permitted to direct its course single handed, but there are many other matters that will not get to the public until this side has been presented. Up until today I thought that my service as Trustee of the University of Kentucky was a public service. I am not a graduate of the University of Kentucky. However, for eight years I have endeavored to render such public service as I was capable of. Now to come into a meeting like this and be confronted with statements that have been made here, hearsay, insinuation and nothing more, and no facts presented, and to have the hearing stopped at that point without an opportunity of the other side to be heard is just not in accordance with fair dealing.

Mr. Arnold: Mr. Hobson, you understand, I hope you can understand and appreciate my position. You are entitled to time to be heard and you are going to have it. The rest of the members of the House have got to be present. They have legislation coming up they are interested in. I tried to cut it as briefly as possible, but they got off on other subjects. You will have an opportunity tomorrow. I want fair play—I believe Jim Park will verify that statement. I am a believer in fair play and I want that. I don't think the gentlemen question that.

Judge Hobson: I am not questioning honesty, fairness or anything about it.

Mr. Arnold: This can go on for several more hours. If we could take your side in half an hour or hour, I will miss my lunch. I will take an hour and a half.

Judge Hobson: We will conform to your necessity.

Mr. Arnold: You stipulate to me the least time you will require for fair play.

Judge Hobson: Would it be an imposition to give us to ten minutes to one?

Mr. Arnold: A motion is before the Committee that either we grant you the time or that this be withheld from the Press until all of this is completed.

Judge Hobson: That is entirely agreeable.

Member of the Press: Some of this has been going over the wires. It is too late to hold it up.

At this point the hearing was recessed to House Committee Room No. 2.

Dr. Frank L. McVey:

Gentlemen, a man by the name of Ward read a book not long ago which he called Thoby. He made up this name by taking the letters from three words: thinking, opinion and belief—"th" from thinking, "o" from opinion and "b" from belief, so when you engage in thinking based on opinion and belief you are carrying on the process of thobbing.

A good deal of what has been said here this morning is Thoby, thinking based on opinion and belief, rather than upon the facts. There are two instances in which I have been referred to, at least two, from time to time. I want to speak briefly of this.

First, regarding the buildings. The University was faced during the depression years—remarkable to say—with an increased student body that grew by 1940 to approximately four thousand—some thirty-nine hundred. The problem was how to get additional classroom and recitation rooms for the University. You probably have forgotten there was a depression from 1929 to 1937. The New Dealers would say that 1937

was the end of the depression; those that oppose that it extended perhaps on to 1940, but be that as it may be, we were confronted with that question of erecting buildings. So when the PWA Act, the Public Works Administration Act, was passed by Congress provision was made for the construction of buildings in public institutions, municipal and state, on the basis of a 45% grant from the Federal Treasury and a 55% additional amount to be raised by the organization or city or state that desired to build the buildings in such a way as they might be able to secure the money.

The University made its arrangements with the Federal Government and then issued bonds at 3½% interest for the balance, making it possible to finance a building program from those funds of about a millian and a quarter dollars. Now with that in mind we desired to have good buildings, but buildings built in the modern spirit rather than otherwise, eliminating decorations and ornaments that you see in the Georgian type of buildings and Colonial type buildings erected in some places and started in the University of Kentucky. Ornaments in interior of the buildings were to be eliminated. So plans were drawn. For instance, the Student Union Building, plans drawn by Franklin N. Curtis, and later was associated with Mr. Gillig, but taken over by the University with some modifications in plans; but the plans were produced by architects outside the University organization. With that money the University built six buildings and with other money which had been accumulated and set aside the law school building was built, and that building program which constructed buildings that would be approximately worth I would say now more than two million dollars, the State did not use any of its funds coming from tax purposes for the construction of those buildings; so that the State of Kentucky increased its property holdings practically two million dollars through this period of some six or seven years.

Now it is said these buildings are shabby and mean and wrongly constructed. I would say first of all the specifications were according to federal requirements, set up by the Public Works Administration. It required certain procedures and certain materials and certain types of structure in order to

collect the necessary funds from the Federal Government. Now I resent very decidedly this statement those buildings are shabby and mean. They are not anything of the kind. They are first-class buildings. It is true that they are hot and this room is damned hot in the summertime, too, right here in this Capital. It is also true that all of those buildings were to be air-conditioned, but that the money for the construction of air-conditioning was not ready and couldn't be had for the purpose of making the buildings more habitable. I may say further these buildings all of them were inspected by members of the staff and particularly by the departments that were to live in them. That is true of the biological science building, department of bacteriology, which spends a great deal of time in locating classrooms, laboratories and the rest. That is true of all the laboratories and departments, which go into them. So while there is a great deal of heat in the buildings in the summertime, as claimed mainly, there are possibilities of air-conditioning in the near future which will make those buildings habitable, desirable and worth while. One may say further then that these buildings are well built. There is no question about that. They are steel structures, they are within the possibilities of materials fire-proof; they are a decided addition to the University campus. Now there are criticisms, of course. There always are, so far as that goes. There are mean things said about them: boxes, merely factory buildings and the like. They do have a certain dignity in their masses and in their forms. So these buildings which produce some inconvenience in hot weather periods, nevertheless are good buildings. You say they are cracked and the roofs leaked. I know of no set of buildings where there are no leaks and cracks, but the building structures have not been injured as a consequence of those cracks. They are buildings that are worth the money. More than that, we secured during that period a floor space of some 375,000 cubic feet of building space and over a million and a half square feet of floor space for about 30c for the cubic contents of those buildings. That is a very low figure. I look upon that period which came within my experience at the University as a period in which the University advanced twenty-five

years beyond where it would otherwise have been if it had been compelled to rely upon appropriations from the State. Those buildings do function. Regarding the Union Building, that is one of the best planned, best organized, best qualified Union buildings I know of at a cost of $276,000. That building in most places would have cost a great deal more than that. I don't understand why such criticisms, etc. are made, unless there is something else behind it. It is not so much the buildings as it is perhaps the personality associated with it—at least with it in the minds of the people. James H. Graham was appointed Dean of the College of Engineering in 1935. Why? In the first place the engineering college had gone down to a point where it was certainly distressing. The equipment was poor, the organization was poor, we had lost our classification with the engineering societies and the like and it was necessary then to build and to equip and to organize it on a new basis, and my own thought in suggesting Dean Graham to the Board of Trustees was "Here is a man who has had a great deal of experience in the field of engineering in a practical way." We could get many teachers, so far as that is concerned. It seemed to me the time had come to get a man who had relationships and understanding of engineering, free in merely a theoretical point of view, but very broad in a practical business point of view. He brought up the engineering college in the sense of construction and equipment so that in a period of less than three years it was again back on American Association of Engineering Societies, and it has gone on, I think, in the fields of experiment and the like in a highly satisfactory way, so that I would say it was not a mistake in making that appointment. We all have personalities and attitudes of mind and the like, everyone of us. This may not always fit in with other people, but taking the thing as it is, with the sort of thing that has happened and has come to pass, and give the University this additional housing, that building program stands on its merits and it should be looked at upon its own merits. You can go into my house, and you will find a little leak right along the ceiling where the downspout goes in. It has come there—that roof is bonded roof—the University is bonded. There is an expla-

nation for all these things that can be corrected, but no, we must pick these things out and say they are the sort of things that make or mar the whole building. So, I say, we have been engaged in thinking on the basis of opinion and belief and we ought to think of the University in its best interest, larger interest, from the point of view of its future, rather than to be constantly knocking and attacking it through these years.

Now on the salary question again I refer to the date. In 1929 was the most disastrous panic that the United States had ever passed through. In one day's time values were knocked down in the shares and stock that were offered in the stock exchange, as in the instance of the L. & N. Railroad, selling for something like $75.00 a share. You could have bought this in December for $8.00 a share. Following that panic came the depression, which lasted for a period of eight years, and that depression was reflected in the assessments on property and all income of the State going for the purposes of maintaining State affairs. Now at that time the University was on a mill tax. It had half the inheritance tax and in 1932 the assessments fell down to a point practically within, and the returns from the county treasurer and the state treasurer to such a point that in February of that year the University was faced with practically no income, or very little driblets of income, so it was necessary to do something about it. In the first place, money did not come in at all. Men were without their salaries. So we organized a credit organization and raised $40,000. in Lexington, which was loaned to members of the faculty to tide them over until salaries could begin. Then we were faced with the question of what we were going to do to meet the situation after funds began to come in again, and we knew they would never come in in the proportion to which we had had before, that is within four or five years. So it was necessary to cut salaries, and that salary cut was ten percent from $1200. salaries. Salaries below $1200. were not cut at all. A little later things began to come in in the form of warrants, which the University sold as low as seventy-five cents on the dollar in order to get money. We managed to pay the salaries on that basis, and

there was during this period from February on to June $135,000. due to members of the staff on back salaries. The University put that bill in its budget for 1934, the legislature put the amount in the budget and the bill was passed, and the Governor cut the whole appropriations clear across a flat ten percent, so that the amount of $135,000. was cut $13,500. Again in 1936 the University attempted to do something about it, but it was not possible to get anything done. The Attorney General said you can't take funds appropriated for a previous biennium to pay a future biennium or for back bienniums, so the amount has drifted along $13,500. owing on that basis, we did not pay the ten percent cut in salary. If you will look at the history of Universities in this country and colleges, you will find cuts in salary run all the way from ten to fifty percent. Some of them, richer Universities, restored such sums. Most of them were never able to pay back the amount, so there is continued this ten percent, and I always supposed all of us wrote it off as a loss, and we wouldnd't get it. At least that was my feeling about it and most of the staff. That is a matter of the story of salary. The Board of Trustees did all they could to take care of that situation. You say they could have taken out of student fees, but the point is made by the Attorney General's office you can use the money in the biennium for the expenses of that biennium and not for past bienniums. So it was blocked in that particular instance. Those were the two points on which I was expected to make comment.

Mr. Harper: Dr. McVey, the first question in speaking of the building, about them being hot, and the condition of them at present, that has been complained of, you stated those buildings were planned originally to be air-conditioned. In your understanding of air-conditioning, was that to be air-conditioned later, using refrigeration in all those buildings, or was the air-conditioning to be ventilating, bringing in outside night air and cooling the building that way? That is, bringing in outside air, night air, and cooling the building?

Dr. McVey: Yes.

Mr. Harper: Aren't those buildings so equipped to your knowledge?

Dr. McVey: Some of them are.

Mr. Harper: All the buildings complained of, the law building, student union building and engineering ones especially, are all equipped with so-called night air air-conditioning, isn't that correct to the best of your knowledge?

Dr. McVey: Mr. Ferris can answer that. In my conception we always considered the possibility of putting in refrigeration.

Mr. Harper: You understood night air circulation system was to be the future form of air-conditioning?

Dr. McVey: For the time being.

Mr. Harper: Those buildings are so equipped now?

Dr. McVey: Some of them.

Mr. Harper: Bringing in outside air in the daytime or night as they may choose?

Dr. McVey: I think so.

Mr. Harper: The other question I had was, you spoke of the College of Engineering losing its standing. Am I correct, is it correct, prior to the time Dean Graham came there there had never been any accepted system of accredited engineering college and it only came afterwards?

Dr. McVey: Oh no.

Mr. Harper: It was in operation previous to that time?

Dr. McVey: Yes.

Professor O'Bannon: Engineering Council for professional development, which is the sponsor of the Committee which accredits engineering colleges today, and which was responsible for putting some of the departments of the engineering college on probation around 1937 and 1938 and later; my point would be accrediting came after Graham came.

Dr. H. L. Donovan: I would like to read a statement first, and then discuss it tomorrow, if you will permit.

At this point the following mimeographed letter, addressed to the Committee, dated February 19, 1946, signed by Dr. H. L. Donovan, was read into the record:

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
Lexington

Office of the President

February 19, 1946

Mr. Roy W. Arnold, Chairman
Mr. Edwin R. Denney
Mr. Thomas A. Gilliam
Mr. Thomas A. Noe, Jr.
Mr. Harry F. Walters
House of Representatives
Frankfort, Kentucky
Gentlemen of the Committee:

Some days ago an undated mimeographed "Open Letter", signed by four students of the College of Law of the University of Kentucky, was placed on the desk of each member of the General Assembly. This letter was a criticism of a number of things that have taken place at the University over a period of years. It made charges that are inaccurate and false.

In reply to the rumors contained in this "Open Letter" to the General Assembly, permit me to answer them seriatim.

1. The "University Board of Trustees" is charged with asking for "huge appropriations for buildings". Can a request for an appropriation of $455,000 for buildings for each year of the biennium be so described? At its last session, the Legislature of Illinois voted its University $16,800,000 for buildings; Wisconsin recently appropriated $8,000,000 for buildings; Wisconsin recently appropriated $8,000,0000 for that purpose, and the University of Virginia not so long ago received for capital purposes $5,400,000 by appropriation of its General Assembly. The question might be very appropriately raised as to whether the Trustees have been too modest in their request, particularly in view of the task that is facing the institution in the immediate future.

2. The question is asked as to which comes first "the field house or living quarters for returned veterans who are billeted in the gymnasium under stable-like conditions?"

There has been a great demand on the part of the public for the last fifteen years for a fieldhouse at the University.

The first year I was President of the University (1941-42), the Trustees requested Governor Johnson and the General Assembly to provide for an appropriation for a building that would serve the University both as a fieldhouse and as an auditorium. The Legislature of 1942 appropriated $400,000 for this project. The next General Assembly (1944) set aside a part of the state's surplus for hospitals and for a fieldhouse at the University. Governor Willis has indicated that he will earmark $600,000 of the surplus for this building. The architects, Gillig, Johnson and Meriwether of Lexington, have the plans and specifications about completed for the auditorium-fieldhouse. A contract for the erection of this building can be let as soon as contractors are in a position to secure materials and labor for such a project.

At the same time the Board of Trustees employed architects to prepare plans for the auditorium-fieldhouse, it also employed John Wilson, archcitect, to prepare plans for a boys' dormitory, and Frankel and Curtis, architects, to prepare plans for a girls' residence hall. These plans and specifications have been completed and it is the intention of the Trustees to let these contracts this spring, or early in the summer, if building materials and labor can be secured. The State has not appropriated any money for these dormitory buildings, but the Board of Trustees expects to erect them by issuing bonds, which will be retired over a period of years out of rents from the buildings.

Contracts for the dormitories will be let before the contract for the auditorium-fieldhouse. But all of these buildings will be under construction before the close of the present year, if the industrial and economic situation is such that building on such a scale is at all possible.

The "stable-like conditions" complained about has reference to the University's response to the urgent request of veterans for rooms at the opening of the winter quarter. Under the compulsion of providing temporary quarters or sending seventy or eighty men home, we informed them that they could occupy the Women's Gymnasium for a month until the soldiers in the AST Program could be moved out of one of the doys' dormitories, after which the veterans and other men

students could occupy rooms in this building. It was understood from the first that the dormitory would be released about January 26. These men gratefully accepted our offer to take care of them in the Women's Gymnasium rather than go home and lose a quarter of college work. It should be noted here that the dormitory facilities provided in this gymnasium were satisfactory to the Army when it elected to house there about sixty soldiers of the Army Specialized Training Program for a period of several weeks. All of the students who were assigned temporarily to the Women's Gymnasium have been moved into the boys' dormitories, or to the prefabricated houses.

The Board of Trustees and the President of the University have worked incessantly for more than a year to provide living quarters for returned veterans and other students. How successful we have been can be determined by driving through Cooperstown, a village which the University has created out of three hundred pre-fabricated houses, which have been moved from Charlestown, Indiana, and Willow Run, Michigan. We are told on good authority that this is as large a group of houses as any university in America has received from the disposal of such houses by the Housing Authority.

3. It is charged in the letter to the General Assembly that the University of Kentucky owes the teaching staff "more than $25,000."

Many years ago, during the early years of the depression and long before I had any connection with it, the University of Kentucky suffered, as did most institutions, losses of funds which prevented it from meeting all of its financial obligations. As a result of this catastrophe, the members of the faculty were not paid their salaries for a short period of time, simply because the State had not provided any funds with which to meet this obligation. President McVey and the Trustees appeared before the next General Assembly (1934), and requested an appropriation to meet this obligation to the faculty. The General Assembly approved of their request and appropriated the exact sum required to pay all professors full salaries for the period for which they had not been paid. After the budget of the State had been enacted by the General

Assembly, Governor Laffoon found it necessary to make a horizontal cut of ten per cent in all appropriations to every department, institution, and agency of the State. Ten per cent of the appropriation to meet the financial obligation to the faculty was vetoed along with a similar proportion of the appropriations to other agencies. The Trustees finally were able to pay all members of the faculty 93½% of their salary deficit. The sum of $13,072.42 was never paid because of the veto of a part of the appropriation.

On September 25, 1935, Mr. D. H. Peak, Business Agent, on behalf of the University requested Attorney General Bailey P. Wootton for an opinion on whether or not the University could pay the balance of this debt out of Revolving Funds received in the next biennium after the obligation has been incurred. The Attorney General replied to this inquiry on October 25, 1935, as follows: "It is my opinion that the College Revolving Fund . . . may not be used for the payment of these back salaries."

Under the laws of the State of Kentucky controlling the financial affairs of the Commonwealth, no institution can incur an indebtedness in one biennium to be paid in a later biennium. The appropriation for the operation and maintenance of the University of Kentucky is made by the General Assembly for a biennium, and the University is not permitted to accumulate obligations in excess of the funds that have been appropriated for its maintenance and operation. This probably is the reason why the teachers of the University never received six and one-half per cent of the salary which they lost fourteen years ago. In the five years in which I have been connected with the University, I have had only two professors speak to me about this matter. I believe most of the teachers long ago wrote this off as a loss due to the depression, when most individuals and businesses were subject to great losses in income. It is my understanding that the only legal way this debt to the teachers and staff could be paid would be for the General Assembly to make a special appropriation to pay the claim.

4. The question is asked in the "Open Letter", "Why hasn't the Board of Trustees seen fit to get a field house as a gift? We understand that one has been offered. Drawings

of the building are available." May I ask the young men who have signed this letter to give me the name of a possible donor for the fieldhouse? If I can find such a prospect, I shall dispatch myself posthaste to secure a gift for this purpose. There has been some irresponsible gossip abroad that the University had an offer of $1,000,000 to build the fieldhouse, and that it turned this offer down. There has been no such offer at any time. No one has volunteered to give a single dollar to this project. These rumors are broadcast merely for the purpose of discrediting the Trustees and the Administration of the University.

In our effort to improve athletics at the University, the University of Kentucky Athletic Association has put on a campaign to raise sufficient funds with which to assure the success of the program. The public has generously responded to our campaign, and to date we have collected approximately $75,000.

5. You are importuned not to appropriate money for the construction of buildings at the University because it is assumed that Colonel James H. Graham will be the supervisor of this construction. As I have pointed out in a previous paragraph, the Board of Trustees has employed three architectural firms to plan the proposed new buildings, and their contracts call for not only the plans and specifications but also for the supervision of the construction of these projects.

6. The communication addressed to you by the four veterans attacked the building program which President McVey completed in the last years of his administration. If these young men had studied the history of those years of struggle through which President McVey guided the destiny of the University as brilliantly as any man ever administered a university, they might have had a kindlier attitude toward the so-called "Graham type of construction", which, as a matter of fact, was designed to get maximum space in which to teach the young men and women at the lowest possible cost per cubic foot. Dr. McVey, during the depression years, was faced with the problem of a diminishing appropriation year by year, while the student body was increasing in numbers during part of this period. He got nothing from the State of

Kentucky with which to construct new buildings, but he succeeded in getting the Federal Government to make a grant-in-aid of forty-five per cent of the cost of these buildings, while he and the Trustees floated a bond issue to care for the remaining fifty-five per cent of their cost. An examination of the cubic-foot cost of these buildings will reveal that they were erected at a relatively low price under the close supervision of the Federal Government. A special government supervisor was on the ground constantly, and he carefully checked and approved plans and specifications and every operation, as well as the materials that went into the buildings. These buildings have been a godsend to the University, for I do not know what we would do today without them. They constitute approximately one-third of the classroom space which we now have available. We would not have this space if it had not been for the vision of President McVey and the Trustees, and their determination to supply these classrooms and laboratories, even though the State refused to put any money into capital expenditures for the University.

7. This letter again attacks Colonel Graham, the Board of Trustees, and the President of the University for acquiring the Aeronautical Research Laboratory as a gift to the University. It thrashes again the old straw which has been thrashed before the public many times already. I shall not in this statement attempt to answer these charges because they have been investigated by the F.B.I., the Army Intelligence, and by other individuals who have carefully scrutinized the entire record of the laboratory from its inception to date. At the request of Governor Simeon S. Willis, the Dean of the University, Dr. Leo M. Chamberlain, has examined every record of this transaction and has prepared a very lengthy and comprehensive report on this subject, a copy of which I am enclosing with this communication.

This report could have been read by the young men making the charges, but apparently they overlooked this opportunity and preferred to accept the gossip and rumor which some individuals still enjoy spreading.

These young men could have secured information by coming to my office and checking with me the questions about

which they were concerned. Likewise, they could have received much information from Dr. Leo M. Chamberlain, Dean of the University; Mr. Frank D. Peterson, Comptroller of the University; Dr. M. M. White, Director of the University Personnel Office and the official advisor for the veterans; or from President Emeritus Frank L. McVey, who maintains an office in the Library on the campus. Similarly, they could have gone to their own Dean, Dr. Alvin E. Evans, of the Law School, who could have furnished them with much accurate information regarding the questions that have been raised in their minds relative to the University and its administration. But I have checked with all of these officials and find that they did not seek advise or information from any of them before addressing the Legislature. They apparently preferred to accept the word of a rumor-monger rather than to use the procedures taught in the Law School on the gathering of evidence in submitting a case to the court.

In respect to all of these matters, the President and the Trustees would appreciate a *thorough* investigation, one which will reveal all of the facts relative to the administration of the University. We would appreciate an investigation which would determine as well who is attempting to sabotage the University of Kentucky, and to misguide and misinform young man and women who are in attendance there for the purpose of securing an education that will make of them cultured, tolerant, intelligent, judicious, and thoughtful citizens of this State.

Who is the actual author of this letter? We should like to know, and we should like for him to come forth and acknowledge his handiwork instead of hiding behind four veterans who have so lately returned from war.

Respectfully submitted,

H. L. DONOVAN,
President
University of Kentucky

During the reading of the statement of Dr. H. L. Donovan he inserted the following, regarding the housing:

I would like to show right here thousands of students, veterans, who want to come to the University in this State and other states will not be able to do so, because the University will not be able to take care of them, because of housing facilities, which the State of Kentucky has never provided for the University, but has provided for other institutions of the State. Not one dollar has been spent in that program. The public has demanded that we have a better athletic program in the University, and if we wanted to continue to belong and play in the Southern Conference we had to do that or get out of the Conference.

I don't know what we would do if we didn't have these buildings. They constitute 30 percent of the classrooms.

I don't want anything white-washed. If somebody else can handle it better, I am willing. I didn't ask for the Presidency of the University. I hold up my hand I never contacted any board member. When two people on the Board of Trustees, Superintendent Kirkpatrick at Paris and the Superintendent at Madisonville, Herbert Gatton, when they said to me they would like to see me with the University, I suggested the Board of Trustees ought to appoint Dean Cooper, Dean Taylor or Professor Martin. I never asked anybody any time anywhere; was not a candidate in any sense of the word. I was in a good institution at Richmond, President of the Teachers' College. I think the work I did there illustrates my business character, since coming to the University will demonstrate that in the eyes of the public in this State. I ask for vindication because serious charges have been made here. I think you gentlemen ought to investigate them, see you get all the facts. I want you to come to the University of Kentucky. I understand from somebody you were there yesterday. I didn't know about that. I want this whole investigating committee to go over the buildings. I want to show you not only those, but some others we have to live in at the University. Who is the author of this letter? We should like to know and we should know.

That is a brief statement I am making today only because of lack of time. I would like further time to answer some of the charges that have been made.

Mr. Harper: You made the statement I believe, the reason $13,500. was not paid they couldn't pay it out of funds because the Attorney General had ruled it would be illegal, is that right?

Dr. Donovan: Yes, sir.

Mr. Harper: Is it also true the University receives in the form of a gift from the Haggin Fund thirty-five to forty-five thousand dollars a year and at the beginning of the period they received that fund for several years; they used that to supplement salaries and later you changed it and didn't do it, but at the beginning you supplemented some salaries from the Haggin Fund?

Dr. Donovan: We did do that.

Mr. Harper: Money could have been used to take care of this debt?

Dr. Donovan: This debt accrued fourteen years ago. I feel no responsibility toward it. I have come to the legislature asking for more money with a view of increasing salaries of the faculty, to get them on a better status, rather than going back years that I had nothing to do with.

Mr. Harper: It could have been used if the Board so directed?

Dr. Donovan: If the Board so directed, yes, sir.

At this point the hearing was adjourned until Wednesday morning, February 20, 1946, at 9:00 a. m. in the Lieutenant Governor's retiring room.

Continuation of hearing had on Wednesday morning, February 20, 1946, at 9:00 a. m., in the Lieutenant Governor's retiring room.

Dr. Donovan: Mr. Chairman, I object to continuing my testimony until the Committee is here. I think I should testify before a full Committee.

At the point Dr. M. M. White took the stand and read the following statement:

February 19, 1946

Hon. Roy W. Arnold
Representative, Forty-Sixth District

The House of Representatives
Frankfort, Kentucky

My dear Mr. Arnold:

Yesterday at your request I attended the investigation of charges brought against the University in an open letter by four students. During the day there developed certain points, about which I should like to comment.

In my capacity as acting personnel director, I interview students and faculty members every day except Sunday. On the basis of these interviews, the following statements may be made.

1. The students living in the gymnasium temporarily did not complain to me about the "stable-like" conditions. The letter writers missed the point of their criticism. Without sufficient information, some of the residents concluded that they were being charged as much rent per month while living there as the students living in the dormitories. After the rental fee was fixed, only one student moved *immediately* to the dormitories when twenty-one vacancies occurred.

2. The statement of the letter writer with reference to the alleged offer of a field house by Seagrams' goes beyond the facts which I have been able to ascertain. At least, Mr. Tipton is of the opinion that he told Mr. Meagher that a rumor was present on the campus in 1939-40 that President McVey had refused such a gift; that he, Tipton had never seen the plans, but had heard that the College of Engineering had them.

Concerning the statement of Professor O'Bannon:

1. The University Senate was abolished by the Board of Trustees, but Dr. Donovan was not President of the University. During the first conversation I had with Dr. Donovan after he became President, he said that he must remedy this situation. He obtained the permission of the Board to appoint a committee of the faculty to bring in recommendations

creating a policy making body for the University. I was on the committee. We studied other Universities. We discussed and argued, and finally brought in a report which provided that the various college faculties elect forty representatives, and the number of ex-officio members be sixteen. The new body included one student—president of the Student Government Association. To permit a student, who is elected by the students to vote on the highest policy making body of the University is certainly a move toward representative democracy. To change from a Faculty of the University made up of the Deans and the Comptroller to a University Faculty with 40 members of the faculty, elected by the faculty, is certainly a move toward the same end.

2. To thrust the O'Bannon case at President Donovan is, as Professor O'Bannon said, bringing up old events. During the year this affair occurred, I was President of the University Research Club and as President of this club presented a statement to President McVey pointing out Prof. O'Bannon's scholarly achievements. Regardless of how either I or Professor O'Bannon may feel about that occurrence, President Donovan had nothing to do with it.

3. I was chairman of a committee on the lower division at the University which brought to the University Faculty a report recommending the creation of a one-year college. Perhaps this was the junior college committee to which Prof. O'Bannon referred. May I point out one curious fact about the discussion that ensued at the faculty meetings? It was the Dean of my college and I who debated over a period of three months the advisability of adoption of that report. He and I differed honestly on the issue and I am convinced that neither ever thought the other was being a puppet of some one higher up. Certainly we have been able to work together cordially, since, as before, the discussion. An apathetic faculty is a dead faculty; a complacent student body has learned little and will accomplish nothing. Differences of opinion, whether openly and cordially argued or voiced in bitter criticism, are a component of the soil in which the University grows.

4. Student morale is lower than it was in 1935. Are business men serene and undisturbed? Is labor? Can't college students read newspapers? Have you tried to live on fifty or sixty five dollars a month? Have you tried to find a place to live? To acquire textbooks?

5. In making a list of the factors affecting the morale of the University community, one should include such items as:

a. Increase of salaries by President Donovan. Every member of the staff of the department of Psychology of which I am a member has received a raise since President Donovan came to the University. It is true that these increases are not commensurate with increased cost of living, but President Donovan is doing everything in his power to increase them more.

b. The creation during President Donovan's administration of a faculty body predominantly elected by the faculty to determine the educational policy of the institution.

c. Including upon such a body as a voting member a student of the University.

d. The approval by the President of the election of one member of the faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences each year as a distinguished lecturer.

e. The fact that, although teaching positions are readily available to any adequately trained teacher, the resignations from the faculty of the University of Kentucky have been very few. There are few members of the faculty who have not had offers from other institutions and, if morale were very low, a normal response would be to accept such positions.

In conclusion, if President Donovan, in raising salaries, in advocating faculty and student representation on policy making bodies, in advocating twelve month pay checks, in fighting for more buildings and in obtaining cooperation among the colleges, is not a worthy successor to an illustrious President, I have never worked with a qualified President.

Sincerely yours,

M. M. White.

Dr. H. L. Donovan: Mr. Chairman, I had made a written statement yesterday for the record that is already handed

to the secretary. To the extent of this report and investigation there has never anything definite, and so far as I can tell I don't know who is being investigated, whether Donovan is being investigated, or the University or Dr. McVey or Colonel Graham, or someone else. The open letter which you received—

Mr. Arnold: There is nothing personal, Dr. Donovan, it is the University of Kentucky as an institution and is not directed toward any individual.

The headlines in the newspaper would indicate the President is being investigated, and that was the tenor of it as I interpreted yesterday. I would like to call your attention to the fact that in this letter—open letter that was sent—there were about three charges that could be made against the present administration of the University.

I am a new President of the University, coming there a little over four years ago. The Trustees, Board of Trustees, many of them are new. Most of the things charged in both this open letter and Professor O'Bannon's report happened before I came to the University, or before half of the present Board of Trustees became Trustees.

I want to call attention to the fact that the question of the appointment of Colonel Graham happened a number of years before I became President of the University, and Dr. McVey explained that yesterday. It will not be necessary for me to go into it.

The PWA building program started five or six years before I came to the University. I had nothing to do with that. I defend the buildings because I don't know what we would do without them. My particular crime in this instance happens to be because I have approved what I found at the University that Dr. McVey had done, and I approved of the fine work that Dean Graham of the College of Engineering has done. I made a very honest survey of the situation and could not come to any other conclusion. Had I taken up the issue and condemned Dr. McVey and Colonel Graham for their work I apparently would have been very popular with some people. But any study by any intelligent man who will work at it and look over it and weight the values is bound

to lead to the conclusion that Dr. McVey did a magnificent job over great odds and that Colonel Graham has improved the quality of the College of Engineering during his administration in building, in equipment and in accreditation.

Now the O'Bannon case was brought in. This happened ten years ago, five years or six before I went to the University. I had nothing to do with that whatsoever. I never read the issue, except such as I read in the newspapers at the time it was brought out. I was somewhat surprised and dumbfounded at Professor O'Bannon's position yesterday as I could be. I want to say this about Professor O'Bannon, when I was President of Eastern State Teachers' College I wanted to have a heating plant. I recommended to the Board of Trustees of that institution that they employ Professor O'Bannon to be director and consultant. He did a fine job, built an excellent heating plant for the school. When I came to the University I found him working in the College of Agriculture. I have kept up with his work to a degree—not thoroughly familiar with all the details of it—I am under the impression he has done excellent work at the University of Kentucky. He charges in this statement, in his typewritten letter, that the action underlying the statement in his typewritten report apparently marked the beginning of the controversy over Colonel Graham, which has flared up from time to time. The statement he criticized I made to the Trustees some three or four years ago that Colonel Graham, when he came to the University, had dropped several members of the staff. I said that that at least started some of his difficulties. I had no reference to Professor O'Bannon. I did not mean to insult him or discount him in any way. In fact, I never even thought of Professor O'Bannon in connection with the discharge of these people. There were eighteen or twenty, I am told, who worked at the College of Engineering, who were transferred or given other positions or got other positions outside of the University. I want to say to you I had no malice toward Professor O'Bannon, only the highest regards, and I was somewhat surprised at this rather bitter attack on the administration of the University and the things he brought out in here, practically all except one or two hap-

pened before I came to the University. That is the reason why I say I am surprised that the Committee even goes back beyond my day, because I don't know what you can do about it. That administration is closed and if there had been any investigation, it ought to have been at that time and not lead the people of the State to believe that something is wrong with the University because of something that happened back in the depression years. Before I leave Professor O'Bannon's charge, I want to say this: He made the statement there was no such thing as freedom of thought, to use that word, but implied there was regimentation on the campus, and that the people could not think and did not have freedom of expression. The fact that he comes here and makes these charges ought to be personal vindication that he has freedom of speech and freedom of thought, and I want to say to you here that so long as he discharges his duties at the University of Kentucky and does them well I shall not recommend that anything shall be done about this. He has the right of freedom of expression. I might call your attention to the fact, since he has brought it up in what he calls the O'Bannon case, some ten years ago, when this was up, he delivered a similar blast against the President of the University, Dr. Frank L. McVey, at that time, and Dean Graham. He did not lose his job at that time, so he evidently had freedom of speech then.

I would like to call your attention to the fact this is the second time that this Professor, who is unhappy apparently in his position, has made very bitter charges against the President of the University. I think that should be taken into consideration in weighing your evidence.

I have defended Colonel Graham, who was denounced yesterday in this written statement which was filed with you, simply because I found his work to be efficient and effective, and I have had a demand made upon me some two or three years ago that he should be fired, but we do not do things like that at the University. I recognize this, Gentlemen of the Committee, that if three or four or maybe seven or eight people can get together and decide that a certain man has to be fired at the University because they dislike him, then

the position of no professor in the University is secure. Some other group can get together and fire another man and then another, so I felt it absolutely essential to take the position that so long as Dean Graham was doing a good job, or any other Dean or Professor at the University, and was rendering satisfactory service that his position would be secure, and so long as I am President of the University of Kentucky that will be the attitude of mind that I will have toward such things.

I was discussing the issuees that came up, I reviewed Colonel Graham's appointment, PWA building program and the O'Bannon case, all going back, and the salaries of teachers. Those are the main issues being brought up in both Professor O'Bannon's statement and the open letter. They go back over eight to fourteen years—five or six years before my appointment as President of the University.

Now the charge—the most serious charge—against the present Administration in Professor O'Bannon's statement was that the students and the faculty and the public have lost confidence in the administration. I have resolutions, I will not take time to read them, but I will put them in the file with the Committee, passed recently by the Farm Bureau that met in Louisville. I was not there, tracing the program of the University of Kentucky, commending it to the people of the State, asking the General Assembly to back up our budget requests, and those resolutions were written by the Farm Bureau and adopted unanimously. Just recently, without my knowledge and why it should come to my desk unless it was stimulated by the open letter to you gentlemen, the Chamber of Commerce in Lexington sent resolutions approving the program of the University, the athletic program, academic and administration. Similarly resolutions came to me—I don't know who introduced them, I didn't know until I got them that they had been introduced—from the Kiwanis and Lion's Clubs. A few months back, probably as much as a year, the Executive Committee of the Alumnae Association made a very ringing declaration of confidence in the present administration of the University and commended the administration on its very active program. Now these things have

come unsolicited. You don't have to take my word for it, and I feel a bit immodest to tell you. Nevertheless, these charges have been made and I think I should bring this out. Only recently the charge was made that the faculty had no confidence in the administration. Only recently the University faculty, a man arose in the faculty and introduced a resolution and I was considerably surprised. I stepped out of the chair. Dean Chamberlain presided while that was being voted on and I would like to pause at this time and let that resolution be read to this Committee. It happened the resolution was adopted some days ago and it was unanimously approved by the University faculty, and I would like for you to know whether the faculty has confidence in the administration or not, as expressed by this resolution, and there are men here who will testify that they came of their own free will and accord. If Dr. Chamberlain will read that—he is the Secretary of the Faculty—I would like to have that put in the record right now.

Mr. J. W. Jones: While he is searching, will you state what is meant by the term "faculty" as used by you?

Dr. Donovan: I will get to that later on, Mr. Chairman, in my discussion. I do not care to inject that at this point.

Dean Graham: Shall I answer before or after I read the resolution?

Dean Graham: The Faculty of the University is a body composed of fifty-six men and women, possibly forty of them are elected by certain groups of the faculty. I will give you the outline, if you want it, the details of it. In other words, the faculty or University staff breaks up. Forty out of fifty-six are elected by their colleagues, sixteen of them are ex-officio by virtue of position they hold. Those sixteen are primarily administrative officers of the University. It happens that one of them is President of the Student Government Association. Why isn't all the faculty in the so-called "faculty"? Anyone that has had any experience with the deliberative body can get an idea of how much can be done with policy formation with a group trying to meet once a month, generally speaking, for an hour, which would involve some teaching faculty of 350 and experimental research five

or six hundred—the whole staff including employes would involve, I suppose, eight or nine hundred different people. Representative deliberative bodies are not unusual under the American system of government, as I understand, and that is what the faculty of the University of Kentucky is. If a man is not on the faculty of the University of Kentucky it is because his colleagues chose to elect someone else. I could amplify that.

Mr. Jones: I would like to have you explain why the old University Senate was abolished by stroke of pen and replaced by this type organization?

Mr. Chamberlain: I am not in position to answer that question.

Mr. Jones: I suggest an answer at this time.

Judge Hobson: I think this would be the time for him to read the resolution.

Dean Chamberlain: This is a resolution adopted at a meeting of the University Faculty, February 11, 1946:

"There are some things that seem to be worth while saying for the good of the University at this juncture, and I propose to state them briefly, although many of them are known as well or better to others of my colleagues here than they are to me.

"Attention is called to four different situations:

"(1) *Problems Growing Out of the War*

"During the war period the University had to exert itself to continue to be a going concern. Many adjustments had to be made by the faculty personnel left to take care of the teaching loads in the case where teachers had gone to war. In some cases departments were left with little more than a token representation, due to the dispersal of their membership. It was a genuinely difficult undertaking to meet this situation carry us through the war as a going concern. However, the University did meet these problems and I believe did so creditably.

"(2) *The Problems Arising at the Close of the War*

"Although the embarrassments of the war were trouble-

some from the standpoint of the University, they did not begin to compare with the problems that arose immediately after peace was declared and the students began to come back. These matters center around (a) housing, (b) the employment of teachers, and (c) the securing of funds.

"(a) *Housing.* The housing problem has probably been the most difficult of all. During the war period no buildings were constructed either for dwellings or for business purposes, but during this period there was the normal wastage arising from fires, winds and other casualties, which removed a considerable part of the housing from the use to which it had formerly been put. Then, especially in college towns, came the unprecedented demand for student housing for both single and married students. The generosity of the Federal Government has caused many thousands of veterans to think about schooling who had never contemplated such a venture before.

"The University is now faced with the necessity of denying admission to many thousands of applicants in the near future. The University feels that it must provide for its own citizens. It should also provide for the children of its former graduates who wish to attend. The only place, then, where it can really cut admissions arises in the case of students from other states and countries. One of the answers to this problem has been Cooperstown and the more than 300 buildings which have been set up there and are being adapted to student use as rapidly as possible. Even these are scarcely more than a drop in the bucket. The University did not, however, stand idly by. It had made plans for this very thing and it knew that this huge demand was coming. However, neither material nor funds were available and there was not much that could be done. It is believed that everything has been done that could reasonably be done by any person.

"(b) *The employment of teachers.* The University has lost 50 teachers, exclusive of those who were taken into the war service. Besides supplying the places of these 50, it has been obliged and will be obliged to hire many others, perhaps more than 100, and the problem of selecting these teachers

so as to have adequate instruction and not mere superficial training is a very difficult one to solve.

"(c) *The securing of funds.* It seems perfectly clear that the University cannot operate upon the meager allowances hitherto made and take care of the thousands of veterans who are coming in. Adequate teachers cannot be procured at the salaries paid in the past. They just simply will not come. They go elsewhere. At the same time that the University is faced with the problem of employing many new teachers, it has a duty towards the ones that have remained. It certainly is not fair to them to bring in men from the outside and not make some provision for them.

"The budget now being considered by the legislature will, to a considerable extent, relieve this situation. Thus, it ought to provide funds for the many new teachers, whose salaries must, of necessity, be at a higher rate. It should provide for increasing the compensation of the others, so that comparative salaries will not look too unfair. While all these demands for salaries are present, there is also the greatly increased cost of materials which the University must face in connection with its normal expansion in other directions.

"(3) *The Salary Limitation*

"Between the date when the Court of Appeals ruled that salaries above $5,000 could not be paid and the present, 50 teachers have been lost to the University, for the following reasons:

"(a) A goodly number left because they were offered salaries in excess of $5,000 elsewhere.

"(b) Others left, not necessarily because they were offered $5,000 or more elsewhere, but because the prospects for young men to receive adequate compensation were better elsewhere than the immediate future promised here.

"The University has not been able to recruit scholars in certain fields who have attained a reputation because it could not induce them to come at the low figure which it could promise. Still others refused to come, not necessarily because of the immediate salary but rather because, for the future, their prospects were better in other institutions.

"Thus, the University of Kentucky is in competition with all the other schools in the country. Certain universities which we have always regarded as being inferior to us in standards and in accomplishments are able to pick off our men when they desire to fill particular positions, and no one can blame teachers for going to schools where they are offered better salaries. Thus, this is perhaps the worst thing that has ever happened to this or to any other university.

"(4) *Uninformed Criticism*

"In the face of these problems, which are well nigh unsolvable, there has been much uninformed criticism of the University in the way in which it has tried to meet them. Everybody feels that he is a part owner in the University.

"All people feel that they have the privilege of criticizing it, and they all exercise that privilege to the utmost. They have not had the responsibility of meeting the problems which grew out of the war. They have not thought out the difficulties which arose when peace came, attended by an influx of students, a demand for new teachers, and the increased cost of living and of materials. They have not procured the facts as a basis for criticism.

The President of the University, Dr. Donovan, has been at the forefront while these matters have been so pressing. He has worked day and night, unselfishly, with the greatest diligence and with much wisdom. Others have helped, as far as they were able to do so, but he is the one who must bear the brunt of the burden. He has done a good and faithful job, with tireless energy. It is only fair that we should acknowledge these efforts which he has made on behalf of the University and express to him our appreciation and our most cordial and hearty support. If these sentiments appeal to my colleagues, as I hope they do, then Mr. Chamberlain, Chairman, I move that they be declared to be the sentiments of the entire group here.

"Dated February 11, 1946."

(Presented by Dean A. E. Evans)

It was so voted and entered in the minutes of the faculty February 11, 1946.

Judge Hobson: That was passed by the faculty and approved, was it not?

Dr. Chamberlain: Yes, sir.

Mr. Jones: Who prepared that and offered it to the faculty?

President Donovan: Dean A. E. Evans.

Mr. Jones: And he is one of the administrators, I suppose?

Dr. Donovan: May I have the floor? I think these questions should come after we get through.

Mr. Jones: That represented fifty-six members of the faculty, is that right, according to Dr. Chamberlain? That represents out of eight or nine hundred employes and faculty, which is less than ten percent of the total teaching staff. How many teachers on the teaching staff?

Dr. Donovan: The people who actually teach classes, instructors and others, approximately three hundred or three hundred fifty. In regard to representation, why are four students representing four thousand students, that is one-tenth of one percent.

Mr. Meagher: We have never held ourselves out to represent anyone other than ourselves, Dr. Donovan. I think a careful considering of our letter will indicate the same.

Dean Evans: The faculty of the University or the Committee of the Faculty of fifteen, worked out this scheme, submitted it to the President of the University, who presented and submitted it to the Trustees, who approved without any change whatsoever, of the university faculty. The plan of it was designed by the teachers of the University representing every shade of meaning. Furthermore, Mr. Chairman, since this question of representative organizations comes up, you are one of a hundred men that represents two million eight hundred Kentuckians. This is representative government. You have a right to speak for the people. The faculty of fifty-six men represents about five hundred teachers. They have the right to speak for the faculty.

Chairman Arnold: The faculty is elected by other instructors of the University?

Dean Evans: That is correct. The plan devised was worked out after years of work by fifteen member committee of the faculty.

Dr. Sutherland: Why was this system instituted in place of the old University Senate, since abolished. We had another type of University administration, so-called faculty.

Dr. Donovan: Mr. Chairman, I am not going to answer. There are people better prepared to answer that than I am. That was done before I came to the University. Again we want to say this is a plan that was devised after I came to the University and Mr. Hobson is here and is a trustee, he can answer it, and other people are here who can probably answer it better.

Mr. Hobson: Speaking only from my recollection on it, Dr. Donovan was elected President of the University of Kentucky, and before he came into the meeting the board of trustees adopted a system by which the University faculty was set up as comprising certain Deans and administrative officers, including the President. That was a small body. After Dr. Donovan was elected President and took over his duties he thought that that system of constituting the University faculty was not in the best interests of the University. Thereupon he appointed a Committee from the entire faculty to set up a different scheme. After some time, the exact length of which I do not know, that Committee made a report to Dr. Donovan. Dr. Donovan, going on that report, recommended it to the Board of Trustees and the Board adopted the system under which the present faculty of the University is set up, as described by Dr. Donovan.

Dr. Sutherland: The question was why was this new system established and the other one destroyed?

Judge Hobson: I may answer that, I think, in the language of one member of this Committee which was, it was felt by the Board the old University Senate was nothing more than a town meeting.

Dr. Sutherland: Where in all America will you find anything more representative or democratic than a town meeting?

Dr. Donovan: One of the charges yesterday made by Professor O'Bannon was that with regard to my appointment. I said something about that yesterday. I shall not dwell upon it today, except to make this further statement. I ask no one to promote me for the Presidency of the University of Kentucky, and least of all, Governor Keen Johnson. I want to say this, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of this Committee, if you can get this Board of Trustees that appointed me to the Presidency—and I am saying these words very deliberately—if you can get these members of the Board of Trustees who appointed me as President to say that Governor Keen Johnson brought the slightest pressure on them for my appointment I offer today my resignation as President of the University.

Chairman Arnold: That is not one of the charges here.

Dr. Donovan: It was charged yesterday and I want that to be known to the public, because it has been whispered around when the Board appointed me I did not know they were going to do it. I was called on long distance telephone and asked if I would accept the Presidency of the University. I asked for time to study about it. They said, "No, we are in session, and the Board is gathered around". They were talking from the President's office. "We must know today." I said, "Then I must know one thing, has my appointment been made unanimously?" "I shall not accept it if there is a single man on the Board who is opposed to it." I was informed it was unanimous and that was the only way I would have taken the position.

Dr. Sutherland: How many newly appointed members of the board appeared for the first time that day?

Dr. Donovan: I cannot answer that. I was not there and I do not know. Maybe Mr. Hobson or some other members were, Judge Walters was there.

Judge Walters: I don't remember.

Dr. Donovan: There were fourteen present that day. I happen to know that. The statement was made by Professor O'Bannon that the dignity of the faculty was injured because they were called "employees" by the Administration. I had my secretary to pull out all the files. In some of my latest letters I directed to the faculty this is the way they began:

"My dear colleague" colleague is one of equal status, "To the Members of the Faculty and the Staff", To the Members of the Faculty and the Staff, "To the Members of the Faculty and the Staff," "My dear colleagues", "My dear friends", "To the Faculty and the Staff". I will not go on through, because I will say this, never in my connection with the University, or any other University, have I addressed a communication to them as employees. Of course the Court of Appeals has held the President and Professors and Deans of the University are employees, but I never so directed my communication. I want Dean Chamberlain to discuss the salary situation.

Chairman Arnold: You are talking about old salary?

Dr. Donovan: No, we discussed that yesterday. The charge was made there has been some misrepresentation about salary increases.

Mr. Denney: Do you consider that is an honest obligation of the University to pay those teachers that money, the old salaries?

Dr. Donovan: I do not consider it is a legal obligation and the President of the University of Kentucky has no authority. I have a letter from the Attorney General saying you can't pay it.

Mr. Denney: Were these people employed at definite salaries?

Dr. McVey: Yes.

Mr. Denney: Has that salary been paid?

Dr. McVey: You mean back salary?

Mr. Denney: Yes.

Dr. McVey: No.

Mr. Denney: Do you think it ought to be paid?

Dr. McVey: Not under the circumstances of depression. You must remember, Gentlemen, we had a period of the severest kind of depression. Cuts in salaries made all along the line, both educational and all sorts of business.

Mr. Denney: Have the people to whom that money was owed, have they agreed to wipe that off?

Dr. McVey: No agreement, except a general understanding. There was a cut and it was impossible to make it up.

Mr. Denney: I don't understand how that should impair obligation of a contract. If you promised to pay these people so much and you haven't paid it, you still owe it.

Dr. Donovan: How are you going to pay it?

Mr. Denney: I don't know. If we owe it I think we ought to work out a method to pay it.

Dr. Donovan: We asked the Legislature to put it in the University budget, the full amount.

Mr. Denney: It was suggested yesterday there was so much money available from the Haggin Fund, thirty or forty thousand dollars annually, out of which these obligations to the teachers and professors could be paid?

Dr. Donovan: I don't know as to that.

Mr. Denney: Dr. Donovan, I would like to ask one question. Is Dean Graham now on the payrool of the University?

Dr. Donovan: Yes he is. He came back from the war after terminating his services in Washington.

Mr. Denney: In reading the order made by the Board of Trustees, didn't that order recite he would not be reinstated or put back on the payrool until this litigation was completely settled, or until further orders of the board?

Dr. Donovan: I don't believe it stated that.

Mr. Denney: I believe if you will refer to that you will find—

Dr. Donovan: It may do it.

Mr. Denney: Until litigation involving Dean Graham was definitely settled, or until further orders of the board.

Dr. Donovan: That was so long as he was in Washington, and so understood by the Board.

Mr. Denney: That was in the Press last week?

Dr. Donovan: It may be true. It was my understanding, and I think the understanding of the Board—I discussed it with the Executive Committee of the Board, Dean Graham was about to return to the University after his service was rendered in Washington, as any other soldier's service ended. We put him back on the payroll. He is now discharging his duties in the University. Since coming out of the Service he has been able to get for us through special connection a good many thousands of dollars excess war equipment being

brought to the University, very largely through his fine influence. Of course, if the State of Kentucky thinks that not a good thing I suppose we could throw that out.

Mr. Denney: In other words, he has paid for his keep many times?

Dr. Donovan: I will say this, Dean Graham has brought millions of dollars to the University since he has been there.

Let us go back to this salary situation and the statement of low morale at the University. I was surprised at that statement by Professor O'Bannon. I do not believe it reflects the attitude of the faculty of the University to a very great degree. There are times, Mr. Denney, when I have very low morale, at such a time as this. It is true I have a very low morale when Professors come to me and say we need so much more equipment for scientific purposes, or I need some assistance and I cannot say to them, "Go ahead and get it", because we do not have money. There are Professors at the University who have low morale because they have no place to live. We have employed Professors at the University last fall whose families still live in Michigan, Arizona and Virginia. They haven't found a place to live. They are bound to have low morale. When the cost of living goes up 38%, about that, and that man only gets a salary increase average of 13% that is bound to affect morale and it is going to affect morale of the faculty of the University and all other colleges of the State until the General Assembly recognizes this is a crisis that the people of Kentucky ought to meet and take care of. As far as low morale because regimented or dictated to by the President of the University, I do not believe it. There are a number of men who represent the faculty this morning. You can ask them—I don't know what they will say, if you did, but I would be glad to have you poll every member of the faculty of the University on this charge. They say the morale of the student body is low. I don't believe that either. There are four young men who inferred that yesterday. There are a number of people here I called together last night, it will be charged immediately, I know what they will say—I don't know what they will say, If you put them on the stand. They represent different groups of students, the college newspaper, student government association and various other organiza-

tions of the University, and hundreds of others, if you have time. The charge was made yesterday that the paper is not free. Here are two young ladies, editor of the college newspaper and the news editor. Ask them whether the paper is free or not. I say to you I never read anything in the newspaper until it comes out. There are a good many more things I could say if you are going to give unlimited time. I will ask permission to come up again and say some of these things.

Let me close with this statement: Members of the Committee, I want you to observe this fact. About two years ago Dean Graham and every member of the board of trustees was sued, except some of the latest appointees. They were sued by men in this room today and who were here yesterday, and those men are in the confidence of these students are in the confidence of those men. It is the same old thing being rehashed over and over and over again. Sometime that straw won't yield any grain at all. It seems to me like sometime public newspapers and even the legislature ought to get tired of that sort of thing. That case is still pending by the Court of Appeals. I am willing to abide by the Court of Appeals. The same things are being said here, practically, except these young men from the law school are new personally. We know who prompted them. We know who advised them.

Mr. Meagher: I object. I don't quite understand his statement as to who prompted me, because no one prompted me. Can you prove it?

Dr. Donovan: I asked you where you got your source of material.

Mr. Meagher: I told you I had consulted Dr. Sutherland. I certainly did not say that we were pushed or backed by any of these men.

Dr. Donovan: The reason why I made that statement is because we have seen, you have seen it, everyone of us have seen them in conference with the men who brought suit. I think no further proof is needed. Two of them had consulted files, and also told Dean Evans that.

Chairman Arnold: Talked with him or consulted him?

Dr. Donovan: Had seen his files and I presumed.

Dr. Sutherland: I believe Dr. Donovan made the statement they were prompted by me and I would like to have that demonstrated.

Mr. Meagher: Didn't we say we had brought this up of our own free will?

Dr. Donovan: I asked the source of your material—

Mr. Meagher: Didn't I tell you we brought this up of our own free will?

Dr. Donovan: I don't recall.

Mr. Meagher: Didn't we tell you we had other sources of information?

Chairman Arnold: Do you assign any reason for Dr. Sutherland being disgruntled, dissatisfied and unhappy in his present location?

Dr. Donovan: I think if you will study the record, go back in McVey's administration, you will find Mr. Sutherland has been unhappy for twenty years. I don't like to be personal about these things, but I am forced to be. Mr. Sutherland came to my office in December and said to me "When are you going to raise my salary?"

Dr. Sutherland: I object. That is absolutely false.

Dr. Donovan: I have a memorandum. I am always careful to call my stenographer and make a memorandum of my conversations with Mr. Sutherland. He said—I can furnish memorandum, Mr. Chairman, I think I ought to go on with this. Mr. Sutherland said to me, "When are you going to pay me any of my back salary?" I will not give all my conversation. I can read it in the record. I dictated it immediately. I told him it wasn't in the budget. He asked if I had any objection to him taking it up with the legislature? I said none. He asked if I had any objection to him suing the trustees. I said I wouldn't advise you to do so, but you can if you wish to. Then he told me before leaving he was going to go to the legislature and he is here, Mr. Chairman. This is his means of coming here. That is in the record. I could continue this discussion a good deal longer, Mr. Chairman and present a good many other things, but I will not do that now, because you asked me to be brief.

Mr. Denney: Who is operating presently the University Book Store?

Dr. Donovan: The University book store is under contract by Mr. James Morris.

Mr. Denney: Who is James Morris?

Dr. Donovan: He is a young business man in Lexington. He has charge of the book store and has had some ten or fifteen years.

Mr. Denney: Is he related to any former or present University board member or officer?

Dr. Donovan: He made a contract some years ago to operate the book store. He has two or three book stores. A good many universities have that plan of handling the books of the students. While he came there as a single man, a few years later he fell in love with Dr. McVey's daughter and married her, and I don't think the Board of Trustees felt they ought to fire him because he fell in love.

Mr. Denney: We have a rule no two people in the same family can be employed, and we had to qualify that during the war because of the emergency?

Dr. Donovan: In normal times, but if a young man is teaching in the University and a young woman employed by the University, and they get married, we do not fire either one of them.

Mr. Denney: The contract, is that let on bids or given through private negotiation?

Dr. Donovan: It is a contract of long, long standing.

Mr. Denney: Have there been any other applicants for that contract?

Dr. Donovan: Not that I know of. The book store has been operated very efficiently and to the satisfaction of the University of Kentucky. It was going well when I went there. It is very profitable to the University.

Mr. Denney: Is it more profitable to the University or Mr. Morris?

Dr. Donovan: If the University profits by it Mr. Morris profits by it.

Mr. Denney: Is it more profitable to the University or Mr. Morris?

Dr. Donovan: I couldn't answer that question. Mr. Morris pays all the help and employees in the book store.

Mr. Meagher: Perhaps Mr. Peterson could answer that.

Dr. Donovan: Mr. Peterson can furnish you the contract. I think I better reserve or refer that to Mr. Peterson.

Chairman Arnold: "Is profitable", from that I might gather it is on a percentage basis?

Dr. Donovan: It is on a percentage basis. The University receives a percent of the gross intake, Mr. Morris receives the balance. That is based upon his mark-up, what he makes out of it I am not advised. He pays income tax. His return would show. The University has made somewheres around seven or eight thousand dollars a year on a commission basis. We furnish the space, and Mr. Morris, as I recall, furnishes the equipment or part of the equipment and pays some on utilities.

Chairman Arnold: Do you know what percentage he works on?

Dr. Donovan: I would have to refer to the contract. I have raised that percentage since I have been there.

Chairman Arnold: You have raised the percentage for the University?

Dr. Donovan: For the University, but I have not permitted him to raise the cost of books and supplies sold.

Chairman Arnold: What percentage?

Dr. Donovan: The school gets eight percent gross. I would be glad to furnish you that contract tomorrow, then neither one would be wrong.

Mr. M. M. White: I would like to make a statement regarding the book store, with reference to Veterans problem. If it had not been for Mr. Morris' goodness I don't know what we would have done. At the last time 900 veterans, not on authority of the Veterans Administration, but on faith Mr. Morris was kind enough to let us order books through him and give to the veterans. It is his credit that enabled us to get books. Three of these men this morning were admitted to the University on faith, Mr. Morris is buying books for them until we get it cleared with the Veterans Administration.

Chairman Arnold: You will be paid.

Dr. Donovan: If through, we thought we would like to introduce our witnesses in the order that they should appear.

Mr. Meagher: Mr. Denney raised the question of Dean Graham's salary. I would like to ask you are monthly salary checks issued to Dean Graham held in escrow currently at this time?

Dr. Donovan: No. Because the Board of Trustees on recommendation of the President put him back on the payroll when he returned from Washington.

Mr. Meagher: Can you give me the minutes of the board of trustees that put the man on the payrool?

Dr. Donovan: I can. If the Chairman desires the minutes I can get them.

Chairman Arnold: I don't think that is necessary.

Dr. Donovan: I am ready to turn over and ask for the next witness. I think Dr. White ought to be next.

Dr. M. M. White: Mr. Chairman, this is a statement I started to read earlier. (Statement found on Page 104.)

Mr. Harper: Going back to Dr. Donovan's testimony, a question was asked which he did not answer fully, about salaries being paid. I believe $13,000. of this back salary he said could not be paid out of current revenues. He had a copy of an opinion of the Attorney General to that effect. I would like to remind him, yesterday, to refresh his mind about the Haggin—

Chairman Arnold: That subject was covered yesterday. It was available.

Mr. Harper: He didn't say that this morning.

Mr. Arnold: I understood it was available yesterday. I was under the impression yesterday the money was available out of the Keeneland fund.

Judge Hobson: Not the Keeneland fund, the Haggin Fund.

Dr. Donovan: It occurred fourteen years ago. I am not going back that far in the administration of the University. I am not going back to settle obligations made by President Patterson or President Barker or even President McVey. I am trying to ask the Committee for salary raising—I have been there five years—only two people have ever mentioned

this question of back salaries. Other members of the staff here can tell you about that. If this General Assembly feels—I don't feel it is an obligation of the State. The Attorney General said it was not. If the General Assembly wants to introduce a bill to pay it, I will be glad to have it done. I told Mr. Sutherland that I don't want it taken out of the budget of the University.

Mr. Walters: Talking about back salaries, do you know how much the average back salary would be for members?

Dr. Donovan: Only ten percent, then, now about six and a half percent left.

Mr. Walters: For what period of time?

Dr. Donovan: Six and a half for fourteen years. They didn't get six and a half percent of the money they contracted for. If a man was paid $3,000. a year he didn't get six and a half percent of it.

Chairman Arnold: Those are annual contracts, Doctor?

President Donovan: That is it.

Mr. Gillum: I understood yesterday thirteen and a half thousand dollars.

Dr. Donovan: That was for the total staff.

Mr. Arnold: How many members of the staff?

Dr. Donovan: About three hundred.

Mr. Arnold: Three hundred into thirteen thousand five hundred wouldn't be so much money—four hundred.

Dr. Donovan: No cut in salaries below $1200.

Mr. Arnold: The contracts you cut your faculty on are on annual basis?

Dr. Donovan: Every year a new budget made up and a man's salary put in that budget for that year only.

Mr. Arnold: In other words a one year contract? That is what they missed? One year salary cut of six and one-half percent? Let the record show that $13,500. for the 300 people.

Dr. Donovan: The Comptroller tells me the average is $125. per man.

Mr. Peterson: All of the people are not due anything. Those that were getting less than $1200. were not cut; those getting more than $1200. are due this six and one-half percent.

Mr. Arnold: You fulfilled obligations to contracts of $1200 or less?

Mr. Peterson: Yes. Anything in excess of $1200., what percent I do not know, but a very large percent of those people have gone.

Dr. Sutherland: I would like to make a statement and explanation which hasn't been brought out.

Chairman Arnold: We will bring that later.

Dr. Donovan: I am going to yield the floor to Dean Chamberlain.

Mr. Denney: The amount of these salaries do not seem large. It seems to me if you owe the debt you ought to pay it.

Dr. Donovan: I feel that is right, but I don't feel I owe this debt.

Mr. Denney: That was prior to that time; you inherited the situation; it is still the debt of the University?

Dr. Donovan: You might go back to obligations incurred fifty years ago. There probably are some could be resurrected where it is an obligation of the State of Kentucky, but the University has never had money to pay it. If the General Assembly wants to pay that debt I will be very delighted to see it. You men are in the General Assembly; I am not. I don't want it to be put in my budget and taken off some place else, because every dollar is an honest statement of where the money is to be used. That is the problem. I have no objection, in fact I would welcome it being paid.

Mr. Harper: On that salary, it could be paid out of the Haggin fund, couldn't it?

Mr. Walters: Doctor, these salaries and these trades were based on the assumption that the money had been allocated by the legislature, isn't that true?

Dr. Donovan: That is correct.

Mr. Walters: And that the money was not forthcoming from the legislature in the State of Kentucky?

Dr. Donovan: That is correct.

Mr. Walters: Do you then contend this is an obligation of the State of Kentucky through the legislature rather than by their failure to make it available?

Dr. Donovan: I have always thought so, Judge Walters.

Mr. Walters: Does the contract stipulate in the event appropriation is set up? You stipulate on your budget bill—I mean on the contract you give your teachers?

Dr. Donovan: We don't give a contract. I don't hold a contract.

Judge Walters: I ask about contracts you have on annual basis, you said yes it was put in your annual budget.

Dr. Donovan: It is not a written contract. It never has been so far as I know.

Dr. Donovan continuing: Mrs. Haggin gave this money to the University of Kentucky to be used in the wisdom of the board of trustees and I haven't seen it wise to take that money and spend it that way.

Chairman Arnold: If the board of trustees had seen fit to use that money for that they could have?

Dr. Donovan: They could have.

Chairman Arnold: They could go over your opinion, regardless?

Dr. Donovan: The board can overrule me on anything.

Chairman Arnold: It is stipulated the board can use that money as they deem fit?

Dr. Donovan: Yes, sir.

Mr. Jones: I would like to ask Dr. Donovan if the board of trustees has taken any action recognizing the validity of the claim of back salaries. Isn't it a fact, Doctor, during Chandler's administration the Board of Trustees went on record recognizing the validity of that past debt?

Dr. Donovan: Mr. Jones, you have scrutinized the minutes of the board of trustees far more than I have. I can't answer that. You may be right about that.

Mr. Jones: I will ask Mr. Hobson that question.

Judge Hobson: I am very glad, since I have been member of the board eight years the question has never been suggested in the remotest degree by anybody on any occasion.

Mr. Jones: I will ask Dr. McVey. Do you recall during Governor Chandler's administration the board of trustees while you were President went on record recognizing the claim of those professors for back salary?

President McVey: I do not recall.

Mr. Jones: I would like to ask Dr. Donovan this question. As President of the University, are you in favor of paying that back salary or the University paying that salary?

Chairman Arnold: He answered that awhile ago. He said he was not in favor of paying the bill out of his budget. That occurred rather prior to his time fourteen years ago, he is trying to operate on his expenses.

Mr. Jones: Aside from that, are you in favor?

Dr. Donovan: I said I was if the legislature wanted to pay it.

Dean Chamberlain: I would like to make a very brief comment about salaries, not back salary problem, to the statement made yesterday by Professor O'Bannon with reference to present salary conditions at the University and the implication of the announcement salary had been increased thirteen percent since 1941 was false. I would like to ask if he ever saw the salary study?

Mr. O'Bannon: No, I never have seen it.

Dean Chamberlain: Do you know who prepared it?

Professor O'Bannon: I haven't the slightest idea.

Dean Chamberlain: I prepared it. I have it here, Gentlemen. Study made comparing 1944-45 with 1940-41, 1945-46 with 1940-41. The first study did receive some criticism from the faculty from the standpoint of approach to it, criticism from men whose judgment I respect, when it comes to making statistical study and report I welcome those criticisms. I said, "All right, I will do it in a different way from professional." Take individuals on the institutional staff of the University man by man who were here in 1940 and who were here in 1945-46, put amounts down that they got for the whole twelve months in 1940-41 and the amounts they got in 1945-46 for the whole twelve months; figure up gross change and change per month. I am willing to submit this study to the scrutiny of anyone to find flaws in it. The facts are exactly as revealed for the University as a whole the overall gross is increase of 13.4% monthly is 10.5%. If anyone wants to view the individual increases by name they are welcome to do so, or I am very glad to have you ask me any question about it. I might raise the question already associated with increases in salaries,

pertaining primarily to efficiency in teaching to probative research, or research creative activities and to advanced training. If anyone would like to raise any questions about particular individuals involved or explanation of increase in salary I will be glad. (Said salary study included on next page.)

INSTRUCTIONAL SALARIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY IN 1940-41 AND 1945-46

The purpose of this study is to reveal the changes that have taken place in the salary levels of the instructional staff at the University of Kentucky from 1940-41 to 1945-46. In order to insure that the study would be free of the criticisms that were directed at the investigation of a year ago, a somewhat different approach was employed. The limitations employed with this object in mind may be outlined as follows:

1. Only those members of the instructional staff were included who were employed full-time both in 1940-41 and in 1945-46.

2. The change in the salary of each individual was computed and from the data thus assembled averages for the various colleges and ranks were derived.

3. For each individual there was computed both the change in the gross salary, irrespective of the number of months employed, and the change in the monthly salary.

4. In computing the monthly salary the gross income was divided by the number of months of employment. For both periods, employment for a summer term or a part of a summer term was counted as a month's employment.

5. The salary data for 1940-41 were taken from the study made by Dean Henry H. Hill during that year.

6. The salaries for 1945-46 were those covered in the budget for this year.

7. The salaries for 1940-41 for the College of Arts and Sciences in several cases included payments for correspondence teaching. No such payments are included in the data for 1945-46. This condition tended to reduce slightly the percentages of increases revealed. However, the changes could scarcely be regarded as significant.

8. The individuals included in the study were those engaged in instruction during both periods and those ranked as college deans, assistant deans, department heads, professors, associate professors, assistant professors, and instructors. Professors emeriti and members of the Experiment Station staff were omitted.

9. The classification of each individual was in terms of the rank assigned in the 1945-46 budget.

The study, as limited in the above ways, included a total of 150 persons. In terms of rank these individuals were distributed as follows: deans, 6; assistant deans and department heads, 30; professors, 46; associate professors, 25; assistant professors, 28; and instructors, 15. By colleges the distribution of the 150 staff members was as follows: Arts and Sciences, 67; Agriculture and Home Economics, 29; Engineering, 16; Law, 4; Education, 24; and Commerce, 10.

Table I shows the percentages of increase in both the gross and the monthly salaries for the various ranks, by colleges and for the University as a whole. The figures in the bottom row of the last double column would be read as follows: The increase in the gross salary of the 150 staff members, for the period from 1940-41 to 1945-46, has been 13.4 per cent, and the increase in the monthly salary, 10.5 per cent. For any individual the increase in gross salary may have resulted from a longer period of employment, from an actual increase in the monthly income, or from a combination of the two. An increase in the monthly salary might in turn have been the result primarily of a promotion in rank. In any case, the point is that the staff as a whole has been able to increase its annual income in one way or another by 13.4 per cent during the five-year period.

TABLE I. PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE IN GROSS AND MONTHLY SALARIES FOR 150 MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF FROM 1940-41 TO 1945-46

RANK	Arts and Sciences		Agriculture and Home Econ.		Engineering		Law		Education		Commerce		University	
	Gross Increase	Monthly Increase	Gross Increase	Monthly Increase	Gross Increase	Monthly Increase	Gross Increase	Monthly Increase	Gross Increase	Monthly Increase	Gross Increase	Monthly Increase	Gross Increase	Monthly Increase
Deans	– 5.0	–12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– 9.1	–16.6	9.9	9.9	5.3	– 3.5	3.0	– 4.0
Ass't Deans and Dept. Heads	13.1	10.9	8.9	9.0	18.2	18.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.4	11.2
Heads of Depts. and Other Professors	10.7	8.4	9.1	9.4	13.6	8.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.7	7.7
Professors Only	7.8	5.3	9.2	9.9	9.2	0.8	11.6	– 0.6	3.2	3.7	8.4	7.6	7.8	5.3
Assoc. Professors	21.2	14.2	27.9	27.9	24.9	13.9	.....	.....	37.3	37.3	33.1	27.8	24.7	17.8
Ass't Professors	23.7	18.7	26.8	22.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.3	16.7	.....	.....	25.0	19.4
Instructors	26.8	23.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.4	16.5	.....	.....	13.6	17.1
All Ranks	15.0	11.2	13.0	12.5	15.9	9.5	4.4	– 6.0	10.8	11.8	11.9	9.2	13.4	10.5

TABLE II. AVERAGE GROSS SALARY, AVERAGE MONTHLY SALARY, AND AVERAGE PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT FOR THE VARIOUS INSTRUCTIONAL RANKS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, 1945-46.

CLASSIFICATION	Deans	Assistant Deans and Dept. Heads	Dept. Heads and Professors	Professors	Associate Professors	Assistant Professors	Instructors
Average Gross Salary	6.483	4.799	4.497	4.300	3.635	3.226	2.453
Average Monthly Salary	540	407	384	371	313	281	229
Average Number of Months Employed	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.5	10.7

The increase of 10.5 per cent in the monthly salary could have resulted only from actual pay increases, since the period of employment has been eliminated as a factor in computing this change.

Further examination of Table I will show that the largest per cents of increase in gross salaries have been in the College of Engineering (15.9) and in the College of Arts and Sciences (15.0). Increase in monthly salaries have been largest in the College of Agriculture and Home Economics (12.5) and in Education (11.8). However, the increase in the College of Arts and Sciences (11.2) is only slightly less than that for the College of Education.

In terms of gross salary, assistant professors have benefited more than any other rank, with an increase of 25 per cent. Associate professors, however, have done approximately as well, with an increase of 24.7 per cent. Professors and deans have had the smallest increases, the percentages being 7.8 and 3.0 respectively. In terms of monthly salaries, assistant professors have fared best with an increase of 19.4 per cent. The comparable figures for the other ranks are as follows: associate professors, 17.8 per cent; instructors, 17.1 per cent; assistant deans and department heads, 11.2 per cent; and professors, 5.3 per cent. The deans have had a reduction in the average monthly salary of 4.0 per cent.

Table II shows the average gross salary, the average monthly salary, and the average period of employment for the various instructional ranks in 1945-46. It will be noted that the University is gradually approaching the goal of twelve-months employment for the instructional staff.

It is difficult to obtain data which will permit a valid comparison between the salaries shown in Table II and those paid in other institutions. It would appear, however, that comparable monthly salaries in 52 land-grant institutions in 1941-42 were about as follows: deans, $470; professors, $430; associate professors, $332; assistant professors, $264; and instructors, $195. Even if we disregard the salary increases that have no doubt occurred in most institutions since 1941-42, the salaries of professors and associate professors at the University of Kentucky are well below the median salaries for

the 52 institutions, and it is probable that the salary levels at the University in the other three ranks are little, if any, above the medians for 1945-46 in the 52 land-grant colleges.

Dr. Donovan: Do you want any further statement about the organization of this faculty, this representative faculty? Was that satisfactorily answered by Dr. Chamberlain in his earlier testimony?

Dr. Sutherland: Mr. Chairman, I want to point to two matters here that Dr. Chamberlain mentioned. Were you refering to Item 17 on Page 8 of the present salary situation?

Dr. Chamberlain: That is right.

Dr. Sutherland: You also are referring to Item 20, where it says "miscellaneous", and next to the last item, 9, 10, 11, 12, salary controversy?

Dr. Chamberlain: No.

Dr. Sutherland: You were not referring to that statement?

Dr. Chamberlain: No.

Professor L. N. Plummer, Head of Department of Journalism, Director of Student Publications:

Mr. Arnold: There was a charge made yesterday pertaining to lack of free speech and freedom of the press. I don't know what the grounds of the accusations were that were made.

Mr. Meagher: In answer to your inquiry on why the charge was made I would like to call Mr. Harry Caudill to state his position in this matter, which would probably clarify things a great deal.

Mr. Harry Caudill: The things I want to tell this morning will require about fifteen minutes. Would you allow me that time?

Mr. Arnold: If you can't get the subject matter in less, go ahead.

Mr. Harry Caudill: In order to clarify my point and make plain the sequence of events, I would like to have that length of time.

Chairman Arnold: What is your position? Are you a student?

Mr. Harry Caudill: I am a student of the College of Law. In 1944 while I was in the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, I ran across an article in the Courier-Journal by Mr. Howard Henderson, in which he questioned the propriety of an action by which Judge Stoll, member of the Board of Trustees wrote a letter which was included in a petition asking that the name of Axel L. Wenner-Gren be taken from the United States blocklist. My interest in that happened somewhat by the fact I had been in Italy and had encountered a number of guns manufactured in Germany under a Swedish patent and in Sweden shipped directly to Germany. When I came back to the University in February, or perhaps March, the University planned to hang a picture of Judge Stoll on the Library Memorial Hall as an honor to his services to the University. At this time I wish to make plain, or endeavor to do so, that I do not claim to be in a position to judge Judge Stoll, or any other member of the Board of Trustees in any matter, except that one particular instance, reading of the letter. I do not want to question the propriety of that letter on any legal ground, but as a veteran I protest and protested then against the ethics involved. It was a matter to me not of legality but of morality. The letter itself was perfectly innocent, but taken with and added to the petition which was sent it became a weapon which was intended to be used in an effort to remove from the blocklist and give him privileges a man in sympathy with the Axis Powers. As a consequence when I came back to the University I wrote a letter in which I questioned the hanging of the picture in the library until the Board of Trustees, particularly Judge Stoll, had been given an opportunity to explain the propriety of his act in writing that letter. I have a copy of the letter here. After I had written the letter I took it to the Editor of the Kernel, Mrs. Janet Edwards. She and Dr. Plummer were in the office. We talked for perhaps an hour and a half. At the end of the conference Dr. Plummer advised her the letter contained libelous matter. He advised her not to print it. I think he was acting in his authority to do so. However, he agreed upon my further request to retain the letter until the following Friday. I left the letter and on Friday I went back to

get it, it not appearing in the Kernel. He said he wouldn't be able to get it until later.

Mr. Plummer: I didn't have the letter.

Mr. Caudill: You said you referred the letter to Dr. Donovan.

Mr. Plummer: I don't recall that.

Mr. Caudill: I regret Dr. Plummer's memory isn't better, I recall Professor, the Kernel was printed again on Tuesday. He gave it back to me and said he would be unable to print it. I asked why. He pointed out this paragraph at last and indicated it was libelous. I said if you will recommend the letter be published or allow it to be published I will agree to strike out the entire paragraph from the letter. Dr. Plummer then said this: "Dr. Plummer doesn't want to become a martyr. I just don't want to make a martyr of myself. If you think you can guarantee me a job at $4,000. a year beginning the day after this letter is printed I am perfectly willing to print the letter." Dr. Plummer and I were alone in the office at that time. We had been alone in our previous conference. Subsequent to that refusal of the letter to be printed I considered that the action in failing to print the letter to be a kind of vested control, perhaps too strong a word to use. If it is I regret employing it here, but to me refusal to print the letter simply because it might imply or make unpleasant inferences concerning the board of trustees was vested control or vested principle differing in degree but not in kind from that exercised in Europe. I resent that kind of exercise. I was told last night by another student in Journalism he would be glad to come over if he didn't want to become editor. He felt if he did so his chances of becoming editor would be small.

After the letter was refused for publication I drafted a petition which Dr. Donovan and other people have subsequently laid to Dr. Sutherland's door. That was in the Press. They said it was made with outside influences, I believe. The petition, however, was prepared by myself and I take entire credit or blame, depending on which you might see fit to call it. The letter was prepared, the petition was prepared for a number of days. I circulated it among the group of veterans

at the University at that time, obtained a number of signatures. Since several weeks had passed I lost interest in it. I decided the conditions existed too long, there was probably nothing I, a single student could do. I had laid the petition aside, and hadn't thought of it for perhaps a week or more. Then one day Dr. Ward, who was here this morning, Director of Dormitories, came to me one night and explained he heard I had a petition. I explained that I had, and offered to show it to him. Perhaps I did. I don't remember. He offered to frame me a copy of the Stoll letter. I believe he did subsequent to that. Dr. Ward suggested that it was not a proper thing for me to circulate the petition since I was an employee of the University. I was monitor. I was entitled to free room rent and ten or fifteen dollars per quarter—I don't remember the exact sum. He suggested if I would shelve the petition I would be continued as monitor; if I did not it would be necessary that I be dismissed.

Mr. Arnold: Who is Dr. Ward?

Mr. Caudill: Professor in English Department at that time Director of Dormitories.

Mr. Arnold: Did he have anything to do with this Department of Journalism?

Mr. Caudill: No, sir, I don't believe so. I desire to show that discrimination has been resorted to by some officials in the University. I told Dr. Ward that—I don't believe I gave him any answer at that time, at least very indefinite one, because I didn't think it was any of the administration's business or any official connected with it, what I did with the petition, because I was exercising my free right in circulating that petition. Dr. Ward came back a few nights later and informed me that at Dr. Donovan's suggestion I had been dismissed from that job. Subsequently the next day I and two veterans took the petition to Frankfort and gave it to the Governor. Dr. Donovan naturally resented the taking of the petition, and I don't suppose he can be blamed for that. Dr. Donovan denied the charges which I made in the Governor's office, on that day he confirmed the charges I made in the Governor's office that I had been discharged because of the petition I had circulated. This clipping taken from the

Courier-Journal April 3, 1945, it says in reply to my statement that I had been fired, "Donovan said the director of dormitories changed the list of monitors from month to month and that the director himself had recommended that Caudill's name be dropped. He said the reason was that Caudill had been going from room to room with the petition." That confirmed the fact that I had been discharged from that job as monitor because of my interest in the petition. The following day an editorial in the Louisville Times claimed that position in resorting to economic reprisals and discrimination against a student for exercising a constitutionally given right and privilege was an indefensible act. The following day Dr. Donovan apparently changed his mind. He was quoted by the Press as saying: "Dr. Donovan, answering Caudill's charge that he had been dismissed as a monitor in Bradley Hall, men's dormitory, because of his leadership in promoting the petition, said: 'Changes in monitors are made regularly as a routine matter, Caudill was dismissed from the job because he is emotionally unstable.' " His later statement was a deliberate design and malicious attempt to confuse the issues and to make a personal attack upon me. I believe that sincerely. In the first place, I do not believe, if my services had been unsatisfactory because of emotional instability on my part any honest man would make me a proposition I could retain that job on the condition I would drop my interest in the petition. Surely Dr. Donovan, or anyone else, would not believe that losing interest or shelving the petition would cure my emotional instability. I can't see any possible connection or relation. The charge has been a rather serious one against me. I resent it considerably. I think it was a malicious thing, and to clear the record, if Dr. Donovan would be willing to submit to such examination I would submit to an examination by a competent consulting psychiatrist to determine whether or not I am emotionally unstable, provided Dr. Donovan would submit to the same kind of examination.

Mr. Arnold: Was it your idea that you have to know somebody to get something published in the journal?

Mr. Caudill: Yes, sir. I believe sincerely she works in this manner. I don't believe they say you can't print it. I believe they advise it not be printed and that is equal to a denial.

Mr. Arnold: Who made the charge you could retain the position you had if this was shelved?

Mr. Caudill: Professor Ward gave me that information, with explanation, that it came from Dr. Donovan.

Judge Hobson: Mr. Caudill, did you write this letter and circulate the petition and send copies to the papers in order to get publicity for yourself in a contemplated race for county attorney in your home county?

Mr. Caudill: I am not prepared to run for county attorney. The constitution requires you to be—

Judge Hobson: County court clerk?

Mr. Caudill: No, sir, I didn't. Any inference to that effect is grossly false. I circulated this petition because I have an interest in the University of Kentucky and I have understood as a whole—I believe a great number of students believe until certain situations there are radically changed the University will never become liberal, thoroughly progressive institution that it could be and should be.

Judge Hobson: Did you make any demand or create any publicity with reference to the proscription of Mr. Henry Ford from public affairs in this country?

Mr. Caudill: No, sir.

Judge Hobson: Did you see his factories in Germany and in Italy?

Mr. Caudill: No, sir, I did not go to Germany.

Judge Hobson: You don't know about that?

Mr. Caudill: Do you mind if I ask you a question? Do you have any knowledge of Henry Ford at any time, Henry the First, Edsel or the Third writing any article which might serve any interest whatsoever of the Nazi interest?

Judge Hobson: No, sir.

Dr. L. N. Plummer, Head of the Department of Journalism:

Before Mr. Caudill went to war Gentlemen, we have due respect for his service, we have no argument, no disposi-

tion whatsoever to discount that. As to the story he tells, he came to my office one afternoon about three o'clock with this letter. At that time by no prearranged signal, the editor of the Kernel, Miss Edwards—now in Louisville—was present. She was sitting there talking and he presented the letter, handed it to Miss Edwards. She read it, I read it. I have a certain responsibility, trained for it, graduated, did graduate work in law in University of Wisconsin, Dr. of Philosophy Degree. Board of Trustees placed on me responsibility. I looked at that letter as if I were the lawyer of any editor of any newspaper. That is the way I try to regard myself in relationship with that newspaper, as their attorney. I examined the letter and expressed a sincere opinion that it contained what I consider libelous material. One thing these men who are young law students should know is that no newspaper by law is required to run any letter or any material or any advertisement—we try to set that newspaper up at the University in as high ethical standards as any good newspaper in Kentucky is operated. We tell them: Young men and young women, if you will conduct that paper in the high standards the Courier-Journal, Lexington Herald, Leader or New York Times is conducted you will never have any argument from me. If you do pursue that policy, step on anyone, its President, Donovan, McVey, anybody else, I will back you up, if you do, I will do the very best I can for you." This man brought this statement. I expressed the opinion it was libelous, turned it over to the editor and she took it to her office. The day he brought it in, I believe, was two days before publication date, which would be too late to go on the editorial page. It is made up early. I considered it libelous material, and I value my opinion. I think I am competent enough to judge what would be considered libelous material. It stayed in the editor's hands and when he came back in a few days there was some discussion of editing it. I said, "You edit it." I said, "It is not my job to edit your letter." He never returned that edited letter to me. I never faced that problem. If it had come to me I would have faced it. As to being a martyr, I have an opinion there is not any future in the martyr business. I saw I could well make that statement. I am given the responsibility to advise young men and young women. About

four or five of them practicing journalistic profession. Isn't it entirely reasonable statement I can make? I did say I don't want to be a martyr. If I misadvise those young men and women, resulting in a libel suit—we have been threatened with libel suits—I have gone with them and compromised the case—I would not be a competent individual to advise the pattern. I said I don't want to be a martyr, to go to the board of trustees with a suit, and we have been sued incidentally in such a situation. I should consider myself an incompetent individual for that type of job. I am not dominated, I am not dictated to. I exercise my judgment. I work in that way. I am happy to do it. I have turned down offers from other universities at a higher salary for the very reason the administration did dominate its paper. I talked to the man acting head of that school of journalism like Kentucky. I talked at Columbus. He said, "We are in a devil of a fix. The President calls me up in my office and tells me, 'leave this out, put this in'. I am not at all happy in the situation." One of his assistants there said "The President isn't happy with this man." They are still looking for an editor and haven't got it. I have done a good job and will continue to. If at any time a matter comes to me for consideration, for my opinion on it, I am going to express it to the best of my judgment. I do remember in one other conversation with Mr. Caudill I said, "You don't agree with me this is libelous material. Why don't you submit it to three or four other newspapers?" He expressed the opinion there would be undue influence brought here or there. I don't know whether they submitted it. If they did they were privileged to publish or not publish. That is the law. We have a very happy situation as I consider it, and I am glad to work that way.

Mr. Denney: Did the Journal refuse to publish his letter after he offered to delete the libelous paragraph?

Dr. Plummer: He never deleted it, and I don't recall he presented any deleted copy there. No one told me, that I couldn't write it and no one told the editor she couldn't write it. Let me tell another matter. The Courier-Journal ran what Mr. Caudill regards as a libelous statement, or at least a statement you object to. They ran that. That same problem came up when we handled the story. When I saw that en-

larged copy—this copy isn't passed in my hand except as a student volunteers. Anything that comes to my hand for advice, as it will come to anyone in position to give legal advice. That statement was not run in the Kernel. It was not run in the Kernel upon my advice. I think I advised them correctly.

Mr. Caudill: The thing I wanted to make in regard to Dr. Plummer's denial of the offer to submit the letter after libelous part was deleted; the libelous portion is this short paragraph: "We have been fighting this war for the purpose of getting 'unconditional surrender' from all the fascist powers. What good will it do to win the war against the Nazis if the appeasers at home go so far as to 'honor' men who have attempted to give aid to such people as Wenner-Gren?" Dr. Plummer at one time assured me that the Kernel would print any letter that offered a constructive opinion on a matter, provided it did not contain libelous matter. He said that was the purpose of the Kernel as the student press. However, I offered to delete this entire paragraph if he would then print it. Upon his refusal to do so, even if deleted, I didn't think it was very much sense to delete it if it couldn't be published as he said after my offer to delete was made.

Mr. Gilliam: Dr. Plummer, in your position with the University, you would have no hesitancy on your part, if Dr. Donovan did not agree with you about what should be published, letting him know you did not agree with him?

Dr. Plummer: I am not afraid of President Donovan.

Mr. Gilliam: You have had no controversy?

Dr. Plummer: I have agreed very sincerely. The editors they have disregarded my advise and completed their work.

Mr. Meagher: Dr. Plummer, you made reference to your law career. Are newspapers commonly subject to libel suits for letters to the editor?

Dr. Plummer: They are responsible for anything written in the paper. When you publish it you are responsible for it, no matter who writes it or who signs it, you are responsible. That is the law. When you complete torts in the law college you will find it out.

Judge Hobson: I wish you would tell the Committee whether Dr. Donovan or the Administration of the University in any way controls or limits your position with the Kernel?

Dr. Plummer: They haven't interferred with me in any way. Neither did Dr. McVey.

Dr. W. S. Ward was then called to testify, who testified as follows:

Q. What is your name, please?

A. W. S. Ward, I am with the Department of English. At the time I was Director of Men's Residence Halls. So far as Mr. Caudill's statement is concerned, I am not speaking for record, I don't pretend to be accurate on dates. Mr. Caudill was asked to serve as monitor probably in January or February, I don't remember which. He served sometime I think during February. He interested himself in this petition. One day I talked with him and I offered to get a copy of the letter to which he objected, because I thought nothing would confute the issue like facts. He got the letter. I gave a copy of it to him. I don't remember precisely the words of our conversation. Approximately it was this: "Caudill this old business has been hashed over and over again, the same old red herring with the old smell. Have you any new facts when you got into this." I was trying to give advice. He said, "I have got more information. I have new information." He didn't take me into his confidence. I said, "O. K." I tried to be friends. As to the monitorship, I said, "Just as a man, don't you think it is a little peculiar to be attacking the people who you are working for?" He thought it was his right. I said, "O. K. if you think there is, but one thing I shall ask you to do, not to use your office as monitor to further your personal ends, to get young men around seventeen rather than veterans to sign petitions just because you are monitor and influential on that floor." As time developed—I told him at that time, "Your continuation as monitor will depend on that". As time developed it seemed to me it was impossible to keep those two things apart. He said awhile ago he was discharged—charged with circulating petition on the floor. I do know it was pushed under the door of every man in the dormitory. I haven't the slightest idea who put it there. It

happened at dinnertime when all the boys were out. I am not alleging he did it. It seemed the two things could not be separated, his authority as monitor and his position as petitioner. He was later—President Donovan and I conversed about the matter. It seemed he was not keeping the matter separated. For that reason he ceased to serve as monitor.

Chairman Arnold: Did Dr. Donovan ask you to discharge him on that grounds, or did he recommend that?

Dr. Ward: I can't say. I believe, if I remember the conversation correctly, it seemed to me perhaps, such a man should not serve. I agreed with that view.

Chairman Arnold: Did you make the suggestion to Dr. Donovan, or vise versa?

Dr. Ward: I would say it was something that grew out of the conversation.

Further this witness saith not.

Miss Mildred Long as next called to the stand, who testified as follows:

Judge Hobson: Miss Long, will you tell the Committee what position you hold with the student body?

Miss Long: Editor of the Kernel at the present time.

Q. How long have you been editor?

A. Since I transferred to the University when a sophomore, in 1943.

Q. During your connection with the Kernel, especially since becoming editor, have you had an opportunity to observe the relationship between the editorial staff and the administration authorities of the University?

A. Certainly, every opportunity.

Q. Tell the Committee what that is.

A. Never in any way has Dr. Donovan or any of the faculty ever interfered with what we want to put in the Kernel. Dr. Plummer is a very generous advisor, a lot of fun to work with. We are amateurs, not even good newspaper men and women yet; we will say, "Dr. Plummer, is there something libelous in this?" He will say, "We are sticking our neck out, we don't want to get our neck in a noose." We don't print it. That is a right every newspaper has, even a

student newspaper. Why Dr. Donovan doesn't know what I am going to write about, not until it comes out. Once in a while I talk to him about an editorial subject. I am sure if I took an editorial taking him down the road he would be as surprised as anybody else. He doesn't even see the copy until it comes up. We are downstairs in the sub-basement of McVey Hall. The material was handed to him; after looking it over he said, "You are sticking your neck out." That is something like we received a letter—the editor would probably receive it in the office downstairs. If I received it I wouldn't know what to do with it. It looks like trouble. We take it upstairs and ask, again on our own. He comes down every once in awhile on his way to his car. He sticks his head in the office and says "Hi". He sees none of the copy.

Judge Hobson: As editor of the Kernel, and as student in that student body, have you had an opportunity to observe what the morale of the student body generally is?

A. Last night we were talking about morale, just what they meant by saying student morale was low. It seems it boils down to distrust of administration. In any college you are going to find a few students who object to faculty members and a few students who do not approve. I think the morale at the University is high. I think the students as a whole trust the administration, and I certainly think that very few people would say the Kernel was controlled by the administration. Last night a boy called me on his own and asked "why the Kernel has been accused of being censored and was the student morale as low that the boys at Frankfort petitions, and all this stuff, that they represented the students. What would you think if we got a petition to take to Frankfort to say we as students do not uphold this. We do not think they are speaking for us." I said it was a good idea, you go ahead, I don't know what will come of it. That came from students, a complete surprise to me.

Q. At whose solicitation did you appear here today?

A. I was called by Dr. Donovan last night. He said that—there was a group of other student officers on the campus—he said he thought the group here did not represent the opinion of the students.

Mr. Denney: I asked at whose solicitation? What time last night were you called?

A. Seven-thirty.

Q. Were you on duty at that time?

A. We were over to the Kernel's office at five o'clock.

Q. At seven-thirty were you on duty?

A. No, sir. I was home after dinner.

Q. That is when you got your call?

A. We did talk.

Q. Was that when you got the call?

A. At five o'clock we advised we would go at seven-thirty.

Mr. Denney: Is that when you got your call to come to his office at seven-thirty? When did Dr. Donovan tell you?

A. Dr. Donovan didn't tell me, we talked to Dr. Plummer. He said Dr. Donovan would like for you to come to his office. I didn't talk to Dr. Donovan personally.

Q. How would you define morale?

A. It is a spirit, a feeling prevalent.

Dr. Donovan: Will the young lady repeat to the Committee my instructions, what I said to them?

A. He asked that we go to Frankfort and say just exactly how we felt, whatever we wanted to say, and he thought as representative officers that it would be a better concensus of opinion on the campus than the small percentage or representation here.

Q. Are you representing the publishing department, or you individually?

A. Myself.

Mr. Meagher: Q. Miss Long, did you write the editorial which first appeared in the Kernel regarding our letter to the legislature?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. Had you prior to writing that letter, approached any of the four of us to find what facts we might have, or what basis we might have for making those allegations?

A. No I had not. I don't talk with anybody.

Q. Don't you think that is a little at variance with the practice?

A. You did not consult the students before bringing the petition.

Q. We did not bring our charges in behalf of the student body. I will ask further, has the Kernel since your term of office as editor ever made any attempt to poll the student body to find out the reaction of the students?

A. No, it is impossible to poll. I talked to dozens of students; I have talked to plenty of students about this whole business.

Q. I think I have talked to an equal number of students who are diametrically opposed.

Mr. Gilliam: Q. Would you make any difference in your opinion, or anyone else, Dr. over there, Dr. Donovan, if you were going to write an editorial in regard to the faculty any different than you would the student body, as editor?

A. As editor I try to be as objective as possible. What I write is not necessarily my opinion. I try to get—the Kernel's policy is supposed to represent the students as a whole. When I talk to a number of students I try to get a general idea. I think the editorial was very generous considering.

Mr. Meagher: That is a matter of personal opinion.

Further this witness saith not.

Miss Betty Tevis was next called to the stand, who testified as follows:

Mr. Jones: Q. Miss Tevis, were you present at the meeting in President Donovan's office last night?

A. I was.

Q. Who was there representing the official staff of the University?

A. Dr. Donovan was there, Dean Chamberlain was there.

Q. Who else?

A. The remainder of representatives were students.

Q. Those two gentlemen that you named were the only official representatives of the University there during the entire meeting?

A. Only official representatives of the staff that is.

Q. How many representatives of the student body were there?

A. Six.

Q. Who were the others there?

A. Two members representing the University faculty, Dean Chamberlain and Doctor Donovan.

Q. Who else?

A. Those were all the people there.

Q. Those students and two faculty members, just eight persons there?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you on the payroll of—

A. News editor of Kernel.

Q. You receive compensation?

A. I do.

Q. Lady who testified before you also on the payroll?

A. Yes, sir. Thirty dollars a month.

Chairman Arnold: I haven't seen a Kernel in three or four years. For my personal satisfaction, do you recall an editorial pertaining to me recently in that, since the hearing was asked for?

A. No, sir, I do not.

Judge Hobson: Q. Is it a fact you are on the University payroll or on the payroll of the Kernel, paid entirely from the funds of that paper?

A. I don't know the workings of the fund at all.

Q. I would like to ask Dr. Plummer. Was there ever an editorial about Mr. Arnold so far as you know?

Miss Tevis: A. No, sir, my job is connected with the news. Miss Long was there.

Miss Long: Of course not, I didn't even know Mr. Arnold.

Mr. Jones: Q. Miss Tevis, you spoke of being on the payroll. Do you know who is in charge of funds used in paying your salary?

A. I am not certain. I think paid by the University through the comptroller's office.

Q. Mr. Frank Peterson is in charge of the comptroller's office?

A. Yes, sir.

Dr. Plummer: It wasn't brought out how the editors are selected. A Board of Student Publications made up of three faculty members, three-retiring editor of the Kernel,

retiring editor of the Annual known as Kentucky, and one of the leaders of the Student Government Association. They make the rules for election of these succeeding editors, they set the policy, as to what their pay is to be. Their pay does not come from the State of Kentucky at all. It comes from the publication funds over a period of twenty-two years. I think you members of the legislature should know, starting from nothing but personal note. Publication is under the direction of the Department of Journalism. It has built up and added to tangible assets over one hundred thousands of dollars. Those students are paid out of those funds, salaries set by the Board of Student Publications.

Further this witness saith not.

Dr. Thomas D. Clark, Head of the Department of History, Professor of History, next took the stand.

Q. Will you give your name?

A. Dr. Thomas D. Clark.

Q. Addressing yourself only to the subject of morale in the faculty, will you give the Committee a short statement on your view and observation in that matter?

A. My observation in my own department morale is better than it ever has been. The history department is operating in a more satisfactory manner than it ever has since I have been connected with it. Fifteen years observation of the general university faculty is that morale is good, considering world conditions, considering certain conditions handicapping research, considering the load many faculty members are having to carry, morale is excellent.

Q. How many men in your faculty?

A. Eleven on my payroll, eight men now teaching in the department.

Mr. Jones: Q. Mr. Clark, how long have you been on the teaching faculty of the University?

A. I entered the University in 1927, served two summers, special assignments, member of the faculty in 1931.

Q. You were there then during the O'Bannon-Graham upset?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did that help morale of the University faculty or students?

A. Anything of that sort naturally disturbs the faculty.

Q. Did the appointment of Dr. Donovan as President help the morale of the faculty?

A. The appointment of Dr. Donovan came suddenly. I was away the first year he was President. Since I have been back in the University I have the firm opinion no better appointment could be made.

Q. You haven't answered my question. Did that help or injure morale?

A. It has helped. As of this date, 1946, it has helped materially. I say that not in any criticism of Dr. McVey. The University has progressed.

Q. Was the immediate effect depressive to morale or encouraging to it?

A. His appointment coming as it did took the faculty some time to get adjusted. They were not expecting the appointment to be made at the time. Once he got on the ground and started working it helped.

Q. The immediate effect was depressing morally?

A. I wouldn't say that. You had a moment there teetering in the balance.

Q. Was the action of the Board of Trustees in continuing Dean Graham on the University payroll at a salary of five thousand dollars a year while in Washington receiving from the Federal Government $8,000. a year, helpful or harmful to the morale of the University?

A. I can't answer that; for the men who were attending to their own business and not too much concerned about matters of that sort. They thought Dean Graham was doing his work. I would answer as far as I am concerned it had no effect on me, no.

Q. Did you hear comment among the faculty members?

A. Talk, surely.

Q. What was the general tenor of that talk?

A. The general tenor, I think, was one of just simple local faculty except what they read in newspapers.

Q. Favorable or unfavorable of the action of the Board of Trustees?

A. Some of it was critical of the Board, some of it was not.

Q. Professor Clark, I will ask you if the appointment of Frank Peterson as Comptroller of the University was helpful or harmful to the morale of the members of the student body?

A. I can answer it this way. Until he was appointed, I had heard the name Frank Peterson. I did not know who he was. He meant little more to me than the name. Everybody, I think, was in my situation, going around asking who Frank Peterson was. I knew something about his work with the State, of course.

Q. Are you prepared to evaluate the effect of his appointment on morale, both of faculty members and the student body.

A. At the present time?

Q. No, at the time of his appointment.

A. I think closely akin to Dr. Donovan. It came suddenly I don't think the faculty had thought much about the appointment of a comptroller. I don't think they thought D. H. Peak was retiring at the time. Emphasis, of course, was on the President. I think the faculty was in the same situation, waiting to see what was going to happen, is my own impression.

Dr. Donovan. Q. What is the condition today?

A. The University, in my opinion, from the operation of my own department and connection I have with the University Library as being member of the Library Board, the University is very well managed, very well managed I think. It would stand up very favorably with any University in the country. I have no hesitancy whatever in saying that.

Mr. Denney: Assuming that members of the faculty of the University have written letters to members of this Committee and have personally talked to the members of the Committee, criticizing the comptroller's office and Dr. Graham's office, predicated on that basis, would you say the morale among members of the faculty is low?

A. I can speak only of that part of the faculty that I come in contact with, morale considering conditions of the world, raise in student enrollment, the handicap we face, the morale is good in my own department. I can speak for eight men actively engaged in teaching, now eleven members of

the staff. Morale is better than it ever has been. I have known it intimately for fifteen years. I put the morale of my own department against any history department in the United States at the moment.

Mr. Jones: Q. How many members are on the staff of your department?

A. Eleven members, eight members of the department now actively engaged in teaching, two on leave, one has not arrived.

Q. Eleven members on the staff?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many on the staff when you came there in the twenties?

A. There were six members.

Q. How many of those six are now members of the staff?

A. Two of us.

Q. Why did the other four leave?

A. One man has retired because he reached the age of seventy, one man has resigned to take the secretaryship of the World Student Service Fund, and one man has been put on permanent leave, and one man died in October.

Q. You are here at the request of Dr. Donovan?

A. No, sir, he called me and asked if I could come down and make a statement in regard to the faculty. I am here on my own volition.

Q. I believe you rented your house to Mr. Peterson?

A. I had never seen Mr. Peterson. I was going on this leave of absence. In order to finance it I had to rent my house. When Mr. Peterson was appointed my neighbor said that was a possibility. I had never seen him before.

Q. You did rent your house to Mr. Peterson?

A. That had not the slightest bearing in the case.

Q. Did it have any bearing on your appointment as head of the history department?

A. Not at all. Dr. Donovan informed me in the Brown Hotel in Louisville, and I did not know anything until then.

Q. You were appointed head after you rented your house to Mr. Peterson?

Further this witness saith not.

It is stipulated that the testimony of the following would be substantially the same as Dr. Clark's testimony:

Dr. W. S. Webb, Head of the Department of Physics, Head of the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology.

Dr. A. J. Lawrence, Head of the Department of Business Education.

Dr. M. F. Seay, Head of the Department of Educational Administration,

Dr. D. R. Lincicome, Instructor in Zoology,

Dean D. V. Terrell, College of Engineering,

Dr. Wall, and

Professor Gillis.

At this point Dr. W. S. Webb, Head of the Department of Physics and of the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, was called to the stand, who testified as follows:

Mr. Meagher: Q. Is it true what Mr. Hobson said, Dr. Webb, that your statement would be substantially the same as that made by Dr. Clark?

A. Yes, I think that is right. I think it should be added the faculty of the University are busy men and they haven't time to pay attention to all the rumors. We do not go around and gossip like old women's tales. What effect does that have on morale? It has no effect whatever. I didn't know Mr. Peterson. I have learned to love him since. At the time it didn't make any difference to me individually. He didn't know me. It is a pure hypothetical situation. Morale is good so far as I know. It always has been in my department.

Mr. Meagher: Q. In regard to morale, Dr. Webb, I would like to ask you what effect this back salary has had upon your morale, if any, and whether or not you voted to have a committee visit Dr. Donovan to investigate the possibility and probabilities of collecting this back salary?

A. I am not aware a Committee ever did. I did not vote for it. I don't recall it. The back salary as I recall is very insignificant matter. The University ran into difficulty and did not have the funds at one time. About four months salary was deferred, four months of every man's salary, except those up to twelve hundred dollars. Those back salaries, as I recall, the University asked the legislature for a sum of

money to pay the back salaries. The back salaries were voted by the legislature, but before approved by some way it was reduced ten percent, so the balance would be very small. I can always use the money, but I had in a sense forgotten it, it couldn't be much.

Q. Have you ever repudiated it? Have you made any statement to the Board of Trustees or the Comptroller that you wiped the debt off?

A. It never was repudiated.

Q. What effect did Colonel Graham have—

A. I don't think it affected morale. It didn't effect mine. I don't think they knew him. We went on with our business.

Further this witness saith not.

Dr. A. J. Lawrence, College of Commerce and Education, next took the stand.

Q. You are Head of that Department?

A. Business Education, College of Education and Office Training in the College of Commerce.

Mr. Maurice E. Seay, Director of Bureau of School Surveys, Head of Department of Educational Administration, Commerce Education, next took the stand:

Q. Did you want to add something?

A. I would like to add that in the College of Education, because of our acquaintanceship with work in education generally, we knew of the professional standing of Dr. Donovan and Mr. Peterson. We know of Mr. Peterson's official work in connection with financial records in the schools of Kentucky, knew of his standing, so certainly our morale was not affected adversely.

Mr. Meagher: Are you acquainted with the circumstances surrounding the suit brought against Mr. Peterson by the State to recover back salary from his brother-in-law?

A. No, sir. I remember reading newspaper comments.

Q. You are acquainted with his so-called excellent work in the Department at Frankfort?

A. Yes, sir.

Dr. M. E. Ligon, Head of the Department of Secondary Education in College of Education.

Nothing to say but "amen."

Dean D. V. Terrill, Assistant Dean of Engineering:

Just say "Amen".

Dr. Bennett Wall, History Department Instructor, Director of Men's Residence Halls.

Q. We assume the statement you would make would be the same as Dr. Clark and these other gentlemen?

A. Yes, sir.

Professor Ezra L. Gillis, Director Bureau of Source Materials in Higher Education.

Q. How long have you been connected with the University of Kentucky?

A. Went to work at the University June 10, 1907.

Q. The statement you would make would be the same as these other gentlemen?

A. Yes, sir.

Dr. L. H. Townsend, College of Agriculture, Associate Professor. All my time given to teaching and to student work. I have no administrative capacity or anything like that.

Q. Who requested you to be here, Doctor?

A. My Dean asked me if I would come last night.

Q. If Meagher, or myself, or one of us students had asked you come down today would you have come?

A. I will go anywhere that is at all reasonable, and that I can to answer personally or to give my opinion on anything that might be of help.

Q. Would it be reasonable if we had asked you?

A. Yes, I would not have objected. I would have come. If you would have just asked me to come down I would have. I will always do that.

Dean Thomas P. Cooper, Dean and Director, College of Agriculture and Home Economics, which includes the Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension.

Q. Dean Cooper, upon Dr. McVey's retirement as President of the University, were you elected by the Board as Acting President, I believe?

A. That is what they tell me.

Q. How long did you serve in that capacity?

A. A year.

Q. And you were serving in that capacity at the time of Dr. Donovan's election?

A. Yes.

Q. Didn't—I know this is not very pleasing to you, but I want the facts—I want you to tell the Committee whether the Board of Trustees on two occasions offered to make you President of the University of Kentucky?

A. Well, that is a highly personal matter. If you ask me a question I will try to answer. Yes, they tried in every way, as far as I could see it, to get me to be President.

Mr. Meagher: What connection has this question with the subject of morale under discussion?

Chairman Arnold: I think Mr. Hobson is trying to bring out something entirely different from what we are discussing at this time.

Judge Hobson: The hearing is not limited to the question of morale.

Chairman Arnold: That was the stipulation, Mr. Hobson, when we allowed you to bring witnesses in here.

Judge Hobson: If you allowed me to, I didn't so understand.

Chairman Arnold: I am referring now to the stipulation that these men confine their remarks to the question of morale.

Judge Hobson: That was not confined to Dean Cooper.

Chairman Arnold: Personal remarks can be referred to later. Morale is the subject of all now.

Judge Hobson: Isn't a man who served as President of the University for the year immediately succeeding the election of Dr. Donovan about the most competent witness you could get as to morale?

Q. Will you tell the Gentlemen of the Committee what the morale of the faculty of the University was at the time you were acting President and is now since that time, from your observation and knowledge of it?

A. Mr. Hobson, it is very difficult, I think, for a man to say what the morale was in the University when he was acting President. It is only a matter of judgment. I thought the morale was very good, considering there was a war on. I thought it was wholly friendly. So far as morale is concerned,

as near as I can come in contact with it, it seems to be very good. The fact of the matter, it seems to me, it is excellent. My feeling is the faculty and the staff accepted Dr. Donovan as he came on the campus as President and that he has steadily grown in their esteem. I realize a man in my position cannot know as much about what the faculty thinks as what the facultly do themselves.

Mr. Meagher: Q. Dean Cooper, I would like to ask you what immediate effect on your morale was as the result of putting that housing project on the experiment farm? There has been a rumor going around the campus, and it has reached out to the veterans housing project that you resented the fact those houses were put out there. I merely ask your statement on it.

A. I wouldn't say it affected my morale in any way. A person gets accustomed, you know, to meeting questions that arise, and as soon as Dr. Donovan talked over with me the necessity of placing of the houses on the campus there, I asked him, "Don't go any farther into the experiment station ground than absolutely essential. Let us above all retain areas and plots, etc., we have expended much money on in the way of research." Dr. Donovan assured me nothing of that kind was going to happen. He was going to see complete protection was given. Morale didn't suffer at all.

Q. Dr. Cooper, would I be reasonable in inferring though, at least at the beginning, you were opposed to it?

A. No, I don't believe that would be a correct inference.

Further this witness saith not.

Mr. Carl L. Combs, student and returned War veteran, coming back to the University.

Q. How long have you been a student since returning from war?

A. Just entered this quarter, January 4th.

Q. Since you entered there have you had much or little association with the student body generally?

A. I think I have had quite a bit. I have only been back in the States three or four months. Naturally I want to see as many people as I could. Tried to get around as much as I could.

Q. Have you had an opportunity to know and observe the morale existing in the student body?

A. I think I have.

Q. Tell the Committee what you know that morale is?

A. I am sure in my opinion it is better than it has ever been any time I have known in the University. I started in 1937, graduated in 1941. The day I graduated I got my commission to report in the Army. Five days later in the Army. I just got out of the Army, just back in the University. It seems to me, I am sure with the new quarter system it is a much better school.

Q. We are talking about morale—you say you were there from 1937 to 1941?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Take morale among students—that was approximately four years ago?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Relative to morale then and today, how does it compare?

A. I think morale is higher today. I just want to add I came of my own volition. I volunteered to be a witness because there seemed to be some question somebody brought them. Nobody brought me. I wasn't disturbed by this situation until last night when I heard the Kernel had been accused of being censored and I did not think much was going to come of it. When I heard that being interested in trying to get a Master's Degree in Journalism, I knew that is ridiculous. I just wanted to come down and find out what was going on. That is the reason I came down to see.

Mr. Jones: Q. I understood you to say the morale of the student body was better now than in 1941?

A. That is my opinion.

Q. To what do you attribute that improvement in morale?

A. I believe the student is there now with a different idea than we had then. It used to be said Kentucky was called the Country Club of the South. I know from my own experience I am doing a lot harder work and more work than I ever did before. That may have been because I went through

the war. I feel we are getting much more from the University now than we did before the war.

Q. The improvement in morale is due to a change in attitude of the student body with respect to themselves? More inclined to be industrious and energetic because of their own personal experiences?

A. I believe that is right.

Further this witness saith not.

Mr. Edward A. Bary was next called to testify, as follows:

Q. Where is your home?

A. Bellevue, Kentucky.

Q. How long have you been a student of the University?

A. Since summer term 1944.

Q. Do you hold any position in the student body or organization?

A. Student Y. M. C. A. on the campus.

Q. Have you had much or little opportunity to associate with the student body generally and to know the views of the student body generally?

A. I think I have been exceedingly fortunate in meeting more than the average number of students met by other students. I have a great many contacts with people.

Q. Tell what the morale of the student body is as you observe it.

A. I think I have noticed even a difference from the time I first came here, that student morale is on the up-swing rather than anything else. I was a transfer student from the University of Cincinnati, then came down here. I think at the present time student morale is high, but we have to take in consideration world conditions, everybody upset with problems, with housing, hard to find rooms, people disturbed, but I wouldn't say morale is low because of them.

Q. Were you requested to come here, or did you come voluntarily?

A. I was called by Dr. Donovan yesterday at chapel meeting and asked to call his office. I went in, waited a few minutes, he greeted me, said it had been stated the morale on the University campus among students as well as faculty was

low, and asked me if I would go to Frankfort. He said nothing about what I should say, or anything like that. He did ask me if I could come. I wasn't in that meeting last night. I suppose when others were approached about it, five o'clock in the afternoon I was contacted.

Mr. Meagher: Q. On what specifically do you base your judgment of this morale? What instance have you seen specifically which would lead you to believe morale was higher here now than before the war, or when you first came here?

A. In speaking with students I found that they seem—I am included in this—we take more interest in what the faculty is doing, accomplishments being made by our faculty. We are meeting men coming back after serving in various capacities. We appreciate that. I think there is getting to be a little more—maybe because I am upper classman now—we seem to know more about our faculty than we used to, associate with them and come to know them. We feel there is a bond between us. We work together as our University.

Q. My question was, do you have any specific instances that would lead you to believe morale is higher now than when you first came here? Could you point out anything to me in way of contrast?

A. No. I could point out some things that give us a sense of pride, that would contribute to morale. One organization has had one professor speak a couple times. He is the only one I have in mind—Dr. Snow, asked twice connected with army work. That is one instance of something we take pride in, and feel the University makes contribution.

Q. You feel they didn't do it before?

A. I am sure they did. You asked for a specific instance. I happened to think of that. It is hard to pick out.

Q. To what do you attribute this great upswing in morale?

A. To several things. I think one important thing is what Mr. Combs mentioned. Students themselves seem to have got a little more serious to the point they are going to college to go to college, second thing, I think our University is offering things which make us have that sensation of pride. I don't know, they are things that haven't been offered be-

fore, they make us think we are going to a University recognized. I am from Northern Kentucky, attended the University of Cincinnati. They kidded me about being from below the Mason & Dixon Line and kidded about Kentucky schools. I resented that very deeply. I was born in Kentucky, lived all my life in down in Kentucky. Some things I hoped would be fulfilled have been fulfilled. My personal happiness may be what made me feel that way.

Q. How do the morale of the two schools compare?

A. Cincinnati and Kentucky? I think it is higher at Kentucky. I will have to give Cincinnati credit for this much. There is a little different approach to it. I cross the river home in the evening.

Q. Were you there during the war?

A. 1942-43, the one year. Of course that was a year of low ebb.

Q. You can't make a fair comparison of a wartime college and a peacetime college?

A. He asked me my opinion. I came here in 1944. This was a wartime University then.

Q. Just when did you come to the University the first time?

A. June 1944.

Q. I gather from what you stated the morale June 1944 was low?

A. No, I think you are assuming that.

Q. Do you believe the morale in June 1944 was high?

A. I think the morale here in 1944 compared with the morale in other schools like this. We were all perturbed in what was going on outside. Our friends were gone, etc. I think you will say morale was lower all over the country due to the general condition. I wouldn't say the morale was low here and not at another school.

Mr. Meagher:

Q. Being here since June 1944 you would naturally be acquainted with some of the circumstances of such things as the Wenner-Gren deal and the taxpayers' suit brought against Dean Graham and suit brought against the Univer-

sity. I will ask you did that have any effect on your morale, or did it lower or heighten it?

A. I thought of it in this way: I did not know all the details. I tried to form not too quick a judgment. I hoped if something was wrong the truth would come out, if there wasn't, right would prevail. I would say a charge against your school or something with which you are associated, means something to you. It disturbs you, yes. It doesn't affect your morale. Yes, it would affect your morale, upwards or down. I would say morale would sort of wave. It didn't send me in the depths of despair, it worried me.

Q. Was there ever any doubt in your mind, from what you read in the newspapers, as to the sincerity of the University in its dealings with men like Wenner-Gren, or of the absolute sincerity and above-board dealings of the University in regard to this taxpayers' suit?

A. I must be honest and say I am not familiar enough until they came out in the paper. I remember reading a good deal about Dean Graham and the trustees. I have heard more about the latter one.

Q. You read the newspapers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you form any conclusions from that, or did you remain absolutely noncommittal?

A. You mean as far as saying one group is right and one wrong?

Q. What you might think from reading the papers, it could be right or wrong.

A. I couldn't rely too much on papers. You get one editorial comment, get a news report on same thing, be different light shed. Therefore, I tried not to base too much on that, but waited for the litigation.

Q. Was your morale bolstered considerably by the result of the suits and investigations?

A. Isn't one of these suits still pending? I am waiting.

Further this witness sayeth not.

Mr. Washington Frank Serini was next called to the stand.

Q. The statement you are about to make are parallel with this proceeding?

A. Yes they are.

Judge Hobson:

We would just like to show he was a football player.

A. Before I came here, as soon as I graduated from high school I went to the University of Fordham.

Q. Did you attend?

A. No, I haven't. I have been around the campus two weeks, tried out for football up there.

Judge Hobson:

Mr. Serini was voted the most popular man on the University Campus in 1945.

Q. Did that help your morale?

A. Yes it has.

Q. What would you say of the morale of the University?

A. I think the University of Kentucky has more morale than any other place in the country. When they hold an affair like basketball games Saturday night three or four thousand students trying to get in a little gym where it only seats two thousand. Long line was formed around the street corner. We shut the doors when the gym was full. Everybody outside started squalling in order to get in the gym. We let them in like a bunch of hogs. They stood up in the gym just to satisfy them. That shows they have lots of spirit.

Q. Do you think the morale is based on the fact that in Kentucky a proportionate number of people that would go to school in the past have been prohibited from going to school for lack of funds and now they are being discharged from the Service the funds are available?

A. When a person gets discharged from the Army or Navy he has a tendency to go to school because he is getting it free, getting paid by the Government. He says I might as well take a chance. After he is in school a year or two he drops out, never completes it.

Q. Do you speak as a veteran?

A. Yes, I have been in the service awhile.

Mr. Jones:

Q. How long have you been a student in the University?

A. Since June 1944.

Q. During that time have you noticed any improvement in student morale?

A. Yes I have.

Q. To what do you attribute that?

A. To what Dr. Donovan has done for the school. I think he has done a lot.

Q. During that time have you had occasion to attend school convocations?

A. Yes, I have, I went to a few of them.

Q. Where are they held?

A. Memorial Hall.

Q. When did you attend the first one?

A. I think when I first came here. We all went because we were Freshmen.

Q. When did you attend the last one?

A. I don't recall.

Q. During the time have you attended one this year, 1946?

A. No.

Q. How did the attendance at the first one compare with the last one?

A. First I went to a couple of people in Memorial Hall then as the boys came back out of the service they started to grow until they was almost knocking doors down to get in.

Q. How many attended the last time?

A. Last time the whole place was full, as many as it would hold.

Q. Are you familiar with speakings the University sponsors?

A. No, I haven't.

Q. You haven't attended those?

A. No I haven't.

Judge Walters.

Q. Do you remember when you came in to the school this, year, coming down on that train, a man entering into conversation with you, what you said about the University?

A. I thought it was a grand place, and am proud to say I am a student of the University of Kentucky.

Further this witness saith not.

Mr. Scott Breckenridge, Jr., was next called to testify, as follows:

Q. How long have you been a student at the University?

A. I am enrolled at present taking a refresher in preparation for the bar examination in June.

Q. How long have you been there?

A. Just this quarter. Attended previously 1934 through 1941.

Q. Tell your observation of the morale among the students.

A. Morale is high as it has ever been.

Q. Is that good or bad?

A. I would say the morale at the University has never been the highest in the world. It is better than a lot I saw while in the service.

Mr. Meagher:

Q. To what do you attribute this sustaining of morale over the period you were in school before the war to now?

A. I would say the morale to a great extent on the University campus is independent of many of the policies of the faculty. I don't mean to detract from the opinion of the student body as a whole, but I think many of them are not particularly concerned. I know experiences I had myself one time in trying to stir up a little action. I say there has been nothing that has happened in the few years since I left to have detracted. At the particular time I left I don't think morale was as high as it is now.

Q. You don't think it was as high then as it is now?

A. At the time I left.

Q. When did you leave?

A. In 1941. I can explain why I don't think it was as high. At the time there had been a complete reorganization of the University which was the abolishment of the Senate, which I felt at the time was an important part of the University, which Dr. Donovan has in a degree reestablished. With abolishment has been reorganization, establishment of comptroller's office and appointment of Mr. Peterson. Some people said things about them, but I had no particular support for one way or another. I knew rumors in all systems. I

have heard nothing but the highest said of his service. Since then Dr. Donovan has become President of the University. We were looking for a Dr. Hutchins at Chicago, or a Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia to come down and be our University President. At the time, I don't remember, I wrote lot of letters to the Kernel nobody censored. I stated there might be some disappointment about Dr. Donovan's appointment as President. I think there was at the time, but I think since that time the Board of Trustees has been completely justified in every respect.

Q. Since you were a student before the war and are as well acquainted as anyone else before the war with circumstances surrounding the building program, what was the status of your morale at that time?

A. My morale was highly exercised in some respects. In others I faced facts. The University had received no particular allotment for the building. I went over the arguments at the time because I was interested. We objected in a sense to the type of architecture. I can understand there is a reason for it. It is not an expensive type, not as many frills on the outside of the building. The architecture itself is serviceable.

Q. I asked you for morale?

A. I said my morale was exercised. It was at a high peak at that particular time.

Q. Because of the building program?

A. If I get excited my morale rises, a little but more I engage in a fight, the more my morale picks up.

Q. How do you react in losing a fight?

A. I don't feel I lost a fight. I got a big kick out of losing a fight in the veterans meeting. It demonstrated certain difference of opinion than I wanted to bring forth. It depends on what you are fighting for.

Further this witness saith not.

Mr. Charles T. Gardner was next called to testify, as follows:

Q. What do you tell the Committee about the morale among students of the University?

A. I hardly think it is fair for me to speak for the University. I came here, I transferred from school because I didn't like it. I like it here and I am going to stay.

Q. What is your position with the Student Government?

A. President of Student Government.

Q. In your opinion what is the morale of the student body at the University now?

A. I haven't read of a vote taken by the students. I will say what my opinion is. Seems to me a few others had the same opinion. My opinion is it is good. I don't see where it is a question of morale. With servicemen I don't see how the morale can possibly be low; only points enough to get people back, you want to be back, your morale can't be low.

Q. I mean in general, how do you feel?

A. It is governed by social, your morale is going to be low if staying in your room and studying every night, making A grades. I know another type of individual who has not stayed in his room at all, he is enjoying himself. The two are enjoying themselves. The well integrated person is probably doing the most constructive thing.

Mr. Meagher:

Q. To what do you attribute this high morale?

A. I would say the returning people to the University.

Q. Could you enlarge a little on that, say why you think the fact that men are returning to the University would be a cause for boosting morale?

A. You would have more friendships. Morale is based on enjoyment primarily I would say.

Q. You believe University administration has a great deal to do with fostering increases?

A. The generosity with which the Administration met coming veterans, I don't think there is a person out there—they have done everything they could possibly do for us, personnel office functions as efficiently as they could with the slow moving Veterans Administration. I was one of the first veterans back. They met me at every point. I know, as far as the faculty is concerned, if you were a veteran and had trouble with studies we only had to say so and they would go out of their way to give you help because you were a vet-

eran. I don't think a veteran gets anything an ordinary student could not get if they asked. I think they realize the problems the ordinary student didn't have.

Q. When did you go back to school?

A. September 1944.

Q. You are at least partially acquainted with circumstances surrounding Caudill's petition and taxpayers' suit brought against Dean Graham?

A. I am not aware of the taxpayers' suit. I did know about the petition. I even know who slid it under the doors.

Q. Were you at all acquainted with the so-called stink raised over Axel Wenner-Gren's gift to the University and subsequent airing in the court?

A. I read the petition and dismissed it. My attitude towards that was that the University gained a building, a good research laboratory. I don't see where they were hurt in any way.

Q. You never had any occasion to suspicion any member of the Administration of the University of insincerity in getting this building, or of insincerity in allowing Dean Graham to remain on the payroll of the University?

A. Well, I wouldn't say I even thought too much about it. My thoughts were there was a reason, it it was done, the reason I could probably find out if I was interested enough, which I was not.

Mr. Jones:

Q. Did you say you were President of the Student Government?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been President?

A. Elected by popular election by the Assembly. The preceding President resigned to go to Columbia University. I was elected by the Assembly members something like a majority of twenty-five to two.

Q. When was that?

A. Couple months ago. This particular quarter.

Q. What is student government?

A. Made up of the Assembly, representing various classes in the various colleges. I have been asked what it does.

Since I have been in there—we haven't a project, we are trying to foster a project. What that will be I don't know. I thought of air-conditioning for the Union Building. I am not certain.

Q. How many members in the Student Government organization?

A. Twenty-nine. Vice President and President who are not counted.

Q. How many meetings have you held during your administration?

A. Four.

Q. How many attended the meetings?

A. Last attendance last meeting we had approximately eight members absent.

Q. What is your usual attendance at those meetings?

A. First attendance, first one I attended, twenty-five and two. That isn't counting the Vice President. Twenty-seven there and Vice-President made twenty-eight in all.

Q. You attend the University convocations?

A. I have, yes.

Q. About how many are present at those convocations?

A. I remember specifically Mrs. Clapper, Raymond Clapper's wife, was there. They turned them away, couldn't get in. It is going to be that way on all occasions now.

Q. Held in Memorial Hall?

A. That is true.

Q. What is the seating capacity?

A. About twenty-three hundred.

(Someone aside: Eleven hundred forty.)

I have seen them standing in there outside—I did, in the back to hear Mrs. Clapper. I know when Raymond Cousins, who was the Book Review Editor, enormous attendance when he spoke, the place was packed. The only time not completely full is when convocation comes up rather sudden.

Mr. Meagher:

Q. Have you ever had any occasion to have classes or attend any University functions in the buildings which were built under Dean Graham's administration when he was in charge of the buildings, such as the Biological Science Building?

A. I have had classes in the Biological Science Building. I had zoology last summer.

Q. Did you enjoy it?

A. The classes were held in the basement or lower level, windows open same as any windows, no bugs in there or anything. As far as it being satisfactory as anywhere else.

Q. Biological Science, did you have classes in there?

A. Yes, classrooms large, well equipped. We do need a motion picture projector.

Q. How about ventilation?

A. Open, pull them down and open.

Q. How large are the windows?

A. Approximately four feet wide, about three high. They are the kind that open up and pull down like that.

Q. You didn't suffer any from the heat then?

A. No, I didn't at all.

Chairman Arnold:

Q. Were you requested to be here?

A. I was called. Bud Davis was asking me about it. I went over to see what it was all about. I got there and was told there was a charge made that the Student Government Association was controlled by the faculty, something along that line. I was told that by one of the students, not by anyone else. I immediately stopped to find out about it. I told Donovan I did not have a statement to make, I would not make any statements. I would answer questions. I wasn't going representing anybody but myself.

Further this witness saith not.

Mr. Howard C. Bowles next testified as follows:

Q. You are a student there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your testimony is relevent to what your predecessor says?

A. Yes, it is.

Mr. Meagher:

Q. How long have you been in the University?

A. Since January 2.

Q. This year?

A. Yes, this year.

Q. Had you ever attended the University before?

A. Never.

Q. Can you make any comparison then as to morale amongst the student body?

A. No comparison of morale, no.

Q. What is your statement as to morale here?

A. Well, I think we have differed somewhat. Some of us speak of morale conditions of students when singing with the birds and buzzing with the bees. I don't think that is morale. Scott hit on that a little better when he said when he got in a fight he got a higher morale. If that is true groups I have come in contact with on the campus are definitely interested in the things going on. Therefore, you might say morale is high, going by the conception I have. This whole investigation, I believe, should aim toward the building of a better University. You have two things to be confronted with in building that, choice of administration, then in the case of a State University you have backing of the legislature and people of the State to appropriate the necessary funds in building that University and support of it. At the present time the present bill that has been in the legislature down here has been discussed very much among the veterans on the campus. They are highly in favor of getting solid with the building program. This is headed toward that type of morale.

Q. Do they want the physical supervision of improvements to go on under Dean Graham?

A. Men whom I have talked to, my personal opinion, definitely a stink being raised now and several in the past. The general opinion is they would like to see that clarified once and for all.

Q. Stink clarified?

A. That is right.

Q. Do you think students at the University think we are trying to run this University down by this hearing?

A. I have heard two types of statements. Some have said we should not say anything about it. I heard some say there must be something somewhere, if there isn't we will clarify it by this hearing.

Q. Did you hear a person living in the housing project state to my Veterans Club we should drop this matter altogether, not have anything to do with it, because after all Dr. Donovan is doing something here, why talk about the past?

A. The only thing I can recall, Murphy, is the Veterans Club did vote not to sponsor the investigation.

Q. Did you hear any conversation there they wanted to drop the hearing since they did have some improvements there and it would not do to bring up the past, we might lose all benefits?

A. I don't remember the particular conversation. I know that has been expressed.

Judge Hobson:

Before we adjourn, we have two letters from Judge Stoll.

February 19, 1946.

Hon. Roy W. Arnold

Representative from Forty-sixth Legislative District
Frankfort, Kentucky.

Dear Mr. Arnold:

I understand that at a hearing held by the Committee, of which you are Chairman, investigating certain phases of the University of Kentucky some reference was made to a supposed photostatic copy of a letter from former Governor Keen Johnson to me relative to the appointment of Dr. H. L. Donovan as President of the University of Kentucky to the effect that if I did not support Dr. Donovan for the presidency of the University I would not be reappointed by Governor Johnson to the Board of Trustees.

I desire to say positively and emphatically that no such letter was ever received by me nor to my knowledge written by Governor Johnson, and that neither by letter nor verbally did Governor Johnson ever make any such suggestion to me.

I have told in a separate letter to you just how the selection of Dr. Donovan to be president of the University was

arrived at and that it came about without any suggestion, influence or domination from Governor Johnson.

I may further add that Governor Johnson never at any time undertook to influence me as to any matter connected with the University. We discussed matters connected with the University, of course, as any other members of the Board, but I do not think any matter was ever discussed by me with Governor Johnson unless at a meeting of the Board.

Yours very truly,

February 19, 1946

Hon. Roy W. Arnold
Representative from the Forty-sixth Legislative
District
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Arnold:

When Dr. McVey retired as president of the University of Kentucky, Governor Chandler, who was chairman of the Board of Trusteese, appointed a committee, consisting of Mrs. Paul Blazer, R. P. Hobson, Horace Cleveland, Lee Kirkpatrick and myself to recommend to the Board of Trustees a president for the University to succeed Dr. McVey. This committee considered many persons for the position and finally reached the conclusion that Dr. H. L. Donovan was the best qualified, available man to be president of the University of Kentucky, and the committee unanimously recommended him for this position.

I understand that some suggestion was made at the hearing today that Governor Johnson was instrumental in the selection of Dr. Donovan. Of course, that is not accurate. So far as I am concerned, Governor Johnson never said a word to me about Dr. Donovan, nor recommended him for this position. He did vote for him, as did every other member of the Board of Trustees who was present at the meeting when his name was recommended by the committee.

I understand that it was also suggested that the selection of Frank Peterson as comptroller of the University was a political appointment. This is not the case. The office of

business agent of the University was made vacant by the retirement of Senator D. H. Peak, who for many years had been the business agent, and it was a part of the duty of this committee to recommend to the University some one to take his place. This committee determined to obtain the best man possible to attend to the business affairs of the University and it prescribed his duties and changed the name from business agent to comptroller. The committee looked into the qualifications of many persons to be the comptroller or business agent of the University and finally reached the conclusion that Frank Peterson was the best man obtainable. The committee's conclusion that Mr. Peterson was the most competent man that might be found for the position was not prompted by any consideration of politics and the matter was not discussed with Governor Johnson until after the committee had made the selection. Thereupon we did talk to Governor Johnson about the matter and asked if he would be willing to release Peterson from his position in the State Administration at Frankfort to take the comptroller's job at the University. Governor Johnson was very much opposed to this being done as he did not wish to lose the services of Peterson in his Administration, and so stated in very vigorous terms to some of the members of the committee. However, we prevailed upon Mr. Peterson to take the appointment and upon Governor Johnson to acquiesce in it, although this was done by him reluctantly.

I have not been well for some time and I regret exceedingly that I have been unable to appear before the committee to make a statement to it in person regarding the subject matter of this letter and concerning other questions raised at the hearing held today.

Yours very truly,

Dr. W. S. Webb: I have been at the University about twenty-four years. I was there, of course, during the war period. I want to say this for the girls—we had a girls' school there and the girls were just as loyal as the men who went away. I have never seen a finer morale among the girls while they were on the campus in their work. I had big classes.

Now when the veterans return the veterans find that morale there and they are making a fine contribution to it and the morale in the twenty-four years since I have been there never has been higher than it is today, at this particular time, as a result of what went on, the girls holding the fort during the war and returning veterans coming in.

Q. At what age do our present teachers retire?

A. Seventy years.

Q. Are trustees retired at the same age?

A. No, the trustees serve by appointment of the Governor.

Q. Appointed for a terms of years I assume?

A. Yes for a term of years. I assume without knowing any trustee over seventy years of age would not be reappointed. That is just a personal statement without any basis of fact.

Q. You are speaking for yourself when you say no man over seventy?

A. I have a few months before I get there.

Mr. Ben Wall:

Mr. Jones: How long have you been connected with the University?

A. Since about last of September 1944.

Q. You are connected with the University now?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. During your tenure with the University have you ever expressed any opinion with respect to the Board of Trustees being a handicap to the advancement and progress of the University?

A. Not that I recall.

Q. Have you ever had an opinion about that?

A. I don't know the members of the Board of Trustees. I am new and very busy.

Q. Have you had an opinion as to their ability in advancing the University?

A. I think you are presuming. I don't pass on any of the faculty.

Q. Have you made any expression as to the Board of Trustees and the administration presently of the University

being efficient, or lacking in leadership? In creating and promoting a better spirit among the student body?

A. I don't recall the occasion. Do you have a specific instance?

Q. Do you recall making any such expression? Generally, without being able to recall a particular occasion?

A. Not that I recall, no, sir.

Adjourned to Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1946, 9:00 a. m., same place.

CONTINUATION OF HEARING ON UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY 26, 1946

Mr. Denny: As expressed by the Chairman last Thursday, it was his desire to complete this hearing today. By necessity, we will have to be brief. Do the complainants want to complete their testimony first?

Mr. Meagher: Yes, we do.

Mr. Denny: Will it take long?

Mr. Meagher: Not too long.

Mr. O'Bannon: May I have the floor first for a few minutes?

Mr. Denny: Have you a final statement to make to the committee?

Mr. O'Bannon: Yes, sir.

Mr. Denny: All right.

Mr. O'Bannon: The first thing I want to do is to explain some testimony one of the boys gave here last Monday. It seems to have been confusing to a good many persons. One of the boys testified about being in a classroom where the windows were open and being very comfortable. The building was built in two sections. The first part is heated partly by warm air and partly by radiation. And that, to my knowledge, is the only part of the building where they have ever suffered from heat or cold or poor ventilation. The new part has a direct radiator heating system. So far as I know, there has never been any complaint about that part of the building. The Home Economics Building—there has never been any complaint about the ventilation there. They have ordinary cast iron radiation and open window ventilation.

I just wanted to take a moment, largely to correct some impressions that have been given here. For example, I have been accused of going back into the history of the University twelve or fourteen years and pulling out skeletons. I wish to call your attention specifically to the fact that I have never been guilty of anything of that sort. I have never lifted a little finger to give publicity to the affairs of the University. I have been merely an amused spectator. I have not collaborated with these boys. I don't know this boy or that boy, but I think I know that one, and I met Combs a few days before the investigation started. I have had nothing to do with Hardman and Malloy. The skeleton was brought from the closet in 1944 when this reference was made in the newspapers about the re-organization of the Engineering College. I didn't bring that out. "The University head explained that Dean Graham in reorganizing the engineering college, terminated the service of a number of staff members."

" 'That action,' Dr. Donovan continued, underlining the statement in his typewritten report, 'apparently marked the beginning of the controversy over Colonel Graham, which has flared up from time to time.'

"As I am the only person who has received notable publicity in connection with the alleged reorganization of the engineering college, Dr. Donovan's statement has no meaning at all unless it refers to me. The implications of the statement are entirely false. It should be clear to everyone by this time that Colonel Graham himself makes news, and that flare-ups are likely to reoccur at any time. Nevertheless, because of my unique relationship to an earlier flare-up, which was of a nature not revealed in Dr. Donovan's statement, I am happy to be called upon by your committee to help in whatever way I can in the solution of these recent charges." (Read from letter written by Mr. O'Bannon.)

As regards the double salary incident, certainly no one would say I had anything to do with that. This letter has to be read very, very carefully in order to understand it. There is no specific charge in it; only a general charge as to the lack of confidence in the administration and the consequent low morale existing on the campus. Some things in the letter are obviously facetious. You could expect that from me. Some

things are intended as humorous. That also you could expect from me. I don't expect anyone to approve of the style of this letter.

I wish especially to call your attention to the reference to the appointment of President Donovan. "It is not an exaggeration to say that many members of the staff were stunned by the announcement of Dr. Donovan's appointment as President. I do not raise any question here as to his qualifications. I refer only to the manner of his appointment, and particularly to the fact that the faculty had no choice in the matter. No one denied the right of the Board or the authority of former Governor Johnson to make the appointment. But for the Board, including the Governor, to be so inconsiderate of the feelings and judgment of the staff as to deny the staff the privilege of participating in just measure in the selection of a new president was depressing, to say the least, and contributed further to lack of confidence in the Board and to the present state of morale."

I don't raise any question as to President Donovan's qualifications, nor refer to his appointment but as implied in that paragraph. There is no reference to his record since he came to the University. "It is not an exaggeration to say that many members of the staff were stunned by the announcement of Dr. Donovan's appointment as President." You can dispute that if you wish, but it is my honest opinion that that was the sentiment on the campus at the time. I feel that that sentiment would have prevailed, regardless of who had been appointed President. Dr. Clark in his testimony used the word "sudden" in reference to this appointment. I used the word "stunned". He was thinking exactly about the same point I'm making here.

I understand morale. I said, after some introduction, "There are two matters that deserve attention here. One is the tendency toward greater regimentation, as indicated by the tighter supervision administrative officers exercise over extra-curricular activities, student government, other organizations and organization funds. The second is the belief that the student paper is administration-controlled. In other words, some students think they do not have a free press.

Whether well-founded or ill-founded, these are depressing influences upon student morale."

I named the two I thought the most serious. If you made a list of all the petty student gripes it would take a considerable volume. I didn't charge that those were true. Whether well-founded or ill-founded, they are depressing influences on student morale. I didn't say that the students didn't have free speech; I merely called attention to the belief that some students have, whether it is true or not. If they believe it, it can be a depressing influence.

Under the salary situation, where I made reference to the 13 per cent, what the faculty objects to there, as I understand it, is the quoting of that figure in connection with the rising cost of living. The rising cost of living during the war period affects everybody. The faculty would have been satisfied with the quotation of an average figure for the faculty. What good does it do to one person who didn't get any raise, or a 2, 3 or 5 per cent raise, what good does it do his morale to know that others, in order to get that average figure, had to get more than that per cent? The figure is factual, no doubt, but it doesn't help the faculty to have that figure mentioned in connection with increases to individual salaries.

I commend this document to your attention as being my most accurate analysis of the situation. I know that you are wondering by what authority I make these statements. Well, then you would have to go way back in my history to find out just why I can write that. The situation was a challenge to me. I met the challenge of the depression. I even wrote a paper on business cycle theory. I talked to groups on the campus about that. I lectured to a group in Cincinnati and also lectured to different groups on that subject. The depression was a challenge to me. I wasn't satisfied with reading about it; I wanted to write about it. I wrote a paper which I thought was very creditable and it has been complimented. I am very interested in philosophy and psychology. My interest in those subjects goes back to my early history. I have written several papers which have been submitted to the Kentucky Academy of Science. What is conscience? That is a challenge to me.

I was in the office last summer of one of the men on the campus who is high in administrative circles. We were talking about things in general, and he asked me, "Well, O'Bannon, how do you account for all the unrest on the campus?" That startled me, coming from that man. He said, "Don't you think it is due to the Wenner-Gren affair?" I said, "No, I think it is due to a general lack of confidence in the administration. That is my answer to all of the unrest on the campus."

I didn't originate the boys' lack of confidence. It had been talked about on the campus, among the faculty. It was the judgment of a good many persons on the faculty. That question coming from that man was a challenge to me. I answered it, and at the same time I knew that somebody sooner or later was going to make me explain it. That was six or seven months ago. In the meantime, I noted the reaction of the faculty to various things, I have listened in on student and faculty bull sessions, and so on. So when you invited me down here to do what I could in the solution of these charges, that also was a challenge to me, and I attempted to put into this an honest, conscientious analysis of the situation. I commend it to you for your serious consideration. A friend of mine had these printed with my permission because you don't get a true impression from newspapers as to what this is. If anybody wants them, here they are.

I ask you again, by what authority do I write this? Well, it is the word of a prophet. I told Colonel Graham in 1935, no early 1936—I had been to President McVey complaining about the Engineering Building. Judge Stoll complained about it to Colonel Graham. I predicted that things were going to come out if the kind of management he used wasn't changed. Well, I don't have to elaborate on that. It is perfectly obvious what has happened. Any predictions in that case undoubtedly came true. Later in a letter to President McVey in speaking of Colonel Graham I made this remark. I said, "For God's sake, Mr. President, don't spoil an outstandingly successful administration and jeopardize your own reputation by bequeathing to the University a man of his personality." Again in a letter that I wrote the Board of Trus-

tees in reference to Colonel Graham, I said, "No new president worthy of the position would take the office without making Colonel Graham's resignation a condition of his appointment". That was a prophecy. I am sorry that I worded it just the way I did, but it was a matter of sizing up the situation at that time, and I was confident, as sure as anything, that when we got a new president, if Graham was still on the campus, something undesirable was going to happen. Because of my record, I knew I was connected sub rosa with the Wenner-Gren affair. I never had anything to do with it. The double salary incident—I never had anything to do with that. In fact, it was charged that I might have had something to do with it because of the reorganization of the Engineering College. If I hadn't first brought it up myself, I feel sure that my name would have been connected with this affair. This letter is obviously defensive. At the same time it is the analysis of a research man who deliberately sized up the situation and put down there not merely the assumption that there was a lack of confidence in the administration, but attempted to show by the analysis and enumeration of specific points and evidence why it would be unreasonable to assume there wasn't a lack of confident and low morale on the campus of the University of Kentucky.

Mr. Meagher: I wish at this time to call for Dr. Sutherland's testimony.

Dr. Sutherland: Mr. Chairman, I have a statement which I wish to put into the record as a letter to the Hon. Roy W. Arnold, House of Representatives, Frankfort, Kentucky. I wish to say that in preparing this I found it necessary to refer to statements made by President Donovan. In no way are they any reflection on him or on any ill-will that may exist between us, but since he is the spokesman for the administration, there is no one else I can quote and I am obliged to quote him. I don't hold him responsible for any of the things said. I have never had anything but the most friendly relations with President McVey, and consequently wish to read this statement in the light of those two facts. You realize that I am obliged to quote Dr. Donovan and Dr. McVey as administrative heads of the University. In twenty-

three years I have never had anything but the most friendly relations with President McVey.

"206 Castlewood Drive
Lexington 14, Kentucky
February 26, 1946

"Honorable Roy W. Arnold, Chairman
Special Committee on University Affairs
House of Representatives
Frankfort, Kentucky

"My Dear Mr. Arnold:

"I am pleased to accept your invitation to appear before your committee which is to hold hearings regarding the substance of a letter sent to the members of the General Assembly by four students of the University.

"After listening to the sessions of February 19 and 20, I wish to make the following statement concerning unpaid salaries and the Wenner-Gren affair mentioned in the student letter.

"I have been a teacher on the staff of the University of Kentucky for nearly twenty-three years. Like many of the teaching staff, I look upon the years before 1935 as happy and fruitful years when there were the best of reasons for believing that a great university was in the making.

"As reported to you by Dr. Frank L. McVey, in 1932 the funds for the support of the University were not forthcoming, and, consequently, the members of the teaching staff were not paid in full for a period of about five months. In October, 1932, we were again paid at a greatly reduced rate, and we went about our work as usual.

"On more than one occasion after 1932 the question of unpaid salaries was raised in the Senate and faculty meetings. President McVey assured us that the Board of Trustees looked upon the unpaid balance as a debt to be paid. When the same matter was mentioned in a faculty meeting, we were answered with a question, Do you wish to ask for payment of the unpaid balance now or do you wish to wait until your salaries are brought back to the level of 1932? The staff

agreed that it would be better to wait until the salary cuts were restored.

"On one occasion a committee of the local chapter of the American Association of University Professors called on President Donovan to see what could be done to have the back salaries paid. The committee reported back to the Association that it had been suggested to President Donovan that the governor might be persuaded to pay the debt from his emergency fund just as he had appropriated money to relieve the distress of the public school teachers. We were told that President Donovan's reply was that if the professors could exert as much political pressure as had been put forth in the interest of the school teachers, we too might be paid.

"It is admitted that the debt has not been paid; but it is also a fact that there are instances where the salary cuts have not ben restored. Some of the staff have been 'strung along' for fourteen years only to meet with cynical indifference to our rightful claims.

"In June, 1943, I was told that an increase in salary had been recommended for me. If that increase had been approved I would have been paid at the 1932 rate. But the recommendation was not granted. I was told that I had said something which displeased certain members of the Board.

"Six months later, in January, 1944, I called on President Donovan to tell him that since the recommended increase in salary had not been granted, and since my salary had not been restored to the level of 1932, I did not propose to ask for something to which I could have no lawful claim. I asked him to request that the Board of Trustees pay me the balance of my 1932 salary plus interested compounded semi-annually at six percent. He told me that that was impossible because it was unlawful to pay past debts out of current revenue. I admitted that I knew that to be true, but I pointed out to him that there were funds which were apparently not covered by that provision of the law, and that such funds could be used as the Board saw fit. He mentioned the Haggan Fund, but he protested that the debt to the teachers should not be

paid out of that because it was used for worthy purposes such as scholarships, publications, and researches. President Donovan did not mention the fact that the Board had drawn upon the Haggan Fund to pay him $3,500 a year and his "key men" Dean Henry Hill $2,225 a year more than the Constitution permits.

"Finally, President Donovan said, 'You don't want me to ask for that (back pay)'. I said, 'I want my money.' He said, 'There is a better way.' 'All right,' I said, 'If there is a better way, I will leave the matter to you.' After a brief discussion of another matter, we agreed that we should have another conference after the Farm and Home Convention.

"I called at the President's office as agreed. He was out. I called again, and he was out. His secretary told me that President Donovan would call me. One year and nine months later he did call me about another matter.

"Five months after I had asked for my back pay (June, 1944) I received a letter which said, 'You have been reappointed Assistant Professor for the year 1944-'45. This was done after considerable discussion as to its advisability. . . . In order that there may be no question of adequate notice when your present appointment expires, this letter is written to indicate that reappointment after July 1, 1945, may not be recommended to the Board of Trustees.'

"Prior to the receipt of that letter I had always been appointed for three years.

"I made no reply to the letter because it didn't seem necessary.

"A year went by. No charges were made against me. In June, 1945, I was told that I had been reappointed and that I would receive a letter from President Donovan. To this day no letter from President Donovan has arrived. Furthermore, a recommended increase in my salary was not approved.

"In twenty-three years at the University, I have never asked for a raise in salary. All raises have been recommended by my superiors without solicitations direct or indirect. I have been told that salary increases for me were recommended in 1943, 1944 and 1945. The recommendations were

not approved, and my request for the balance of my 1932 salary has been ignored.

"President Donovan has told me that the Board of Trustees has refused to grant the recommended increase in salary because I had said something which displeased certain trustees. No one has seen fit to tell me just what I said, but I have been told that what was given to me as a REASON for the refused salary increase and for the warning that I might not be recommended for reappointment was nothing more than an EXCUSE.

"It should be noted that the punitive acts against me was begun AFTER June 8, 1941, when I prepared for delivery to the Federal Bureau of Investigation a letter and notes on the strange relationships established between the University and the Wenner-Gren interests, and AFTER the State Department had blacklisted Mr. Wenner-Gren in January, 1942.

"On January 15, 1942, the press carried a story in which President Donovan was quoted as saying, 'The (Wenner-Gren) laboratory is controlled by the College of Engineering' and is 'run independently of Wenner-Gren or any of his organizations', and that the 'gift was outright, with no strings attached'. The first two statements were completely false, and the third was highly questionable. He had been at the University for a short time when he made that false report to the press. I assumed that it might be an honest error, but when I discussed his report with him in the afternoon of the day on which it appeared, he assured me that he had studied the matter very thoroughly and that he thought that everything was quite proper.

"In February, 1942, I learned that George Carlson, President of the Mawen Motor Corporation, had induced at least one man to accept employment with the company by telling him in May, 1940, that Mawen would be operating the engine testing laboratory on the campus of the University of Kentucky. This was more than a month before the Minutes of the Board of Trustees report any transactions with Mr. Wenner-Gren.

"The man's story interested me because I had been of the opinion that there was an understanding or agreement that the Wenner-Gren Aeronautical Research Laboratory was to be turned over to Wenner-Gren's Mawen Motor Corporation when it was finished, and that such an agreement was a condition of "gift". Apparently the president of the Mawen company knew in May, 1940 that the socalled 'gift' would be theirs for use for a term of war-years before Mr. Wenner-Gren wrote his check payable to Col. J. H. Graham on June 12 for the construction of a laboratory which Dean Graham on June 28 thought Mr. Wenner-Gren might be persuaded to offer as a donation to the University in a letter dated July 6, and accepted by the Board of Trustees on July 12, 1940.

"In the little volume called THE FACTS, the official report on the Wenner-Gren Laboratory, the 'gift' is described as a philanthropy. But was Mr. Wenner-Gren prompted by a 'spirit of active good will toward one's fellow men'? It seems preposterous to think so. Anyone who will look at that 'gift-horse in the mouth' will see that it was not inspired by philanthropic yearnings.

"Late in 1943 I heard that efforts were being made to get Mr. Axel L. Wenner-Gren's name off the State Department's blacklist. Naturally, I began to wonder if any of the persons who had been active in taking the University into partnership with the Wenner-Gren interests were active with the group working in the interest of his delisting. Early in 1944 I heard that a local man, in no way connected with the University, had said that if the movement to secure the removal of Mr. Wenner-Gren's name from the blacklist proved successful, Mr. Wenner-Gren would develop a plastics industry in these parts, and that another 'donation' would be made to the University.

"At that time we were at war with the Nazis. The State Department had ruled that Mr. Wenner-Gren was to be treated as if he were an enemy of the United States. Though it might have been lawful, I thought it improper—a sign of very bad faith—for anyone to work for the delisting of Mr. Wenner-Gren unless it could be shown that he had not acted,

was not acting, or was not about to act in the interest of the enemy. If there were any good reasons why his name should be removed from the blacklist, I thought that I would like to know what they were. Some persons might contend that it was none of my business, but I thought that it was.

"With a lead, a hunch, and some assistance, it was discovered that a petition with exhibits, including a letter written by Mr. Stoll, had been delivered to the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. According to the press reports, Mr. Stoll's letter addressed to the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was written in reply to a request from Mr. Wenner-Gren's attorney, a Mr. Warren Grimes, and sent to Mr. Grimes for the purpose of supporting the petition for the removal of Mr. Wenner-Gren's name from the blacklist. If Mr. Wenner-Gren's interest in the operation of the laboratory by the Mawen company figured in the blacklisting it would seem proper that Mr. Stoll's letter be written to the Secretary of State and sent to the Secretary of State rather than to the attorney for the petitioner. If Mr. Wenner-Gren's interest in the operation of the laboratory by his Mawen company did not figure in the blacklisting, what proper interest could the University or any of the persons identified with the University have in supplying an exhibit to support a petition in behalf of a man who was supposed to be treated as an enemy?

"As early as 1936 I had read of plans which Herman Goering and his Swedish friends had made for Sweden. In June, 1941, Douglas Miller's book YOU CAN'T DO BUSINESS WITH HITLER reported on the system of Nazi espionage in Swedish industries. It should have been apparent to anyone familiar with the literature of Nazi methods of operation that 'neutrality' of Sweden would again serve as a very convenient cover for aid to our enemies. When I first read of Mr. Wenner-Gren's interest in 'philanthropy' and Andean archeology and an aeronautical research laboratory on the campus of the University, I became suspicious, and I began to read some more. It didn't take long to be convinced that the fantastic 'gift'-lease deal was made in bad faith, that Mr. Wenner-Gren was a very dangerous man who

could and would exploit his Swedish neutrality together with the respectability which is usually attached to the idea of a university for the advancement of his own interests which were naturally pro-Nazi.

"The blacklisting of Mr. Wenner-Gren by the State Department confirmed my suspicions concerning the man and his purposes. Though I do not pretend to believe that my report alone was responsible for his being blacklisted, I am satisfied that I was correct in presuming early in 1941 that it was quite proper to do just what I did. Under similar circumstances and regardless of the consequences, I would do it again, for I have since learned that the system of exchange of 'progress reports' on the developments of the Mawen engine in Sweden and Kentucky could have been used to transmit information concerning Army and Navy aircraft engines to Nazi infested Sweden and thus have endangered our own national safety.

"In conclusion I wish to say that the false reports to the public concerning the nature of the relationships between certain University officers and the Wenner-Gren interests is evidence of shameless bad faith. The attitude displayed by University authorities in the matter of unpaid salaries is proof of bad faith and a justification for the lack of confidence in the management of the institution by the teaching staff. The simple fact that this legislative investigation of University affairs had been thought necessary by anyone is evidence that within the framework of the government of the University there exists no instrument or body or rule which permits a democratic settlement of disputes. From what has been said and shown in these metings, I believe that it can be clearly seen that the University of Kentucky is actually operated on an authoritarian plan with a one-party system. A loyal opposition is considered dangerous to the power and the glory of those who would build in their own image a thing which they would like to have pass as a university."

Mr. Meagher: Mr. Peterson, I would like to ask you a question. When I called at your office the other day, didn't you tell me Dean Graham's name hadn't been put on the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees?

Mr. Peterson: I showed you the minutes of the November meeting, also the October or December meeting, and maybe the January meeting.

Mr. Meagher: I don't believe that you did show me any of those.

Mr. Peterson: Well, I did show you the November meeting. Here are the minutes of the Board of Trustees meeting for April 4, 1944, in which this statement was made by the Board:

"Whereas a controversy has arisen and a suit has been filed against James H. Graham, Dean of the College of Engineering, and certain members of the Board of Trustees testing the legality of payment of salary to James H. Graham, it is hereby ordered no further payment be made until the controversy is brought to a conclusion and the further orders of this Board."

Mr. Meagher: Now, the controversy has not been brought to a conclusion. I asked Mr. Peterson about that the other day in his office. I asked him for the minutes of the meeting of the Borad of Trustees. He said he would get it. He called the secretary and she reported that Dean Graham's name was not on the minutes of the meeting. He called President Donovan's secretary and asked her. Of course, I don't have her side of the conversation. She said she didn't think it necessary that a man's name be put back on the minutes of the meeting after he came back from a leave of absence. Mr. Peterson, however, comes to this committee with the minutes of a meeting to show that he was put back on. I would like an explanation of that.

Mr. Peterson: When you came to the office and asked for the minutes, I told you that Mr. Arnold asked that the minutes be brought here. That's right, isn't it?

Mr. Meagher: Yes, sir.

Mr. Peterson: Last week when the controversy arose, I said I had them, and if the Chairman desired that these minutes be produced, I would produce them. When you came to my office, I thought you wanted to know if it was in the minutes of the November meeting. I knew they weren't in the November minutes, and I called the secretary to verify that.

Mr. Meagher: You called there, yes. You told me that she didn't think it customary to put a man's name back on the minutes of the Board of Trustees when the man came back from a leave of absence.

Mr. Peterson: That's right. The reason it was not in the minutes of the November meeting, when the question was discussed at that time, the Board directed me to certify and pay Colonel Graham. At that meting Dr. Donovan made a report to the Board. Usually those appointments are put into the minutes through a list of staff changes, appointments, adjustments of various kinds. It wasn't put in. It was called to the attention of the Board at a later meeting and the Executive Committee directed that it be put in as a special item.

Mr. Meagher: Was that the Executive Committee or the entire Board?

Mr. Peterson: Every member of the Executive Committee was present. They directed that it be put in and it was unanimous. It has not been submitted to a full Board. The question was submitted to the Executive Committee on both occasions. The executive committee has full authoritative power and all privileges granted to the big Board to act during the interim. Does that answer your question?

Mr. Meagher: It answers the question. Not to my satisfaction, but it answers it.

Mr. Jones: Has the full Board met since Dean Graham's salary was re-instated?

Mr. Peterson: I believe they met in December.

Mr. Jones: That was after?

Mr. Peterson: Yes, sir.

Mr. Jones: Why was not the action of the Executive Committee then submitted to the Board?

Mr. Peterson: It was thought it was attended to by the Executive Committee. They had full authority to do what they did.

Mr. Jones: That is usually confirmed and reported to the big Board?

Mr. Peterson: Usually.

Mr. Jones: Was that done in this case?

Mr. Peterson: The minutes of the Executive Committee were always sent to the big Board.

Mr. Jones: Was that done in this case?

Mr. Peterson: Yes, sir. The action of the Committee was inadvertently left out of the November meeting.

Mr. Jones: The payment of Dean Graham's salary was suspended for a period of time by the action of the Board?

Mr. Peterson: Yes, sir.

Mr. Jones: The checks of Dean Graham were placed in escrow?

Mr. Peterson: A few of them. Then we asked the Treasurer to place Dean Graham's name back on the payroll.

Mr. Jones: Has Dean Graham been paid his salary during that period of time when payments were temporarily suspended?

Mr. Peterson: No, sir.

Mr. Jones: Has any action been taken by either the Executive Committee or the full Board with regard to that matter?

Mr. Peterson: No, sir.

Mr. Meagher: In connection with the building program, I would like permission to ask a few questions of Dean Evans, if I may.

You were down here the other day when Dr. McVey made the statement that the heads of colleges and heads of departments concerned in the building program begun under Dean Graham were consulted and advised of the plans in construction of buildings. Were you consulted at the time plans and specifications were drawn for the building before it was erected?

Dean Evans: When the building was being constructed, I was at Harvard University. Plans were sent to me and the only change which I suggested was made. I suggested that the offices of the members of the staff should be placed on the floor where the library was. That is substantially the only change I suggested and it was made.

Mr. Meagher: I would like to ask you about the library. Is that library large enough?

Dean Evans: It will take care of us for a good many years. It is now very adequate.

Mr. Meagher: Has the ventilating in the building ever given you any trouble?

Dean Evans: Not in the last six years. In the main reading room there is no direct aperature whereby ventilation can come through. Apart from that, it is adequate. It is ventilated with windows. We have been in the building nine years, and I think six or seven years ago windows were put in.

Mr. Meagher: Is there circulating equipment in the basement?

Dean Evans: Yes.

Mr. Meagher: Has that ever been operated?

Dean Evans: Yes.

Mr. Meagher: Successfully?

Dean Evans: Not very. The refrigeration was never put in. There never was money enough to put in a refrigeration system.

Mr. Meagher: About the alleged leaking of the building, have you had any trouble with that?

Dean Evans: Yes, frequently.

Mr. Meagher: Recently?

Dean Evans: Recently?

Mr. Meagher: Yes, within the last six months.

Dean Evans: Frequently before that.

Mr. Meagher: About two and one-half weeks ago, wasn't it leaking in your office?

Dean Evans: Yes, a few drops. I went over the building and couldn't find any more.

Mr. Meagher: How about the loss of books?

Dean Evans: No loss of books has ever occurred.

Mr. Meagher: How about in the offices of the professors?

Dean Evans: There has been none that I know of.

Mr. Meagher: Have any members of your staff ever complained of the building?

Dean Evans: They have complained frequently. So have I.

Mr. Meagher: What is your honest opinion of the building?

Dean Evans: It is a very good building, very satisfactory. I might add that I received a letter from a professor of the University of Chicago shortly after the building was constructed. I had never met him and only met him once since then. He knew nothing about the situation of windows and lack of ventilation. He wrote me that he had read a description of the building, and believed it was the best adapted building for a law school he had seen in America. I think I sent that letter to Dr. McVey.

Mr. Meagher: Have any men connected with your college ever been forced to hold classes outside because of the heat of the building?

Dean Evans: I don't think so. There might have been somebody out under the trees, but I don't think so.

Mr. Meagher: In connection with leakage, is it true that a professor lost quite a few books during the Spring Quarter of 1943 through leakage?

Dean Evans: That's news to me. It may be true. Who was it?

Mr. Meagher: Professor Murray.

Dean Evans: It's news to me.

Mr. Meagher: In the spring quarter of 1943, somebody called him and told him to come down and save his books. He had to lay the books out on the lawn to dry out. Do you say that no books were ever damaged?

Dean Evans: I didn't say that. The first I've heard of it, though, is when you told me about it this morning.

Mr. Meagher: Mr. Peterson, have you anything you would like to say with regard to this building program? In connection with the buildings as they are today? I have reference to special things as annual reports and statistics on the costs of the buildings.

Mr. Peterson: I would be glad to give you any information that you ask for if I have it with me.

Mr. Meagher: I would like to see the annual report from the heads of the departments in the Biological Science Building, and also the report from Dean Evans of the College of Law and the report from the Student Union Building.

Mr. Peterson: The heads of the departments report to the deans and the reports to Dean Evans would be in the President's Office. They do not come to my office. I do have a report coming from certain department heads grouped in the Department of Business Management and Control under a Comptroller.

Mr. Meagher: Do you have those reports, Dr. Donovan?

Dr. Donovan: I have the annual reports each year that are sent to me through the deans.

Mr. Meagher: Do you have them with you?

Dr. Donovan: Certainly not! It would take a truck to bring them over here.

Mr. Harper: Do you have any brief figures of cost of these buildings, a brief analysis of them?

Mr. Peterson: Yes, I do. Mr. Chairman, it possibly would be best to quote, since part of what I had planned to say if you wanted to hear from me, an item in a letter to the committee, which I will read with your permission. I would say two pages of it are devoted to answering the question Mr. Meagher has just asked. With your permission, I will read that letter and file it with your committee.

Mr. Arnold: May I suggest that you answer verbally and then read whatever it is you want to read.

Mr. Peterson: Mr. Meagher, in answering directly your question, I will say that there were eight buildings constructed on the campus of the University under P. W. A. construction accounts, namely: Experiment Station Annex, Central Heating System, Engineering Quadrangle, Law Building (Lafferty Hall), Biological Sciences Building, Student Union Building, Women's Dormitory (Jewell Hall) and Home Economics Building. The following figures were taken from the records left by my predecessor in the business office of the University:

Experiment Station Annex, $91,602.20, at a cost of 25.6c per cubic foot; Engineering Quadrangle, $270,211.70, at a cost of 24.8c per cubic foot; Lafferty Hall, $94,187.76, at a cost of 31.4c per cubic foot; Biological Sciences Building, $504,231.37, at a cost of 33.3c per cubic foot; Student Union Building, $277,792.94, at a cost of 24c per cubic foot; Jewell Hall,

$196,870.13, at a cost of 40.5c per cubic foot; Home Economics Building, $152,827.48 at a cost of 30.0c per cubic foot.

Now, I might add there that McVey Hall was begun in 1927, completed in 1928 or the early part of 1929, at an average cost of $299,000, and cost 47c per cubic foot.

Does that answer your question?

Mr. Meagher: Yes, that answers it.

Mr. Denny: In the costs you have given, does that include the expenditure for installing windows and air conditioning?

Mr. Peterson: That does not.

Mr. Denny: Have you any estimate of the additional cost to put new windows in the Biological Sciences Building, the Student Union Building, and so forth?

Mr. Peterson: My knowledge begins July, 1941. It could be obtained. Mr. Farris probably could give you a partial answer.

A question was raised as to the cost of maintaining certain buildings, particularly those 7 buildings. When you and Mr. Arnold were in my office, I looked for those figures. I found some monthly reports and did not find the annual reports immediately. I called about five minutes after you left to locate you. I found those annual reports from the Division of Maintenance and Operation. The cost in 1942-43 for Lafferty Hall, other than janitorial salaries, electricity and any utilities that would be there—the cost of the regular maintenance work is reported, "Only regular maintenance and repair work done to this building, aggregate cost, $237.30 this year."

Mr. Denny: Are those items broken down?

Mr. Peterson: No, sir. That's for general work.

Mr. Denny: Where did you get those figures?

Mr. Peterson: These figures came from the record at the end of the year.

Mr. Denny: Who made it up?

Mr. Peterson: The Chief Engineer of the Division of Maintenance and Operation. He reports to the Comptroller and then I make up the report.

Mr. Denny: Are they paid by check issued by the Comptroller's Office or by petty cash?

Mr. Peterson: They are paid through the Comptroller's Office by check.

Mr. Denny: Do you have a petty cash fund in the Division of Maintenance and Operation?

Mr. Peterson: Yes, sir, we have in the Division of Maintenance and Operation a petty cash fund of $25, which is given to them for the purpose of permitting them to run to town and buy little emergencies that would come up.

Mr. Denny: Did that petty cash fund ever exceed $25?

Mr. Peterson: No, sir.

Mr. Denny: Was it ever as much as $10,000 or $15,000?

Mr. Peterson: No, sir, that's ridiculous. I have a petty cash fund in my office of $5,000. It's drawn against the general emergency fund, approved by the Department of Finance. That's through the Treasurer of the State. We also have $5,000 for the Experiment Station and extension work. That's sent to me by the State Treasurer out of their funds.

Mr. Denny: That's $10,000 petty cash?

Mr. Peterson: Yes, handled through my office.

Mr. Denny: Did it ever exceed $10,000?

Mr. Peterson: Well, yes.

Mr. Denny: How much?

Mr. Peterson: $5,000.

Mr. Denny: Was it necessary for the operation of business to carry $15,000 petty cash?

Mr. Peterson: Yes, sir.

Mr. Denny: Was that money always expended by checks?

Mr. Peterson: Always since I have been there. Prior to my going there, the maintenance crews were paid by salary envelopes.

Mr. Denny: Are you continuing that system, carrying a large petty cash fund of $10,000?

Mr. Peterson: We carry that petty cash fund on which we make regular reports, which may be twice a month or monthly reports. It was cut from $15,000 to $10,000 when we worked out an arrangement with the Division of Accounts and Control, Department of Finance, whereby we would pay our janitors and service personnel twice a month through

their Division. We have had to cooperate with them because they desired it, even to the extent of losing some of our help. It takes about six or seven days to clear the payroll. Now we pay them twice a month through the Department of Finance. A service personnal man doesn't have much to go on. We pay them the twenty-first or twentieth and on the sixth or seventh. We have lost some people because of that reason, but it is working out very well.

Mr. Denny: Pardon me, but getting back to the consideration of the discussion about the ventilating system, and particularly the Student Union Building, the Biological Sciences Building, and Lafferty Hall, were those buildings erected with the idea of putting in air-cooled ventilation later on?

Mr. Peterson: Shall I answer this question directly?

Mr. Denny: By yes or no.

Mr. Peterson: I was told in 1941, and complained about the building myself—that was the dining room of the cafeteria—I was told then that there was no ventilation and Dean Graham said that the building was erected and designed with the idea of installing a ventilation or cooling system at a later date.

Mr. Denny: Since your tenure, have any contracts been let for the installation of air conditioning in Lafferty Hall?

Mr. Peterson: The contract was let to Combs Lumber Company for the installation of an air cooling system for the Student Union Building. It was to cool the ball room and the cafeteria dining room.

Mr. Denny: Those contracts were let in 1941?

Mr. Peterson: No, sir, that contract was let in 1942.—I believe I can give it to you.—November 22, 1941.

Mr. Denny: At least since you have been there?

Mr. Peterson: Yes, sir.

Mr. Denny: Has the air cooling apparatus been installed yet?

Mr. Peterson: No, sir.

Mr. Denny: You mean that condition has gone on and the contracts have been let for a period of four years, and that has not been done?

Mr. Peterson: Yes, sir, but there's an explanation of it.

Mr. Denny: I take it because you couldn't get the equipment.

Mr. Peterson: That's right, and I would like to tell you what we really did do. It was reported to the Board of Trustees that it was desired that the building be cooled, and they appointed a committee to work out the details. A contract was let in 1941, awarded to the Combs Lumber Company for $15,000.

Mr. Denny: What building was that?

Mr. Peterson: The Student Union Building. They were promised delivery of all the equipment.

Mr. Denny: Did the Combs Lumber Company do all that piping and duct work?

Mr. Peterson: The duct work was already in the building. The piping connections, due to the change from a circulating system to a cooling system, had to be changed. The Division of Maintenance and Operation was to do the duct work, or the connecting of the duct work.

Mr. Denny: Did the University set up a fund, too, in addition to this $15,000 to do this work in the Student Union Building?

Mr. Peterson: I don't know exactly what you mean. We set up the $15,000 and then had to pay for the work done by the Division of Maintenance and Operation. We had to pay them for their work.

Mr. Denny: What was that?

Mr. Peterson: I might be off, but I think somewhere about $2,000 or $3,000 on that. The Combs Lumber Company was able to get all the material required for the air cooling system except a compressor. Priorities caught us on that. We even went to Washington. We tried the second time, and then we gave up and decided to wait until the war was over. About three months ago, or two and a half, I would say, I called the Combs Lumber Company. They said they were on their toes. Immediately that they could get the material, they would move on it. They came out last week and told me they were ready to move. To do that, we are to build a small building on the top of the back of the Student Union Building in which the machinery will be placed. We have moved to do that and

by this summer, the Student Union Building, in my judgment, will be air cooled.

Mr. Denny: For the purpose of the record, in the letting of contracts, specifications are always made up, given to prospective bidders, and contracts let on bids?

Mr. Peterson: That's right. I should explain, Mr. Denny, that it is not possible to have specifications that you can use on all contracts. Every contract is an individual proposition. More specifically, for the Student Union Building, specifications were made up and submitted to bidders and the contract let on the low bid to the Combs Lumber Company.

Mr. Denny: You send them out to at least two or more bidders?

Mr. Peterson: That's right. I have here the contracts for the University for the next several years which were all let through the Department of Finance. We make a requisition to the Department of Finance and they make the contract to the company. However, in this instance the Board of Trustees made the contract direct because the funds belong to the students.

Mr. Denny: Was a ventilation system installed when the Student Union Building was first built?

Mr. Peterson: There is a circulating system that is supposed to change the air in the rooms 8 times an hour.

Mr. Denny: Since that time they are putting in air conditioning over there?

Mr. Peterson: That's right.

Mr. Denny: Then the first bid was far from being adequate or sufficient. It didn't do the job?

Mr. Peterson: I wouldn't say that. It didn't do the job in the ball room or the cafeteria dining room.

Mr. Denny: When this is completed, there will be two different units?

Mr. Peterson: No. When completed, it will convert this system into an air cooling system to blow cool air throughout the building. That is as I understand it. You can put in a cooling system and cool the air, but you must have something to circulate it through the building. You are now getting air from the outside, but the air that comes in there is no cooler

than the air from the outside. What we propose to do is to cool the air from the outside and blow it through the building.

Mr. Denny: The bid was submitted in writing?

Mr. Peterson: Yes, sir.

Mr. Denny: You never let a contract on one bid?

Mr. Peterson: Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Gilliam: At the time the buildings were designed and the circulating system designed for the building, that was considered in that time a modern air conditioning system, wasn't it?

Mr. Peterson: Not being a technical man, I shouldn't answer that. I understand that that's right. The rooms are just so large that they can not get cross ventilation. You must have artificial means to get cross ventilation.

Mr. Gilliam: In your knowledge of the change of modern conditions isn't that ventilating system different from the present day system of air conditioning?

Mr. Peterson: The present day system is advanced and improved.

Mr. Gilliam: There has been considerable improvement from the day of that design to the present day?

Mr. Peterson: I would think so. I'm not an engineer, however.

Mr. Harper: Speaking of air condition, how many bids actually were bid on that contract?

Mr. Peterson: I couldn't answer that. I know there were two or more bids submitted. I don't know whether your company was asked or not, Harper.

Mr. Harper: I can answer that. Does anybody know, Mr. Farris?

Mr. Farris: At least two. Frick Machinery, too.

Mr. Harper: In other words, there were two, but only two. I have the minutes of the Board. May I read this with your permission?

Mr. Hobson: Mr. Peterson has not released the floor, has he?

Mr. Harper: This has direct relation to the statements just made.

Mr. Meagher: We have the floor.

Mr. Harper: This is taken from the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees on November 22, 1941.

"President Donovan read the following report:

"November 18, 1941

"President H. L. Donovan
University of Kentucky

"Dear President Donovan:

"The Board of Trustees in the minutes of September 16, 1941, appointed the Committee, signed below, to investigate the cost of air conditioning the Student Union Building and report to the Executive Committee, this Committee being given power to act.

"The Committee has investigated the question of air conditioning the Student Union Building and find that there is a decided need that this building be conditioned in some way so that it will make it attractive during the summer months. It is our judgment that the most feasible move is to air condition the Ballroom, Cafeteria, and the first floor of the Student Union Building by installing two condensing units with forty-five (45) ton capacity each, whereby the two units can be utilized to take care of the Ballroom or the first floor, or the Cafeteria since all three places will not require air conditioning at the same time. It is believed such units will take care of the existing needs in the building.

"Printed specifications for air conditioning of the Student Union Building on the campus of the University of Kentucky were mailed out and two or more bids were received. The Combs Lumber Company has, in our judgment, submitted not only the lowest bid, but the best bid in which they agree to furnish and install air condition units according to specifications for the sum of $15,800.00. The Division of Maintenance and Operation estimates that the plumbing and control piping, ductwork, electric wiring, machine foundations, cutting and patching, hangers and steel work in the Attic can be done for $3,600.00 by this Division, the specifications provided for this work to be done by the Division of Maintenance

and Operation. These estimates make the complete job cost the University $19,400.00. These figures represent a 40 per cent discount from the list price, and in view of the fact that air conditioning materials have slightly advanced, we believe that the University can do the job at this time as cheaply as it will be able to do so within the next three years, or more, and in view of the fact that there is such a great need for making the building more attractive, we recommend that the Board of Trustees authorize the Comptroller of the University, with the approval of the President, to expend such balance as now may exist to the credit of the Student Union Building and make any necessary further arrangements for the financing of this work.

"Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Frank D. Peterson
" James H. Graham"

On recommendation of President Donovan, a motion was made, seconded and passed that the report be received, the recommendations be approved, that the contract be awarded to the Combs Lumber Company in accordance with its bid of $15,800.00 for the installation of air conditioning units according to specifications, and that the Committee be authorized to take all further actions incident to the air conditioning of the Student Union Building.

One question more. It says, "Two or more bids received." Weren't there actually only two bids—the Combs Lumber Company and the Frick people? Is that right?

Mr. Peterson: I couldn't answer that without the record, but two or more bids were received.

Mr. Harper: Do you know, Dean Graham?

Dean Graham: According to your theory, I was in Washington.

Mr. Harper: But you have your signature on this, anyway.

Dean Graham: I did not know until just now that my name was on that report. I remember the question coming up. I said the only chance in the world you have got to get any equipment before this war starts is through the personal

interest of Irving Lyons, president of the company. Just by happenstance the Combs Lumber Company happened to be the agent for that. No company in the country would have delivered that equipment. On account of his personal interest in the University, he would have seen to it. Unfortunately for the whole thing, Mr. Irving Lyons died a few months after very suddenly, and that is the reason you haven't got it now.

Mr. Harper: You were appointed on the committee and your name is signed to this report. Gentlemen, Mr. Peterson, Colonel Graham and Mr. Farris, for the sake of the record, have said that only two bids were asked and only two bids were received. I want to attack this statement as being approximately untrue. The minutes here as written are true. "*Two* or more bids were received." Only two bids were received. I say no two bids were received; only one bid was received. Mr. Bain represented the Frick people. Mr. Peterson said they didn't handle this contract as they did others as the money belonged to the students. It's still public money. I have a letter here and with the permission of the committee, I will read it. It's from the other contractor, Mr. Bain, who represented the Frick people. I didn't know before that there were only two bids asked and two bids received. I passed it over because I didn't have all the facts. This letter was written April 12, 1944, from Fort Belvoir, Virginia, in response to a letter which I had written First Lieutenant Warren L. Bain, Jr.:

"Dear Henry:

"I have your very interesting letter of April 8th relative to the air conditioning job at the Student Union Building at the University of Kentucky in Lexington and I will tell you the story just as I remember it.

"In answer to your first question, the University did *not* furnish me with a complete specification or an incomplete one either. Mr. Farris, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, called me up one day and asked me to come out to his office. When he did he gave me a set of plans of the Student Union Building without specifications and told me they were thinking of air conditioning the building and he wanted

me to submit a plan after consulting Prof. Perry West. I talked with Prof. West and within a few days made an inspection of the building with Joe Etter, now Cincinnati representative for Frick Company. Together, we worked up a heat load and a list of machinery required.

"I was to get an estimate on some duct work to be installed above the dance floor and also to check into the possibility of putting a machine room on the promenade just east of the ball room. Before I could do this I received a telephone call from Professor West saying the estimate would have to be in in twenty-four hours. I told him an accurate estimate in that time was impossible. Professor West replied that an accurate estimate was not necessary as they just wanted to get a line on the price. I put in an estimate high enough to protect me and the next thing I knew Combs had the job. As I remember it they took the job at my cost for machinery alone.

"I never had a chance to submit plans or specifications.

"The University officials certainly encouraged me to make a bid. Mr. Farris stated that they had no Frick equipment on the campus and that he would like to see me get the job.

"If the powers of your investigating committee are sufficiently wide I would suggest that it investigate how Mr. Ralph Smith, engineer for Carriers representative on this job, obtained his license as a professional engineer. Sometime prior to this he was refused a license but about this time his name appeared among the list of licensed professional engineers in Kentucky. I would like to know if he ever took a legitimate examination and his grade.

"If I can be of any further help please feel free to call on me."

Remember that point, please. "Machinery alone." I won't read the rest of the letter; it's personal.

Mr. Hobson: Will you file that with the committee?

Mr. Harper: I will not only file it with the committee, I will file the original.

You will notice from this letter that the Frick people were figuring to do all this work including duct work. In the other

specifications that contractor was relieved of that operation, and the bid did not reflect those costs. This man's estimate given over the telephone as an idea as to what it would cost was taken as a bid. It was only an analysis of conditions as to what size and type of equipment was needed. If he had had specifications, he wouldn't have had to figure the heat load. That is figured by the consulting engineer. I just leave that for your consideration.

Mr. Denny: Is it your contention that this contract was peremptorily let?

Mr. Harper: Without any specifications ever being submitted to other people in that same line of work, that's right. I questioned Mr. Peterson within a month after. I will ask Mr. Peterson if he didn't tell me the reason that it was handled in such a manner was that Mr. Irvine Lyons of Carrier Corporation got together with Colonel Graham and that Mr. Lyons did such a good selling job, no one else had a chance.

Mr. Peterson: Yes, part of it is false and part of it is true. It is substantially true.

Mr. Harper: You told me he did such a good selling job—

Mr. Peterson: That is not so. That is a deliberate falsehood.

Mr. Harper: Didn't you tell me, after being maddened by me, and my questions, that the University could do as they pleased?

Mr. Peterson: I don't remember telling you that we could do as we pleased at all. I probably told you that it did not go through the State, that the Board of Trustees had a right to award a contract on it.

Mr. Harper: And waive the formality of asking for bids?

Mr. Peterson: No, without going through the State.

Mr. Harper: I also told you that Harper and Allen did not bid on it.

Mr. Denny: Were you given an opportunity to bid on it?

Mr. Harper: No, sir.

Mr. Peterson: Wasn't there some trouble about the electrical work you did in Jewell Hall?

Mr. Harper: No, not really. There was a strike during the time we were working there.

Mr. Peterson: By whose influence do you think that strike was adjusted?

Mr. Harper: I couldn't answer that question directly. I'll answer it this way. This strike caused a slight delay in the job. We had a contract and understanding with the union —I still have the papers—that we would operate an open shop. After we started on the job—I anticipated there might be trouble, so I went to the union and had a working agreement with them to permit our men to work under their permission. We started on that job and got along fine and then they decided they couldn't do that. They must be all union men. We had a conference, ourselves, the union and the University, and after while they were pleased and said they would go along with the original plan.

Mr. Walters: Did I understand you to say under your agreement with the Union, your men paid money to them?

Mr. Harper: Those men paid a certain amount to secure permit to work. That is the usual procedure in those cases.

Mr. Gilliam: Getting back to the contracts, isn't it customary whenever a contract is let to put a stipulation on the bottom of that contract that they reserve the right to reject any and all bids?

Mr. Harper: Yes, sir, but none of those were sent out so that didn't appear on any because there were no invitations to bid.

Mr. Gilliam: That is customary, though?

Mr. Harper: No, it is on the advertisements.

Mr. Gilliam: That is always on the bottom of the contracts?

Mr. Harper: No, after they get the contract they couldn't cancel. I maintain that there were no specifications sent out and no bids received. I also question this statement from Mr. Graham and Mr. Peterson. It would probably be all right, but then they go back and say that printed specifications were sent out and two or more bids were received.

Mr. Hobson: Do you have a copy of the letter that you wrote Mr. Bain to which the letter you have read is an answer?

Mr. Harper: I don't have it here, but I will file it with the record.

I raise this question as to the minutes of the Board. How many other minutes of the Board tell something not the way it was, I don't know.

Mr. Arnold: Mr. Peterson, do you mind finishing your letter you had there as fast as you can?

Mr. Hobson: We can have him file the letter, if that is satisfactory to the committee.

Mr. Arnold: Any other questions you want to ask, Mr. Peterson?

Mr. Hobson: If you'll let me have just two minutes—What was the record of operation of the University cafeteria at the time you took over the operation of it, at a profit or a loss?

Mr. Peterson: At a loss.

Mr. Hobson: What has been its record since you took over?

Mr. Peterson: Profit.

Mr. Hobson: Would you tell us how profitable the operation of that cafeteria has been?

Mr. Peterson: Apparently the cafeteria was leased to the College Catering Company prior to 1941. They had given up the contract and the committee operated from about December to July. There was a loss of about $1800—$1200 to $1800, to be safe. Since that time the cafeteria has operated at a rather good substantial profit. We have spent considerable money on the interior of the dining room, on the new equipment, on the interior of the kitchen, and store rooms. We have spent money on the Grill and in improving that. During the four years that I have been there, there has been something like $60,000 or $70,000 profit. Previous to the large student body, it had an average of about $2600.

Mr. Hobson: Now, give the committee similar comparisons on the operation of the Book Store.

Mr. Peterson: (Report on book store submitted to committee.)

Mr. Denny: If the University made that, what would the lessee make?

Mr. Peterson: Somewhere around $12,000, and part of that must go to help.

Mr. Denny: Didn't you say the other day it was leased to him on a percentage basis?

Mr. Peterson: It's ten per cent now.

Mr. Denny: If that represents ten per cent, then the lessee would have collected nine times that. The other ninety per cent is gross profit. Nine times that sum there for 1945 would represent gross profit. On that type of business he would make about 30 or 40 per cent on articles, wouldn't he?

Mr. Peterson: The contract stipulates that he shall not sell books to students above the list prices. He may purchase second hand books and pay fifty per cent of the list price for them, and resell them for seventy-five per cent.

Mr. Denny: Isn't that a lucrative business, people engaged in the book business?

Mr. Peterson: We think it is a good contract for the University and a good contract for Mr. Morris. It is very satisfactory with relationship to the professors and students.

Mr. Denny: Isn't there a statutory law that requires if it's more than $5,000 or $10,000, that it must be let out on specifications?

Mr. Peterson: Generally speaking, I wouldn't know about that. I was thinking it was smaller. When it comes to letting out contract for the operation of the college book store, that is solely on competitive bid.

Mr. Denny: Referring to this transaction, it's let on bid, but Mr. Harper's $15,800 contract he was talking about was not let on bid?

Mr. Peterson: I think you are supposed to let them on bids, and we still maintain we let them on bids.

Mr. Denny: I would like to see the proof and verification.

Mr. Peterson: I will bring them to you tomorrow. You don't expect me to present it now. I didn't know what was wanted, Mr. Denny. I will present it. There is a file on that.

Mr. Jones: You have discussed about the cafeteria being operated under lease by the College Catering Company. When was that lease made?

Mr. Peterson: I don't know.

Mr. Jones: Was it made under competitive bidding?

Mr. Peterson: I don't know. That was prior to 1941.

Mr. Jones: Do you know how much money the University lost under that lease?

Mr. Peterson: I don't think they lost anything.

Mr. Jones: Didn't I understand you to say that it was being operated at a loss?

Mr. Peterson: The University couldn't lose anything. They paid to the University a percentage of the gross intake. The company took whatever loss there might be. The loss that I referred to was the loss during a period of seven months when the committee took over. That can be explained by the fact that trade had so run down that it took a period of time to run it back up. Actually did lose money. We lost money after I took it over for a few months, but it paid itself out.

Mr. Meagher: I have a suggestion to make—that one member of the committee come up to Lexington and check back on these records with Mr. Peterson. I would be happy to offer my car.

Mr. Arnold: We have a lot of business this afternoon. I am not in a position to go. Perhaps somebody else could go, Mr. Meagher.

Mr. Peterson: I shall be glad to offer my car.

Mr. Arnold: If there are no other question, that will be all, Mr. Peterson.

Mr. Denny: For how long are these contracts let on the book store?

Mr. Peterson: When I went there in July, 1941, I found a contract made in the latter part of 1940 which began January, 1941 and was made for three years. When Mr. Morris first went to the University he was given a contract after careful investigation as to his background. He had a

bookstore at Marshall College and he now has a bookstore on Broadway. They made a contract with him for one year and there also was a bookstore committee appointed. They made the contract with him for one year and renewed it for three years, and each time thereafter the renewal of the contract was for three years. When the contract was made in 1940, it expired in 1943. I believe President Donovan and I discussed it and recommended a contract for one year. That was for 1944, and then at the end of 1944, we made a contract which began January 1, 1945, for three years.

Mr. Denny: It has been some years since anyone has been given a chance to bid on this contract?

Mr. Peterson: They never have been given a chance to bid, as far as I know. We had a good contract and thought we had better keep it.

Mr. Arnold: While ago, you spoke of taking over the operation of the cafeteria and increasing the profits from it. Couldn't you operate the bookstore and derive more from it?

Mr. Peterson: I will have to explain that in fairness to you and myself. The bookstore contract is a fair contract for both Mr. Morris and the University. When I went there in 1941, the bookstore committee and the Board of Trustees recommended that the percentage be reduced from ten per cent to seven and one-half per cent. They did that because back in 1936, I think it was, all purchasing was required to be done through the State, which entails some delay. The University did not have a store room. They used Mr. Morris' for a store room, and Mr. Morris sold to the University all supplies that he carried—paper and so forth, office supplies —at ten percent above cost price, and because that amount was not to be considered in the gross intake of the book store, the contract was reduced from ten to seven and one-half per cent. When the contract came up for re-letting with the President's approval and the Board's approval, we had established a store room at the University which I think had been a God-send through the war emergency. At the last renewal of the contract, we put it back to ten per cent. That was agreeable to Mr. Morris. I think he makes a legitimate profit. The University might operate the bookstore and make more

money, provided we can find an individual who would take as much intereest and knew as much about it as does Mr. Morris.

Mr. Denny: He isn't indispensible in your way of thinking?

Mr. Peterson: No, sir, he is not. But there are two or three things about the bookstore I didn't know when I went there. You must produce books that a professor desires to teach in his classes. That keeps the professors happy. You must keep the books on the shelves for the students. He can transfer from one bookstore to another to keep up his stocks. There is a shortage of paper and so many books are still hard to get. I don't think that Mr. Morris is indispensible, and I think the University can operate it, but I don't think the University can operate it as successfully as Mr. Morris does.

Mr. Denny: Do you think you could derive much revenue from it?

Mr. Peterson: If it is operated as successfully as Mr. Morris does. We think that to keep the students and professors happy is worth any difference.

Mr. Meagher: I would like to ask you, Mr. Peterson, is there a rule of nepotism on the campus?

Mr. Peterson: I shouldn't be asked that question.

Mr. Hobson: That has already been discussed in much detail.

Mr. Arnold: Are you asking about a specific case?

Mr. Meagher: I want to know how it is that Dean Wiest and Professor , who are members of the same family, are kept on the payroll.

Mr. Peterson: I didn't know Dean Wiest or Dr. before 1941. I have understood since that time that Dean Wiest had a daughter. Dr. was teaching in the college. Dr did not know the daughter when he came there. Some time later he met Dean Wiest's daughter and married her. As I understand it, they are not supposed to employ two members of the same immediate family, but if one is employed and another is employed who are no relation, but happens to fall in love with a member of the other's

family, it does not jeopardize his situation at the University. Does that answer your question?

Mr. Meagher: Thank you.

There is no use going on with that. There are already volumes written on it, but as for myself, and, I believe, for the other people who signed the letter sent to the Kentucky General Assembly, in which we stated that we were expressing our opinion and no opinion from any other group or individual of the University, some questions that were brought up have been discussed in our presence. We made no statement as to morale. Frankly, I couldn't define morale. We certainly have been for the past few years where the question of morale comes up often.

As to buildings, without mentioning several individual cases which are records in the newspapers and the protests of the students and the fact that the buildings are not ventilated and that they have many lacks, I am glad to know that we are going to get ventilation in the Student Union Building. I disagree with Dean Evans that the Law Building is adequate.

I have here certain records pertaining particularly to Dean Graham and Mr. Peterson. It is my belief that a man such as Dean Graham with the record that he has published in the newspapers and his connection with the Wenner-Gren affair, double pay incident, the Oldham County Prison Farm Building, and so forth and respecting the opinions of several of the students, faculty and throughout the United States, he is not fit to be a part of the faculty of the University. He should not be connected with the University of Kentucky whether or not he is right or wrong. Some questions were brought up in court. Some were settled in his favor, but where he was legally right, he was morally wrong, in my opinion. He was investigated by the Truman Committee, and there was another investigation during the war. I do not know Dean Graham personally. All I know is what I see in the papers and what everyone else in the State of Kentucky sees in the papers. I believe that Dean Graham should resign. Mr. Peterson's record also has been in the papers. The Governor has stated that the hold of politics has been heavy in the

University. Mr. Peterson's drunken brother-in-law was on the State payroll while in an institution. Whether or not that is right or wrong, he should not continue.

That is my opinion; it does not reflect anyone else's opinion. I believe I have a right to my opinion. As far as taking it to the President goes, that has been done before without any response. Veterans are living in basements. I grant that they were probably grateful. As for myself, we have all seen the time that any mud hole would be greatly appreciated. As to what to do about this, I don't know, but as our big point, which was my big point, it is not to give money for appropriations for buildings for the University. I am not against the appropriation—I think it should be larger. There should be a field house, a medical school, housing facilities for veterans and so forth, but this money we do not want placed in Dean Graham's hands in view of what has happened in the past.

Mr. Walters: With reference to the Governor's accusation there against Mr. Peterson. Isn't it a fact that that was made during a heated political campaign?

Mr. Meagher: I don't know. At the time I wasn't here. It was printed in the paper according to a statement made by the Governor.

Mr. Walters: Was he governor at that time?

Mr. Meagher: No, a candidate.

Mr. Walters: That was made in the heat of a political campaign. You couldn't put much confidence or credit on a statement made during a campaign, could you?

Mr. Meagher: I don't know.

Mr. Walters: You don't know?

Mr. Meagher: It doesn't seem to me proper to make a statement which he knows would cause very serious repercussions later which he couldn't back up.

Mr. Walters: It may not be proper, but it is done in Kentucky.

Mr. Meagher: I don't know your purpose in asking a question like that. Regardless of whether it was made in the heat of a political campaign, he made other charges which he expected to substantiate. I asked that Governor Willis be

called to explain what he meant. I think he owes the tax payers of the State and the students and faculty members an explanation of what he meant by that. Surely there is something to substantiate what he said. He is a big man. He wouldn't make accusations he couldn't back up and which he didn't honestly believe in.

Mr. Walters: I would be glad for him to come in.

Mr. Hobson: Before you signed your letter dated January 23, 1946, to the members of the General Assembly, how many times did you talk with Professor Sutherland?

Mr. Meagher: Outside of his class?

Mr. Hobson: Yes, of course.

Mr. Meagher: Never.

Mr. Hobson: Did you meet with him?

Mr. Meagher: No.

Mr. Hobson: From whom did you get your information with regard to salaries?

Mr. Meagher: Mr. Caudill.

Mr. Hobson: Have you talked with Mr. Sutherland about that?

Mr. Meagher: After we submitted this letter.

Mr. Hobson: How many times outside of the class room have you talked with him since you submitted this letter??

Mr. Meagher: I believe about three times.

Mr. Hobson: How many times have you talked with Professor O'Bannon?

Mr. Meagher: I never have.

Mr. Hobson: Did you see his statement before he read it?

Mr. Meagher: No, I didn't.

Mr. Hobson: Did you know he was going to read it?

Mr. Meagher: No, I didn't.

Mr. Hobson: You didn't know anything about it?

Mr. Meagher: I didn't even know he was going to be here.

Mr. Hobson: How many times have you seen Mr. Harper in connection with this letter you signed?

Mr. Meagher: I never have.

Mr. Hobson: How many times have you talked to him about these matters?

Mr. Meagher: Before or after the letter was submitted?

Mr. Hobson: Either.

Mr. Meagher: I have never seen Mr. Harper in connection with the letter before. I saw him one time just to meet him and ask him about his brother-in-law.

Mr. Hobson: And after?

Mr. Meagher: Twice.

Mr. Hobson: Where?

Mr. Meagher: I dropped by his place of business.

Mr. Hobson: When?

Mr. Meagher: I believe it was Friday or Saturday.

Mr. Hobson: When was the other time?

Mr. Meagher: The other time was after the meeting here we had had in Frankfort. I can't recall the specific date and don't care to try.

Mr. Hobson: How many times have you talked with Mr. W. J. Jones?

Mr. Meagher: I never have.

Mr. Hobson: Didn't you talk to him this morning?

Mr. Meagher: I didn't even know he was going to be here.

Mr. Arnold: There is one question I would like to ask Dr. McVey while we are here, if he cares to answer. When you were President of the University, didn't the Municipal League move into one of your buildings out there?

Dr. McVey: Yes.

Mr. Arnold: Did they pay any rental?

Dr. McVey: No.

Mr. Arnold: Any lights, water or heat?

Dr. McVey: No.

Mr. Arnold: Are they still there?

Dr. McVey: As far as I know. That is a matter which was done for the purpose of having the opportunity of using their files and information and giving them a meeting place.

Mr. Arnold: Have any other organizations had that privilege extended to them?

Dr. McVey: I don't recall any specific instances. There may have been some temporary presences on the campus.

Mr. Denny: What connection does the Kentucky Municipal League have with the University?

Dr. McVey: The University, through its Bureau of Business Service, is called upon to furnish information regarding municipalities regarding taxes—regarding all sorts of questions that arise in connection with the government of cities and towns.

Mr. Denny: On the same reasoning, could you not furnish many professional business with offices?

Dr. McVey: This is not a private but a public organization.

Mr. Denny: Who has the office there? Who is the head there?

Dr. McVey: Mr. Wachs.

Mr. Denny: Is he related to the paper man in Lexington?

Dr. McVey: He is a brother. This was organized through the Political Science Department and developed by them, and they finally got to the point that they felt they ought to have a permanent secretary.

Mr. Denny: Is Fred Wachs in the employ of Mr. Stoll?

Dr. McVey: He is general manager of the Lexington Leader and Herald.

Mr. Denny: Is that Mr. Stoll who publishes the paper related to Mr. Stoll on the Board of Trustees?

Dr. McVey: He is a brother.

Mr. Gilliam: Isn't it a fact that Mr. Wachs is elected by representatives of the various municipalities?

Dr. McVey: Yes.

Dr. McVey: They have about 35 members and they elect him.

Mr. Gilliam: Is he elected each year?

Dr. McVey: Yes.

Mr. Denny: Is he paid by the different towns?

Dr. McVey: Yes.

Mr. Denny: Does the League put up money for office expenses?

Dr. McVey: Yes, for incidental expenses of the office.

Mr. Denny: But the University hasn't collected for rental?

Dr. McVey: No, the electric lights are already there. The building is heated anyway, and the janitor is there. It

doesn't amount to much over a couple of hundred dollars a year, at the most. The University has tried for years to develop a relationship in the field of government so as to give students opportunities to work in those fields. I have suggested again and again that the different departments of the State government set up a kind of school or fellowship so University students spend three or five months learning something about State government. It gives students a knowledge of affairs that they wouldn't get from text-books or lectures.

Mr. Denny: For instance, the State Bar Association is a public business. Does the Law School furnish the State Bar Association with office space and utilities?

Dr. McVey: I don't think they have ever asked them to.

Mr. Hobson: If I may be permitted to so do, and in order that the committee will have no possible misunderstanding of the facts, I want to ask Mr. Meagher a few questions. Will you tell the committee specifically what you have to say about Seagram offering a field house and what you had to say about getting that information from Mr. Tipton?

Mr. Meagher: It was rumored—

Mr. Hobson: I want what you got from Mr. Tipton.

Mr. Meagher: I got the statement that he had seen the plans for a field house which was to be known as the "Seagram Field House."

Mr. Hobson: I would like at this time to introduce Mr. Tipton and have him speak for himself.

Mr. Tipton: I have come before this committee to correct an impression given it. This group (meaning the signers of the letter) heard it rumored that I was familiar with plans for a field house to be a gift from the Seagram Foundation. So Mr. Meagher and his group, after attempting to contact me many times by telephone, came and asked me, after extolling the virtues of their cause. They had simply heard that rumored and asked for me to join their cause. For giving this bit of evidence, they promised me anonymity. I told Mr. Meagher in the presence of witnesses I had no desire to get into this thing, it was a strictly rabble-rousing proposition. I had no official information of any kind. I didn't want to be quoted. I find that the other day in the hearing I was

quoted as having told him that I had seen such plans. I made no statement of any sort as having seen any plans or professed to him any knowledge of seeing any plans of the College of Engineering. I came over here on my own volition. I pointed out to him at the time that I had no knowledge of anything I could add. What knowledge I had was strictly of the rumor variety. I made no such pretext or indication or inference to him and I refuse to be quoted as saying that I knew about it.

Mr. Meagher: He told us he had seen the plans of this field house, but did not want to be involved in this investigation.

Mr. Arnold: In the College of Engineering?

Mr. Meagher. That's right.

Mr. Arnold: Mr. Tipton, will you tell me, truthfully, as a personal favor—

Mr. Tipton: I resent the implication that I am not going to be truthful.

Mr. Arnold: I retract that. Will you tell me if you have seen any plans pertaining to a field house?

Mr. Tipton: Yes. It's a known fact that the University has been for a number of years working on plans, and I have been prior to this time to the University off and on.

Mr. Arnold: Have you ever seen any labelled with "Seagram?"

Mr. Tipton: No, sir.

Mr. Meagher: We will send you sworn statements that Mr. Tipton told us he had seen such plans labelled in that way. I can get you six depositions.

Mr. Scott: This letter was written January 23 and some time after that was submitted down here. A very important point was the Seagram Field House. I would like to ask Mr. Hobson or Dr. Donovan if such an offer has been made.

Mr. Hobson: Certainly not. There has never been any suggestion made that Seagram's or anyone else was remotely interested in giving a dime for a field house and no investigation or effort has been made to ascertain if they would, not by me or by anyone connected with the University.

Dr. Donovan: I wonder why the young gentlemen who brought the charge didn't contact Seagram's and ask for a

statement as to whether or not they had proposed a field house?

Mr. Scott: We did not make a charge. We referred to it as a rumor.

Mr. Arnold: Are you going to submit depositions pertaining to this when they are done?

Mr. Meagher: You shall have them.

Mr. Hobson: We have several young people here with petitions and resolutions that I would like to present at this time.

Mr. Arnold: We will put the petition in the record.

Mr. Hobson: This is Mr. who has a brief statement to make, with your approval.

Mr. : Mr. Chairman, I am a member of the student body and a member of the student government association, who have drawn up a resolution which is merely a vote of confidence in giving to the University and its administrative officers our support. Would you like me to read it or submit it as evidence in the case?

Mr. Arnold: I suggest it is made a part of the record.

Mr. : There are two points which I would like to be read.

(See evidence)

Mr. Scott: I would like to make a statement. First, that we agree with what the gentleman has read about the appropriations not being large enough. We are not representing any group or individual on the University campus.

Mr. Arnold: How many resolutions are there?

Mr. : This resolution was passed by an assembly of the student governing body without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Arnold: What happened to the other resolutions that were submitted to the students?

Mr. Hobson: Miss McGurk has another petition which some of the organizations felt was adequate.

Mr. Arnold: Then there is more than one petition?

Mr. Hobson: There is another petition.

Mr. Arnold: That is probably the one I am referring to.

Mr. Hobson: I would like to submit these for the record.

Mr. Parks: I want to say that I was graduated from the University in 1917 before Dr. McVey came there. I have three brothers, two with two degrees, and one with three degrees. We have been closely associated with the University since 1913. Dr. McVey came there and did a fine job. Then the administration put in Donovan and Peterson. We have the utmost confidence and faith in the administration. Disgruntled students may move out to other institutions where they will be welcome.

Mr. Denny: Are you any relation to the man on the Board of Trustees?

Mr. Park: Brother.

Mr. Denny: Is your brother Mr. James Park?

Mr. Park: Yes. He served on the Board for a number of years and resigned when he ran against Chandler for United States Senator.

Mr. Denny: When was this?

Mr. Park: A couple of years ago.

Mr. Denny: Is he associated with Mr. Stoll?

Mr. Park: They have a partnership.

Mr. Denny: Is that the Stoll on the Board of Trustees?

Mr. Park: Yes.

Dean Evans: Perhaps you would be interested in this. Just how long have you gentlemen who have brought these charges about the Law School building been in the law school?

Mr. Combs: I was in the University in 1934 to 1939. I am a new student in the College of Law.

Mr. Meagher: I attended the University from 1939 to 1941. I came back this past year.

Mr. Scott: I attended from 1936 to 1940. I have just returned.

Mr. Riley: I attended from 1935 to 1940 and have just returned.

Dean Evans: They all entered the law school in 1946.

Mr. Meagher: Yet we had prior knowledge of these buildings. We did not necessarily rely on knowledge gotten from being in the buildings, but got information from the student and faculty and from newspaper clippings.

Mr. Hobson: I would like to introduce the president of the alumni association.

Mr. : I am not a public speaker in any sense of the word, but I graduated forty years ago this coming June, and I have felt like the University of Kentucky has done and is doing one of the grandest jobs of any university I know of. I am sure that it has been of more benefit of any institution of its kind that I have any knowledge of. I brought with me this morning several members of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association. The first that I knew of this hearing was when I was on my way back from Washington and saw the Courier-Journal and I just could not believe that anyone could make a statement like that. It seems strange to me that it is coming up at this particular time when the University is asking for an appropriation that is badly needed. How anyone by inference says that he is loyal to the University can take this means of showing it, I don't know. The other members of the executive committee have no other connection with the University than that. I would be mighty glad to have some of them say something.

Mr. : I didn't come to make any talk at all, but being a past president of the Alumni Association, composed of graduates and former students, which meets and tries to meet and discuss the betterment of the University. I want to say the dues of the Association are $1 and $2, and I don't think that any of the members have ever been members of this association except one. We feel that if their interest was as great as it seems to have been in the University, they would certainly have put up $1 to join it.

Mr. Scott: I have been a member of the association until I was put in the Army. I was thinking about some other things at that time. I have been very busy in the past few years.

Mr. : I am speaking of the three that brought the suit. Not you.

(Submitted record of three that brought suit.)

We tried to contact you boys and send them copies of of the Kernel. Did you get one?

Mr. Scott: Yes.

Mr. Hobson: I will ask Lee McLain to speak.

Mr. McLain: I heartily endorse and agree with what has been said, based on my own personal contacts. I have been

President of the Alumni Association and for a short while Secretary, and during the last five or six years have been fortunate enough to come in contact with alumni all over the State from time to time. At no time in my years of close contact since 1913 have I seen from the outside the whole-hearted support and the very high degree of endorsement and cooperation as expressed by former students and graduates and the great percentage of taxpayers. It looked like this came out of a clear sky.

Mr. Hobson: Mr. Arnold, this lady is trying to get your attention. She is the head of the Home Economics Department and she occupies one of these new buildings.

: We do occupy one of the new buildings. We had nothing before. Delegations come from other states and tell us what an excellent building it is.

Mr. Arnold: In behalf of the committee, I would like to express our sincere and deepest appreciation for the interest all have apparently taken in coming down here and bearing with us these few mornings.

Mr. Arnold moved that the report of the Committee be approved by the House.

Said motion was agreed to.

And said report was approved.

Mr. Prichard offered the following resolution, viz.:

Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

That we do hereby endorse the position of President Donovan and the Board of Trustees, and

Be It Further Resolved that we do hereby indicate our complete confidence in the current administration of our State University and suggest to those who differ herewith and are now related as students or faculty members to the University. That they, if they continue in their dissatisfaction promptly disassociate themselves therefrom and seek the benefits of higher education elsewhere.

Be It Further Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to President Donovan and the Board of Trustees.

Said resolution was adopted.

Mr. Runyan of the Committee on Enrollment to which the same had been referred, reported that they had examined and found to be correctly enrolled, bills and resolutions of the following titles, viz.:

H. Res. 64. Resolution authorizing payment of claim to Roy Dunn.

H. Res. 65. Resolution authorizing Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald to sue the Commonwealth.

H. Res. 71. Resolution for payment of claim to G. M. Knuckles.

H. Res. 112. Resolution authorizing John F. Snow to sue the Commonwealth.

H. B. 210. An Act relating to professional engineers.

H. B. 292. An Act relating to boxing and wrestling.

H. B. 311. An Act relating to soil conservation.

H. B. 342. An Act authorizing fiscal courts to purchase or acquire lands etc.

H. B. 354. An Act relating to compensation of the County Tax Commissioner and deputies.

H. B. 363. An Act to regulate the making, filing and use of rates for certain kinds of insurance.

H. B. 368. An Act authorizing Fiscal Courts of various Counties to establish a land and building fund.

H. B. 385. An Act relating to public assistance, including old age assistance and aid to needy blind.

H. B. 418. An Act relating to cities of first class.

H. B. 425. An Act relating to the canvass and certification of votes where voting machines are used.

H. B. 451. An Act relating to Commonwealth's Attorneys.

H. B. 458. An Act relating to appropriation for capital outlay.

H. Res. 30. Resolution for the benefit of Mrs. Helen P. Rice.

H. Res. 31. Resolution appropriating $802.11 to the War Department.

H. Res. 79. Resolution appropriating $320 to pay a claim to Harlan Plumbing and Heating Company.

H. Res. 97. Resolution authorizing the payment of a claim against the Commonwealth.

H. Res. 115. Resolution for paying a claim to Ruby Watts.

H. B. 516. An Act relating to public printing.

H. B. 426. An Act relating to insurance agents.

H. B. 443. An Act relating to State Fair Grounds.

H. B. 461. An Act relating to alcoholic beverages.

H. B. 493. An Act relating to Industrial Life Insurance.

H. B. 499. An Act relating to insurance of State lands and buildings.

H. B. 509. An Act relating to the tax for the maintenance of a home in each county containing city of first class for dependent children.

H. B. 511. An Act relating to vocational training programs for veterans of World War II.

H. B. 528. An Act appropriating money out of General Fund to supply a deficiency made to the Veterans Division of Department of Military Affairs.

H. B. 24. An Act to amend Sec. 183 of the Criminal Code of Practice.

H. B. 78. An Act to increase the amount of money to be paid as compensation to such persons as fiscal court employs.

H. B. 115. An Act authorizing fiscal courts to employ a person to supervise all purchases, etc.

H. B. 223. An Act relating to higher education for Negroes.

H. B. 237. An Act relating to Water Districts.

H. B. 260. An Act concerning city police and fire departments.

H. B. 307. An Act relating to political subdivisions of the state and the purchase of supplies.

H. B. 328. An Act relating to the abandonment of a child under sixteen.

H. B. 353. An Act relating to traffic regulations and equipment of vehicles.

H. B. 362. An Act relating to eligibility for public assistance.

H. B. 445. An Act relating to the commitment of persons to the United States Public Health Service.

H. B. 447. An Act relating to the licensing of motor vehicles.

H. B. 476. An Act amending Sec. 247.155 KRS.

H. B. 518. An Act making provisions for the acquisition and installation of electrical roll-call system in House and Senate.

H. B. 508. An Act providing for a Commission to make a factual and comprehensive survey of the education system in Kentucky.

H. B. 41. An Act relating to classification of cities.

H. B. 512. An Act relating to printing.

H. B. 230. An Act relating to establishment by cities of artificial gas systems.

H. B. 395. An Act pertaining to building and loan associations.

H. B. 357. An Act relating to admission to the bar.

H. B. 69. An Act to increase the salaries to be paid probation officers in counties containing a city of second class.

H. B. 514. An Act to provide homes for Kentucky Veterans of World War II.

H. B. 203. An Act relating to fiscal courts; salaries of county commissioners.

H. B. 364. An Act relating to insurance.

H. B. 406. An Act authorizing cities of first class to provide public liability insurance for police and fire department members.

H. B. 331. An Act relating to elections.

H. B. 155. An Act to exclude from gross income the military pay of members of the armed forces.

H. B. 431. An Act relating to public works and improvements.

H. Res. 113. Resolution authorizing payment of a claim to Lewis Kaye.

H. Res. 10. Resolution authorizing I. L. Story, administrator for Iza L. Mason to sue the Commonwealth.

H. Res. 67. Resolution authorizing Oscar Forster to sue the Commonwealth.

H. Res. 114. Resolution to pay a claim to Charles Cornett.

H. Res. 42. Resolution authorizing William Flannery to sue the Commonwealth.

H. Res. 47. Resolution authorizing A. H. Bowman to sue the Commonwealth.

H. Res. 82. Resolution authorizing payment of claim to Cundiff Bros.

H. Res. 32. Resolution authorizing payment of claim to Henry Campbell.

H. Res. 43. Resolution authorizing Augustus Mainous to sue the Commonwealth.

H. Res. 45. Resolution authorizing Grant Judd to sue the Commonwealth.

H. Res. 103. Resolution authorizing payment of a claim to Charles Cornette.

S. B. 6. An Act to revise the law relating to private corporations.

S. B. 25. An Act relating to registration and purgation of voters.

S. B. 27. An Act relating to police force in cities of 4th and 5th classes.

S. B. 37. An Act transferring balances of funds to toll free bridges to Sinking Funds of Livermore and Rockport Bridges.

S. B. 39. An Act relating to mining of clay.

S. B. 43. An Act relating to public education.

S. B. 57. An Act relating to notaries public.

S. B. 60. An Act relating to estates of widows and infant children.

S. B. 64. An Act relating to school terms.

S. B. 88. An Act relating to rural highway funds.

S. B. 99. An Act relating to banks and trust companies.

S. B. 101. An Act relating to banks and trust companies.

S. B. 102. An Act relating to inquests concerning mental conditions of persons.

S. B. 103. An Act relating to actions for divorce.

S. B. 112. An Act relating to fees of county court clerks.

S. B. 113. An Act relating to State Educational Agency for surplus property.

S. B. 114. An Act relating to purchases by board of education.

S. B. 116. An Act creating a Board of Claims.

S. B. 117. An Act to provide and grant to real or personal representatives of any obligee the right to pay upon sixty days prior to written notice, obligations of decedents.

S. B. 122. An Act making provisions for Department of Banking.

S. B. 125. An Act relating to Associate Commissioner of Revenue.

S. B. 129. An Act providing for restoration of Old Governor's Mansion.

S. B. 136. An Act authorizing any county in which there is located a city of first class to acquire County Government Building.

S. B. 137. An Act providing for regulation of the operation of refrigerated lockers.

S. B. 142. An Act relating to investment of funds of domestic life insurance companies.

S. B. 144. An Act providing for county cooperation in control of forest fires.

S. B. 145. An Act relating to forest fire protection.

S. B. 159. An Act relating to admission of persons to practice law in Kentucky.

S. B. 164. An Act to regulate practice of public accounting.

S. B. 172. An Act relating to operation of electric and water systems.

S. B. 177. An Act relating to excavating etc. at Blue Licks.

S. B. 182. An Act relating to nonresident nurseries and agents or dealers in trees.

S. B. 184. An Act relating to the number and compensation of deputies of circuit court clerks.

S. B. 187. An Act authorizing counties and cities to condemn land for flood control.

S. B. 189. An Act relating to ordinances and resolutions of cities of first class.

S. B. 196. An Act relating to the city-county board of health for cities of first class.

S. B. 201. An Act relating to securities.

S. B. 202. An Act relating to supervisors of parents.

S. B. 203. An Act relating to salaries of deputy commissioners.

S. B. 204. An Act to provide for planning, establishment, etc. of service roads.

S. B. 207. An Act relating to fire departments in cities of 3rd and 4th classes.

S. B. 210. An Act relating to Unemployment Compensation Commission, enabling Commission to acquire and erect building.

S. B. 214. An Act authorizing fiscal courts in cities containing 2nd class city to pay stenographers to county judge.

S. B. 224. An Act to provide for remodeling grounds formerly occupied by State penitentiary.

S. B. 227. An Act relating to cities of fifth class.

S. B. 238. An Act authorizing the municipal corporations of 4th class cities to issue warrants.

S. B. 246. An Act relating to duties of highway patrol.

S. B. 250. An Act providing for state tax paid upon liquid fuel used in aircraft.

S. B. 255. An Act relating to alcoholic beverages.

S. B. 260. An Act relating to alcoholic beverages.

S. B. 15. An Act relating to county police.

S. B. 46. An Act relating to hour during which public offices may be closed.

S. B. 54. An Act relating to matrons for police courts in cities of first class.

S. B. 61. An Act to establish junior colleges in school districts.

S. B. 68. An Act making provision for representation of minor children in divorce proceedings.

S. B. 69. An Act relating to users of norcotic drugs.

S. B. 70. An Act relating to county law libraries.

S. B. 71. An Act to authorize counties to acquire buildings etc.

S. B. 74. An Act granting authority for issuance of revenue bonds.

S. B. 100. An Act relating to banks and trust companies.

S. B. 108. An Act to amend KRS.

S. B. 110. An Act relating to procedure for assessing property.

S. B. 111. An Act to revise the Kentucky Statutes.

S. B. 141. An Act authorizing establishment of civil service for non-instructional employees of boards of education.

S. B. 148. An Act relating to compensation of stenographers in circuit courts.

S. B. 152. An Act relating to pharmacy.

S. B. 162. An Act prohibiting the operation of motor vehicles while under the influence of liquor.

S. B. 171. An Act relating to cities of first class—county Boards of Public Welfare.

S. B. 175. An Act providing for payment by cities of 2nd class of medical and hospital bills.

S. B. 180. An Act pertaining to building and loan associations.

S. B. 181. An Act relating to pawn-brokers.

S. B. 188. An Act relating to office of assessor in city of first class.

S. B. 192. An Act repealing and re-enacting sec. 411 of Civil Code of Practice.

S. B. 218. An Act relating to the administration of Alcoholic Beverage Control and Local Option laws.

S. B. 220. An Act relating to moneys paid under federal flood control.

S. B. 221. An Act relating to revenue and taxation.

S. B. 222. An Act relating to revenue and taxation.

S. B. 223. An Act appropriating money for payment of claims to different Departments of State.

S. B. 228. An Act providing for issuance to Samuel C. Reid to practice veterinary medicine.

S. B. 233. An Act relating to special local peace officers.

S. B. 237. An Act relating to state educational agency for surplus property.

S. B. 239. An Act relating to elections.

S. B. 243. An Act relating to unsafe working conditions.

S. B. 244. An Act authorizing representatives of Department of Industrial Relations to serve subpoenas.

S. B. 247. An Act relating to the adoption of persons.

S. B. 261. An Act relating to revenue and taxation.

S. B. 263. An Act relating to Court of Appeals.

S. B. 47. An Act relating to commissioners of waterworks.

S. B. 83. An Act pertaining to deeds and mortgages.

S. B. 128. An Act relating to Division of Forestry.

S. B. 161. An Act relating to motor vehicles.

S. B. 124. An Act relating to payment for paper for election ballots.

S. B. 183. An Act relating to building and loan.

S. B. 216. An Act authorizing temporary appointment of additional attorneys for Department of Highways.

S. Res. 14. Resolution authorizing Jerry Hall to sue the Commonwealth.

S. Res. 16. Resolution authorizing J. H. Webb to sue the Commonwealth.

S. Res. 17. Resolution authorizing Wendell Webb to sue the Commonwealth.

S. Res. 21. Resolution authorizing Bud Burkhart to sue the Commonwealth.

S. Res. 23. Resolution authorizing Clifford Alexander to sue the Commonwealth.

S. Res. 32. Resolution authorizing Oscar Forster to sue the Commonwealth.

S. Res. 51. Resolution authorizing George G. Logan to sue the Commonwealth.

S. Res. 43. Resolution repudiating H. Res. 79 of Regular Session of 1944.

S. Res. 4. Resolution to pay claim to Lee B. Kesler.

S. Res. 15. Resolution to pay a claim to Everett Langford.

S. Res. 27. Resolution to pay a claim to William Moore.

S. Res. 48. Resolution to pay a claim to Kelly Smithers.

S. Res. 66. Resolution providing for payment of ministers.

S. Res. 68. Resolution authorizing heirs of Angeline Mason to sue the Commonwealth.

S. Res. 67. Resolution authorizing S. E. Whitton to sue the Commonwealth.

S. Res. 69. Resolution authorizing Fred Sloan to sue the Commonwealth.

S. Res. 70. Resolution to pay a claim to Lizzie Jackson.

Thereupon all other business was suspended, said bills and resolutions were read at length and compared in open session and found to be correctly enrolled, and thereupon, the Speaker in open session and in the presence of the House, affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered that the bills and resolutions which originated in the Senate be delivered to the Enrolling Clerk of the Senate.

Ordered that the Enrolling Clerk of this House deliver said bills and resolutions which originated in this House to the Senate.

After a time the Enrolling Clerk aforesaid delivered the original and enrolled copies of said bills and resolutions, with the exception of H. B. 476 into the possession of the Chief Clerk of this House.

Ordered that the Chief Clerk deliver said bills and resolutions to the Governor.

After a time the Chief Clerk reported that he had discharged that duty.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that they had refused to concur in amendments as proposed and adopted by the House to a bill which originated in the Senate, entitled:

S. B. 87. An Act relating to hospitals and providing for their licensing, inspection and regulation.

And respectfully requests the House to recede therefrom.

Mr. Brown moved that the House do now recede from said amendment by way of Substitute.

Said motion was disagreed to,

And the House refused to recede from said amendment.

Thereupon the Speaker appointed the following as members of a Committee on Conference on the part of the House, and requested that the Senate appoint a like Committee on the part of the Senate, to confer and settle the differences between the two Houses, viz.:

Messrs. Preston, Bassett and Denny.

After a time Mr. Preston of the Committee on Conference on the part of the House reported that they had requested the Senate to appoint a Committee on Conference on the part of the Senate, to confer with the Committee on Conference on the part of the House and settle the differences between the two Houses, and that the Senate had refused to appoint such a committee.

Mr. Preston then requested that the Committee on Conference on the part of the House be discharged.

Said request was granted and the Committee on Conference on the part of the House was discharged.

No further action being taken, said bill remained in the hands of the Chief Clerk of the House.

The Speaker announced that pursuant to Section 7.020, Chapter 7, of the Kentucky Revised Statutes, I hereby appoint the following members of the House of Representatives, which appointments were selected from a list of ten (10) names submitted by the Majority Floor Leader and ten (10) names submitted by the Minority Floor Leader of the House of Representatives. The appointments are as follows:

A. L. Love
F. O. Baker
Jerry F. Howell
Morris Weintraub
Ralph G. Stone
L. A. Demumbrun
C. W. Taylor
Harold G. Helm

A message was received from the Senate announcing that the President of the Senate had failed to sign a bill entitled:

H. B. 476. An Act amending Sec. 247.155 KRS of 1944 for the reason that the Senate had reconsidered the vote by which said bill was passed by the Senate.

And returns said bill to the House without the signature of the President of the Senate.

Thereupon it was ordered that the Chief Clerk of this House attest to the fact that said bill was duly passed by the House and Senate, enrolled, signed by the Speaker of the House and presented to the Senate for the signature of the Presiding Officer of the Senate, and deliver said bill to the Governor.

After a time the Chief Clerk reported that he had attested to the fact that said bill had been duly passed, enrolled, signed by the Speaker of the House and presented to the Senate for the signature of the Presiding Officer of the Senate, who had refused to sign said bill, and

That the Governor had refused to accept said bill.

Ordered that the Clerk return said bill to the office of the Governor.

After a time the Assistant Clerk, Mr. Hargrove and Mr. Hager, Assistant to the Clerk, reported that they had again attempted to deliver said bill to the Governor and that the Governor had again refused to accept said bill, and

That said bill had been tacked to the door of the office of the Governor.

The following report was delivered to the House by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, viz.:

SOME EVIDENCES OF IMPROVEMENT IN SCHOOL PROGRAMS IN KENTUCKY

1943-1945

In 1944 the Legislature was asked to increase the state appropriation from approximately $10,000,000 to $15,000,000. They were told that two needs must be met. One was to keep the schools open during the desperate war years. The other was to improve the schools as much as possible. Educational leaders made an earnest plea for the increases and promised to use the funds in doing the things which had to be done. Those were dark days not only for the world but for Kentucky school children. Only two-thirds of our schools had qualified teachers. The salaries of those in the classrooms were miserably low. Only a deep love for the work and love for Kentucky kept many of the teachers in the classrooms. The children were in danger. The school leaders were in earnest. They were willing to risk a promise that the schools would not only stay open but that general improvement would take place. They asked the Legislature to act.

The men sent to the Legislature by the people were earnest men. They wanted to do whatever was needed to be done. They listened carefully to educational leaders who were supported by the parents of the children. They acted boldly. They provided additional funds to help meet the needs at that time. $15,000,000 was made available. They knew that the people were not concerned with how much was appropriated, but that they were concerned with the purpose of the appropriation. They knew the people of Kentucky do not want their children denied the best in education the state can give them. The Legislature trusted the school people to use the money wisely.

It was believed that the appropriations should be made so that schools could be kept open and improved. It was the belief in the Department of Education that these purposes could be achieved to the degree that we could do some of the following things:

Teachers' salaries should be increased
Financial administration should be improved
The school term should be increased where possible

The transportation of pupils should be expanded
There should be improved school plants
The teaching staffs should be increased
School enrollment and attendance should be improved

The quality of instruction should be improved through—

State supervision of elementary schools
Employment of helping teachers in counties
Improved health services
Improved high school services
More instructional materials
Improved library services in elementary schools
Improved teacher training programs
Increased emphasis upon vocations.

Now the Legislature is due to know to what extent the purposes for which the money was appropriated have been achieved. This is their right. The following statement attempts to state briefly some of the things accomplished.

1. *The salaries of teachers have been raised in Kentucky.*

In the year ending June 30, 1943, the average salary of teachers in Kentucky was $782. In the year ending June 30, 1945, this average had reached $1094. This represented an average increase of $312. It was believed that the major step in stopping teachers from leaving was an increase in salary. It may be recalled that a deficiency fund of $3,000,000 was provided by the 1944 Legislature to be used in improving salary conditions that year. During that session approximately $15,000,000 per year was provided for 1944-45 and 1945-46. This fund helped make it possible to provide the average increase of $312 cited above.

Further evidence that the intent of the Legislature was carried out is found in the following facts: In 1942-43 (the last year before the Legislative appropriation) only $17,132,776.50 was spent for teachers' salaries. The amount had increased for the 1944-45 school year to $21,950,094.65, an increase of $4,817,368.15. This represented an increase of approximately 28 per cent. The budgeting at the local level was

very carefully guided in order that the Legislative purposes might be achieved in salary increases.

2. *Financial administration has been improved in local school units.*

The Legislature, as well as school leaders, is interested in wise administration of funds to the end that the purposes for which they are appropriated may be accomplished. Budgeting of funds have been carefully supervised. Income and out-go have been in balance. Debt service has been cared for regardless of the pressure of the times. The liabilities of districts have constantly been reduced in an orderly way. The records show that the school districts reduced their total liabilities for bonds and other obligations from $16,240,766.47 in 1942-43 to $13,585,402.22 in 1944-45, or almost 16 per cent.

3. *We have increased the school term in several counties.*

It was recognized by the 1944 Legislaturfe that some of the money, especially the equalization fund, should be used to increase the school term where possible. This has been done.

(a) The number of counties with a 7 months term has been reduced from 72 to 46

(b) The number of counties with an 8 months term has been increased from 27 to 41

(c) The number of counties with a 9 months term has been increased from 19 to 21

(d) The average term length for the state has increased from 160.08 days to 162.52 days.

To show the significance of the increase in school term for pupil progress, the following facts are important:

(a) 26.08 per cent of the pupils in a 7 months school fail to be promoted each year

(b) 21.44 per cent of the pupils in an 8 months school fail to be promoted each year

(c) 12.45 per cent of the pupils in a 9 months school fail to be promoted each year.

This means that as the term length is increased the chances of promotion are increased.

4. *The transportation program has been expanded in the face of war conditions.*

Schools cannot be consolidated for improvement without transportation. During the war years it has been necessary to make careful studies of transportation needs in order to eliminate waste in transportation. As a result, every school transportation system in the state has eliminated waste of space and travel. This has resulted in a more effective use of transportation equipment.

In the state as a whole there has been increased outlays for transportation from $1,833,063.31 in 1942-43 to $2,272,-581.30 in 1944-45, due in the main to increased cost of materials and for drivers. However, most progress is shown in equalization counties in transportation:

(a) In 1943-44 there were 30 equalization counties. These counties operated only 151 buses. These 30 counties spent approximately $204,000 for transportation in 1943-44. It should be noted that there was less than $500,000 in the total equalization fund that year.

(b) In 1944-45 there were 60 equalization counties. These counties operated 446 buses. These 60 counties spent approximately $773,000 for transportation in 1944-45. It should be noted that the equalization fund in 1944-45 was about $1,500,000 for the state.

(e) Growth in equalization counties over the 2 years:

Buses operated	1943-44	151	1944-45	446
Expenditures for Transp.	"	$204,000	"	$773,000
Counties	"	30	"	60

As schools improve in rural areas they will grow larger. Transportation costs will increase. High schools in rural areas cannot serve the children unless the children can get to them.

5. *A program for the improvement of the school plants is under way.*

A supervisor of school buildings and grounds has been employed. He is a highly trained person and will serve as

consultant to boards of education in school building planning and will approve building plans. This division is completing a survey of school building needs as a basis of formulating a sound plan of school construction and financing. It is found that $25,000,000 should be spent for building construction immediately. Boards of education have been forced to use funds ordinarily budgeted for construction in meeting increased cost of current expenses of the schools. It is found, therefore, that if boards of education are to be in a position to meet the challenge for modern schools, they must be able to levy taxes for building construction. This is an urgent need.

6. *We have not been able to increase the number of the teaching staff.*

We have been unable to procure the number of teachers needed. When the war started, approximately 18,800 teachers were employed in the schools. This was not enough. At that time we should have had in the schools approximately 21,000 teachers. During the war the number of teachers who could be found has been reduced to 17,712. We shall not only need approximately 5,000 teachers to take the places of the emergency teachers, but we shall need to restore and even increase the number of teaching positions if we make the schools effective. We have been able only to stop the exodus of teachers. We must now attract the trained teachers back to the classrooms and induce young people of caliber and devotion to prepare for teaching.

7. *There has been significant improvement in school enrollment and attendance.*

Surveys have been made to determine the causes of non-enrollment and non-attendance. The facts have been used in developing improvement programs. The work has resulted in significant gains as the following statement will show:

a. *The number of census pupils decreased from 1943-44 to 1944-45 by 21,555, but school enrollment decreased over the same period only 4920.* During the same period the average daily membership decreased only 1813, and the average daily attendance actually increased 1021. The membership at the close of the year had increased by 1015.

b. *In the 38 counties employing helping teachers in 1944-45, it was found that attendance improved more than in the state as a whole.* While the census in these 38 counties lost 6573 children, there was a loss of only 1921 in enrollment, and a loss of only 904 in average daily membership. These counties gained 1320 in average daily attendance and 316 in membership at the close of the year. These counties enrolled a larger percentage of census pupils than were enrolled in the state as a whole. The percentage of attendance based on membership increased more than in the state at large.

c. *In the 12 counties which have health coordinators attendance was much better than in the state as a whole.* While the census in these 12 counties lost 1821, there was a loss of only 149 in enrollment. There was a gain of 13 in average daily membership, a gain of 1024 in average daily attendance, and a gain of 710 in the membership at the close of the year.

d. *The attendance throughout the state was improved in the face of a decreasing census.* It is very significant that the increase was greater in counties which employed helping teachers, supervisors, and health coordinators.

Studies revealed that 72.58 per cent of those who had not enrolled in school are below or above the compulsory age limit. It was found, also, that illness was a large factor in keeping children from enrolling. These facts call attention to need for extending the compulsory age limits and to provision for better health programs.

No one factor, however, will solve the attendance problem, which, in reality, is influenced by all phases of the total school program—supervision of instruction, supervision of health conditions, transportation, buildings, school organization, curriculum, and training of the teachers. Improvement in any one of these areas is reflected in the classroom, according to the records, in better attendance. The attendance problem is reduced as various phases of the total program are improved.

8. *The quality of instruction in the schools has been improved.*

One of the purposes of the increased appropriation was to make the schools serve the children better, regardless of

the fact that about one-third of the teaching positions were held by emergency teachers. This improvement has been brought about (a) through more effective state supervision, (b) the employment of helping teachers and supervisors in several counties, (c) improved health service in school systems, (d) improved high school services, (e) more instructional material, (f) improved library services, (g) improved teacher training programs, and (h) increased emphasis upon vocations.

a. *State supervision of elementary schools has been re-established.* There had been no supervisor of elementary education in the State Department of Education since 1932 until July 1944. The increase in the appropriation for the Department of Education made it possible to employ one person (four are needed) for this service. This supervisor has assisted in the training of helping teachers for local school systems, has visited and worked in at least 20 county teachers' workshops, held conferences with helping teachers and supervisors, and has helped in developing teaching materials. Since coming to this work this supervisor has visited some 600 class rooms in 60 counties. She has contacted approximately 10,000 teachers. During these contacts she has helped in improving reading, attendance, healthful living, increased supplies of learning materials for children.

Not only has the elementary supervisor helped in this program, but the entire bureau of instruction is devoted to improving learning programs in the schools.

b. *Helping teachers have been employed in 43 counties and 8 independent school systems.* Before the school year 1944-45, not more than 12 supervisors and helping teachers were employed in county and independent school districts. This year 1945-46, there are 77 trained persons employed as helping teachers and supervisors in 43 counties, and 11 trained persons employed in 8 independent school systems. This means that there is one trained person for every 60 or 65 elementary teachers in 43 counties and 8 independent districts, or 88 persons in all. These persons are employed to assist elementary teachers, especially beginning teachers and emergency teachers, in doing a better quality of work. They help

these teachers to solve the difficult problems of school organization and to deal with pupil conduct and community relations.

Has the helping teacher program really helped the schools? In order to answer this question accurately a study was made of what had taken place in 38 counties which had 68 helping teachers in 1944-45. In these 38 counties the amount spent for elementary library materials increased over a two year period by 28 per cent, while in the state as a whole the amount spent for library materials for all schools increased only 13.2 per cent. The amount spent for instructional materials in these 38 counties increased 32.4 per cent, while in the state as a whole the increase was about 3.5 per cent. As cited under the section on attendance, the 38 counties ranked higher in enrollment, membership, and average daily attendance than did the counties in the state as a whole.

c. *Health education and health services have been improved.* These services have improved attendance. A director of health education has been appointed in the Department of Education. The services of the colleges have been employed in helping to train leaders in health education services. Twelve counties have employed county health coordinators who devote their time to health education work.

The counties with health coordinators have placed increased emphasis upon health improvement. In addition to spending $24,430 in the employment of trained coordinators, these 12 counties have expended some $13,000 to provide other facilities and services in health. The results are gratifying. Some of the things which have taken place in these counties as the result of this program are:

576 schools have been surveyed
2,112 schools have been visited
66,000 pupils have been seen
3,300 teachers have been contacted
125 lunch programs have been started
192 playgrounds have been improved
240 privies and 252 school buildings have been made sanitary

125 crippled children have been helped
288 pupils have had glasses procured for them
1,428 X-ray pictures have been taken
7,844 innoculations have been administered
48 classes in community health have been organized
37 classes in home nursing have been organized.

The program has helped in other ways. Since illness is a major cause of absence from school, the attendance in these counties is much above that of the state as a whole. As cited under the report on attendance, the increase in average daily membership and average daily attendance is considerably higher than in the state as a whole.

d. *The high school services are being improved.* Standards have been adopted which make it necessary to consider the quality of service offered in the high schools when they are accredited. These standards make it necessary for the school to study its pupil population, to find pupil needs, and to base the program on these needs. This program is under way. The staff of the Bureau of Instruction has begun to hold planning conferences during which the program is being inaugurated. The colleges of the state are cooperating in this program. An expanded high school curriculum will demand modern school plants and safe and adequate transportation, as well as an improved teachnical staff.

e. *More instructional materials are provided.* This is essential to a well-developed learning program. Not enough has been set aside for this purpose. A much larger percentage of the budget can be devoted to this phase of the program when the financial foundations of education in Kentucky are more adequate and secure. Data have been cited in the discussion of the helping teacher program indicating expenditures for learning supplies.

f. *Library services are improving but are still inadequate.* Except in the counties where the helping teacher program has stimulated it, very little increase has been made in library appropriations. At least one dollar per pupil should be provided for library materials at the elementary and secondary level.

g. *Emphasis has been placed upon training teachers for this work.* It is well known that in 1943-44 and up to this date about one-third of the elementary teachers were employed on an emergency basis. It has been necessary to provide every facility possible to get training opportunities to these teachers. Some of them could go to the campus of the colleges. many of them did. Probably 1200 to 1400 went to the campus each year. But most of the emergency teachers were housewives and could not leave their families.

This Department asked for and received the hearty cooperation of the colleges in providing college training through workshops held in the various counties. In 1944 and 1945, from 1200 to 1400 elementary teachers each year attended workshops held in counties. These programs have done much to keep the schools abreast of the times.

Some evidence of the effect of the workshop on improving the educational level of emergency teachers is given below:

At the beginning of 1944-45, about 38 per cent had no college training.

At the beginning of 1945-46, only 34 per cent had no college training.

At the beginning of 1944-45, 85.5 per cent had less than 2 years college.

At the beginning of 1945-46, only 68.7 per cent had less than 2 years college.

All these efforts have at least stopped the exodus of teachers.

During the first years of the war, 1941-44, the number of teachers leaving and whose places had to be taken by emergency teachers, increased from 164 in 1941 to 1593 in 1942 to 2600 in 1943 to 4100 in 1944. When the Legislature acted in 1944, the exodus slowed down. Instead of increasing emergency certificates at the rate of 1000 to 1500 per year, it dropped about 500 the next year, and remains the same this year. No one knows what would have happened if the Legislature had not made its $15,000,000 appropriation in 1944.

We must do more than stop the exodus of our good teachers. We must bring those good teachers who left back

into the service, and attract young people with ability and devotion into the profession. We cannot do it under present salary conditions. For the sake of the children we need well trained teachers. We want those who can do a good job and we want to pay them. A $20,000,000 appropriation will provide a minimum school term of 8 months, a minimum salary of $800, and raise the morale of Kentucky to a high level.

h. *Vocational education has reached more people.* Farmer training programs for veterans have been started. Courses in the repair and operation of farm machinery have been offered. Courses in production and conservation of foods have been taught, and 154 community canneries have been provided. Funds have been expended on teachers salaries, operation of adult-farmer and young-farmer programs and for veterans education. In home economics 20 new departments have been established, and seven re-established in 1944-45. This year (1945-46) 60 teachers of home economics have had terms extended to full 12 months. Seven departments of home economics have been re-established, and five new departments have been established. Sixteen area trade schools have been established. These were used in the main for war-production during wartime. Fifteen are in operation but two have been closed due to lack of funds with which to operate. Three of these schools are state vocational schools. All these schools are geared to peace time industrial, trades, and occupational training, and should be strengthened. Two supervisors in agricultural education have been used in the supervision of canneries. A person is now engaged in securing and distributing surplus property. More than $3,000,000 worth of surplus property has been secured. A supervisor of vocational guidance has been added to the staff.

I submit the foregoing statement to you with a mixture of humility and elation. My humility stems from the fact that the members of the Legislature honored our recommendation in 1944. This strengthened our hands and enabled us to work with more courage and confidence. My elation is born in the fact that we have been able to keep faith with those who helped us. We have not done all that should have been done. Probably we made mistakes we might have avoided

if we had been wiser. One fact is true, no group of people in all the state has worked harder nor put in more hours in the tasks which they faced than the members of our profession.

We have a long way to go. We have laid the foundation for next steps. School people are more alert. The citizens are more alert. What we all have done has probably had something to do with developing a high morale. The state has increased its educational pace. With these things to go on the Legislature, I am sure, will take the next steps boldly and with courage.

Respectfully submitted

John Fred Williams
Superintendent of Public Instruction

Frankfort, Kentucky
December 28, 1945

The following report from the Postwar Advisory Planning Commission of Kentucky was delivered to the House of Representatives, viz.:

POSTWAR ADVISORY PLANNING COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY

THE CHALLENGE AHEAD

On October 6, 1944 Governor Simeon Willis issued an executive order which created the Postwar Advisory Planning Commission of Kentucky. His order charged the Commission with studying and investigating the physical and human resources of the State, of formulating plans and making recommendations for the full development of these resources so that agriculture, labor, manufacturing, mining, transportation, conservation, and all other interests of the state could be improved. The Commission was empowered to set up its own organization, plan its work, and create such committees as it deemed necessary.

Governor Willis has in no way interfered with the work of the Commission and has neither directly nor indirectly brought any influence to bear upon its work or conclusions.

The Commissioners have met many times and worked diligently. The commission set May 8 as a tentative completion date for the studies they had undertaken, and, coincidentally, this date turned out to be V-E Day, and auspicious moment for Postwar Planning. The day held both an element of threat and promise of encouragement.

The Commission, itself comprised of men from all walks of life—business, industry, professions, and labor, both white and Negro—appointed its committees from a still broader cross section of Kentuckians. All of the Commissioners and the associated committee members have worked unremittingly without compensation or personal advantage. They set a schedule of studies and kept to it as if it were a war production job, adopting several broad policies characteristic of sound business:

1. They sought and accepted no public funds.
2. They strictly avoided publicity.
3. They opened all meetings to the Public and the Press.
4. They adopted a vigorous research attitude in our activities.
5. They sought and welcomed the cooperation of citizen groups and state officials interested in the welfare of the Commonwealth.

As a result, the regard for the work of the Commission changed from one of suspicion and apathy to one of confidence and vital interest. The Commission felt this to be the first mark of success because they readily appreciated that not by legislation and administration alone, but principally by the overt show of citizen responsibility on the part of the entire electorate could a sound postwar program be achieved.

As to organization, they evolved twelve committees of which two—Ways and Means and Public Relations—were of an internal nature and the remaining ten of a research and advisory nature. These ten committees were named as follows:

Veterans and Military Affairs
Agriculture
Education
Transportation

Industrial Plants and Opportunities
Natural Resources
Industrial Relations
Organic Laws and Legislation
Coordination of Federal, State, County and City Governmental Activities
Public Debt, Taxation, and Federal Grant

Subsequently the Governor appointed a special advisory commission on State finances and taxation, in deference to which they turned over their findings of the last-named committee for study, excluding the study from their final report.

Each committee, after arranging its own sub-committees from any desired source, was given a date on which to present an interim report for discussion before the entire Commission and then was allowed one month more to prepare and present its final report for approval and amendment.

After all reports were formally received, they were analyzed for duplicate recommendations and consolidated into a three-way program: Private and public effort, financial need, and legislative features. By this means, all elements were condensed for ready scrutiny by responsible, action-provoking groups, namely, the citizens and state bureaus, the tax commission and financial institutions, and the legislature. The Commission thus seeks to place in the peoples' hands a clear-cut, business analysis and report of the condition of the Commonwealth and necessary steps to place the state in a progressive, self-sufficient basis—a definite step away from federal subsidy.

No less important was the recommendation of the Commission for a progressive industrial relations program based on the recent Charter initiated by the C.I.O., the A.F. of L., and the United States Chamber of Commerce. We could wish that other states, after careful analysis and interpretation, might join us in subscribing to the fundamental issues of this national charter.

Perhaps the most encouraging outgrowth of the study of the Committee on industrial plants and opportunities is the effect of its recommendation for a privately supported

industrial development association. The mere threat of a state department of industrial development as an alternative was sufficient to set long-dormant forces into action to the extent that the counterpart of a State Chamber of Commerce, long needed in Kentucky, is virtually assured.

You can do a great service to the State and to yourselves by getting behind this program.

To implement such an organization and to extend the work of this interim Commission, the Committee on Governmental Coordination presented a plan for a State Planning Board which will carry the bulk of the research, planning, and coordination for the state, on activity now delegated loosely and variously throughout the state bureaus and correspondingly ineffectual.

Many of their findings required solutions outside the framework of their Constitution. Here is a problem especially characteristic of the southern states which have operated expediently under constitutions fraught with statutory law-constitutions based on immediacy rather than principle. Some of the sister states have called constitutional conventions and even adopted new charters, Missouri especially. Kentucky is placing this matter, to a vote next year.

All of us are alive to the importance of meeting our obligations to returning veterans; here again a common duty is shared. Kentucky is seeking to solve her problems entirely at the local regional level with little or no assistance from the state beyond certain legislative provisions. The Commission has recommended the establishment of ten regional information centers at which are correlated the efforts of literally dozens of agencies interested in veterans' affairs. The choice of location of these centers is derived from a study of selective service records, population, geographical and transportation characteristics, and service facilities. Although no one has felt the full impact of mass returns, the centers are showing promise of success in the application already serviced.

A great deal can and should be done to improve the transportation facilities of the state. You will be pleased to learn that rail, bus, truck, air, and water transportation facilities have been thoroughly studied.

The possibilities of developing potential tourist trade have not been overlooked. It is felt that the proper agency to exploit the advantages of the state should be the Kentucky Development Association or some similar organization.

I have tried to give some brief idea of the work and approach of the Postwar Advisory Planning Commission. They would like to enlist your aid to help crystalize Public opinion in this community.

The program of the Commission is as strong as the people of Kentucky—stronger, then, than a planned economy. It is as virile as the spirit of free enterprise—service, therefore, against organized manipulation.

It is a program of conservation and building rather than one of expediency and erosion. It is a program that any Native Kentuckian can understand, embrace, and accept soberly as a job of work to do.

Our problems are our problems. Presidents, Congresses, Governors, Legislatures, Mayors, City and County Councils are simply instruments—the instruments of the people. We must take the responsibility, the very individual personal responsibility of using these instruments. We must work together as individuals to direct them, not ask of them; to drive them, not be driven or pushed around by them. We, the people, must be used. And unless we take this attitude, we will fail, and they will fail us. Problems must be approached from the standpoint of real and individual citizenship responsibility.

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Industrially, Kentucky ranks 25th in the Nation. It has great potentialities. In order to use these potentialities it must provide an environment in which healthful and progressive industrialization can thrive. This involves a realistic and practical approach to the related programs and plans in regard to taxation, transportation, industrial relations, education, agriculture, legislation and other related subjects.

Examinations of the possibilities of Kentucky's economic future underscore the need for sustained investigation. These

investigations must be based on basic scientific research, economical method of producing the possible products, and business planning and control needed to place the useful commodity on the market. Many of the tasks incident to each of these three kinds of investigation work must be done by each individual business for itself; many of them can be and are done publicly in the interest of encouraging the spread of greater prosperity. A State agency in which the laboratories, libraries, and professional manpower for such an undertaking in behalf of the Commonwealth can be found already exists in the University of Kentucky. Money is required for meeting the direct costs of any such investigations if definite provision is not made for the prosecution of such an undertaking at the University.

The second aspect of a comprehensive program of exploiting Kentucky's economic opportunities includes making available to prospective clients in and out of the state the findings of the investigations which have been suggested. There obviously should be, as in the past, close cooperation between the research and the publicity agencies, and they would need to cooperate closely with a State Chamber of Commerce.

The Commission recommends the establishment of an effective, privately sponsored State Chamber of Commerce to be in operation by January 1, 1946. It is the logical instrument through which to utilize the factual data to promote the state's economic interests. If a privately sponsored State Chamber of Commerce is not in operation by January 1, 1946, the Commission recommends the authorization of a State Division of Industrial Development.

Problems presented for a long range investigation, without which organized promotional work may prove largely abortive, include issues concerned with mineral resources, agricultural and forest resources, and industrial markets. Those concerned with agricultural and forest resources are being investigated at the University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. Sample lines of activity are suggested for mineral resources and industrial markets.

The problem of the development of mineral resources (coal, oil, gas, clay, building stone and materials, water, iron flourspar, rock asphalt) is a complex one involving geology,

industrial chemistry, certain branches of engineering and marketing. It is a matter of finding the raw materials, new uses for old materials, and improving methods of recovery and utilization. It is suggested that the state make use of its Geological Division of the State Department of Mines and Minerals by giving it financial support to carry on its work. It is also recommended that the State undertake more co-operative work with the Water Resources Division of the United States Geological Survey.

The Commonwealth should promote research to find out why industries have developed in the mid-west and elsewhere in preference to Kentucky. The result might well indicate how new industries or branch plants of old concerns could be attracted to Kentucky and thereby increase the average incomes of Kentucky people. Kentucky's raw materials, production and market opportunities and locations, provide basis for substantial and profitable local industrial development.

Kentucky's plentiful supply of high quality labor will be a chief factor in attracting industrial plants for post-war expansion and development.

Fifty per cent of Kentucky's industrial development is in the Louisville area; twenty-four per cent plus is in the Ohio River counties; twenty-five per cent plus is in the balance of Kentucky. Even with practically all our plants located along the Ohio River we have a surplus of labor in that part of the state. With seventy per cent of our people living in rural sections, there is a large surplus of labor, in the State as a whole, during normal times.

Native, high quality labor who were in out-of-state war plants will be on the Kentucky market. Kentucky's industry, as presently constituted, and her agriculture cannot absorb the surplus workers at the present high level standards of living. In order to stabilize work and income, it is important to get new plants to locate in all communities.

The Commission further recommends the abolishment of all child labor, the enrollment in our schools and colleges of all the young people in our state, and a greater appreciation of the value of industries scattered throughout the rural communities.

Firms are desired who will furnish steady employment at good wages; who will help develop our communities, who will make living conditions better for our families. In return, we will furnish high quality, trustworthy workers, and a splendid local market for their output. Lets make Kentucky the leading southern industrial state.

KENTUCKY LOOKS TO THE FUTURE

"Kentucky looks to the Future." It is well we look to the future. If we look back 50 years, we can but be ashamed of our position today. Kentucky was without question the No. 1 Southern State—leading all others in prosperity and general culture. If we look squarely at the present, we become discouraged about our status. It is urgent that we recognize there is a job to be done by all of us.

There is a growing tendency toward collectivism or statism, toward a greater dependence upon a centralized government as against self-dependence, individualism or a minimum of governmental control of our economy. There are many sincere advocates of both systems or philosophies, and possibly many sound arguments for both approaches. However, there can be no disagreement over the basic fact that to succeed, to provide a bountiful life, either system must ultimately rest and depend upon capable, intelligent, imaginative, courageous individuals. The development of such individuals, of such citizens generally, is the necessary foundation and motive power. The strength of a family, a social club, a business, a state or a nation depends upon the quality of the various members. History is a record of the intelligence or stupidity, the courage or lack of courage of individuals.

Let us look at the bright past of our State. 50 years ago the Commonwealth stood first economically among the southern States. We traded with the world. In the last decade of the 19th century the Ports of Kentucky controlled the Ohio River traffic between Pittsburgh and New Orleans. The building of river boats and machinery constituted a great industry.

Our railroads opened up the Southern States to trade and commerce.

At one time one-third of the tobacco grown in North American was handled through our markets. Agriculture prospered.

Education ranked high and no state could boast of greater educational advantages—either public or private. Medical and technical schools thrived and enjoyed wide reputation. Free business, scientific, and trade schools offered night and day classes. Lectures were in abundance.

The people of Kentucky were and are of the best racial stock in America. Woodrow Wilson said it was of such people that our nation was built and made great.

Such is our heritage—what have we done with it?

Today Kentucky ranks lowest in industrial payrolls of the Southern States. Our per capita income is only 59% of the American average. It has been estimated that our population has declined 10% in the last three years, and continues to decline.

Sixty per cent of our college and university graduates leave the state for better opportunities elsewhere. These people are Kentucky's cultural and technological investment. We need them most because from them come the highest percentage of our leaders.

The ratio of negro population is less than half today of what it was in 1880. They have left—not because of prejudice—but in search of better livelihood.

Kentucky's health conditions are substandard and the existing organizations dealing with health problems are inadequately staffed.

We lag in the development of our natural resources; our forests, which are substantial, are neglected; our agriculture is not progressive. Land use is haphazard, and crops most suitable to our soil are not grown. Dairying and livestock generally, for which the state is well suited, are not as developed as they could and should be. Kentucky has a natural advantage of climate over the great dairying states, New York and Wisconsin. Our more temperate climate affords a longer season of pasture, an easier wintering; our central location would provide for good markets.

There has been little application of research to crops and farm procedure. A major problem of lack of water and of power exists on almost all Kentucky farms. Yet Kentucky is perfectly adapted to storage ponds and lakes to accumulate surface waters. Grain and stock farming cannot thrive without these facilities. The development of power has been neglected though much needed for furtherance of our agriculture and industry.

Several states with lesser possibilities have developed fish and game preserves and tourist trade. Kentucky has an undeveloped road system. These deficiencies keep many people out of the State. We remain comparatively isolated, though we are in the very center, on the natural crossroads of travel and trade.

Kentucky ranks 25th industrially, that is, in value of products manufactured. The 1940 census reports that we tie with Georgia as 43rd in rank in economic standing.

All this constitutes a sad picture for Kentucky, and especially so when we look back 50 years to a better record, or forward to the future and contemplate what our role and rank could be in the nation.

Our future can be great if we properly exploit our resources, rise to the unusual opportunities to perform!

We have the finest stock of people in the United States, the most basic resources of all resources.

We have more undeveloped natural resources than any other state east of the Mississippi River.

Our bituminous coal deposits amount to an estimated 123,000,000,000 tons underground, or 5% of all such coal in the United States. Kentucky ranks high in oil, gas, rock asphalt (most suitable for much needed roads), clay, sand and limestone.

The natural beauty of the state, together with its history, makes possible the development of a substantial tourist trade.

Today Kentucky ranks 47th in support of education and 48th in attendance.

If the citizens of Kentucky will consider the present educational standing as their own individual and collective problem and work toward its solution, the schools will im-

prove tremendously and all, business industry and all our cultural activities, will benefit.

To build or rebuild our own road back to good economic and cultural health requires the determination and cooperation of every citizen. It is the responsibility of the citizens of the State. Doctors of postwar advisory and planning committees and commissions can but diagnose and prescribe.

The people must act. Governor, Mayors, the Legislature, Boards of Aldermen are merely instruments. They must be used, directed, urged, driven by the people to act. Without the driving force of an informed and aroused public, great advancements cannot be made.

NATURAL RESOURCES

In natural resources, Kentucky is the richest of all states east of the Mississippi. This fact considered in connection with her per capita wealth and income, her inadequate schools, roads, and public institutions, makes her the poorest rich state in the Union. The problem is to salvage and restore to highest usefulness sundry impaired resources and to develop some neglected ones. Immediate and positive steps must be taken to conserve and develop the assets of the State.

Sad to relate, the fact is that it is very difficult to develop good legislation for the correct handling of these problems when the public has so little knowledge of or interest in what should be done. Public opinion is not even a small factor in the Lawmaker's problem in this state. It should and must be understood that the financial situation of Kentucky's population is related to the handling of her land and water—her natural resources. Every citizen should be informed of the implications of further disregard of the gradual slipping away of Kentucky's heritage from nature.

A very good place, indeed, to start would be with the forest lands of the State. Forest lands can mean much to a State. Kentucky is far behind many states in buying lands for state forests. The existing ones are in grave need of attention. Legislation providing afforestation of strip-mined coal lands is needed, for example. State-wide protection of timber from fire on an equitable basis is a major need of the

Commonwealth. Another needed revision of the law would require counties to collect fire protection fees for the Forest Division. Timberland taxes should be so regulated that the tax structure would encourage timber growing.

For protection alone, Kentucky needs $400,000 to $500,000 a year. The state might get perhaps $300,000 a year from fire protection from counties, license fees from the timber industry—a severance tax on timber products, receipts from state forests, nursery stock sales, federal Cooperative States. The state's general fund could provide the rest.

The present salary of the Head of the Conservation Department is $3,500 a year—$5,000 would be more in order.

Kentucky's mineral resources could be a much greater source of strength but how can we expect this strength to become of a constructive force when the State Geological Department is expected to operate on a budget of only $14,000 a year? It is unthinkable that men of vision will allow this source of financial strength to become depleted in part and forego development on the other hand—all due to this law budget for such a vital State Department.

We could use $50,000 a year to a very good advantage. Inventories of these assets should be taken and a realistic, financially sound program of development should be instigated. In line with this, a more extensive program of cooperation with the Department of Mines and Minerals of the University of Kentucky should be undertaken.

One of the very first legislative steps that should be taken to insure the best usage of valuable resources, is in regard to natural gas, with which Kentucky is bountifully supplied. Laws in connection with the most efficient use of it in oil production should be improved.

A State-wide investigation concerning water supply problems for farms and cities should be inaugurated at the earliest date. Lawless exploitation of streams and pollution from various sources constitute an appalling injury to aquatic values and represent an immense monetary waste.

Varieties of game beneficial to agriculture deserve more than the subnominal protection that they reecive in the unenforced laws that are extant. Education of the farm population and the sportsmen is needed along this line.

The State and County maps available today are sadly inadequate. Much work could be done in bringing them up to date.

There can be no reasonable doubt that if Kentucky were utilizing correctly all of her natural resources, she could, without burdensome taxation, support an educational system of the first rank, a system of roads to farms, as well as trunkline roads, and public institutions for welfare and civic programs.

The means to accomplish these necessary measures are existant—the methods must and can be developed.

LEND A HAND

Detailed arrangements have been made by the Postwar Advisory Planning Commission of Kentucky to present their studies, plans, and suggestions to the people of the Commonwealth. The final report of the Commission has been distributed throughout the State to libraries, schools, and other public places so that they might be available for reference. The Commission felt that a sound postwar plan for Kentucky must contain certain inherent features to be acceptable to the people. It must be practicable. It must define responsibilities. It must inspire positive action and it must be democratic. To meet these qualifications the Commission has resolved the recommendations of its committee reports and digested them into a three-fold program of action, comprising Legislation, Finance and Public and Private Enterprise.

The element of practicability is satisfied by straightforward statements of the financial requirements of the program in the nature of the public investments—expenditure now in education, health, conservation, and resources for a promise of early success.

The definition of responsibilities is set out clearly by specific recommendations to the legislature, state officials, labor and business groups and private citizens.

This threefold program will receive wide distribution throughout the Commonwealth. In fact one out of every thirty citizens will receive a copy. This program preserves a degree

of democratic principle not customarily associated with planning because it successfully avoids a framework of rigid control. Problems are defined, needs are stated, and solutions proposed consistant with the responsibilities and capacities of an existing statehood.

The Commission plans to enlist the aid of local committees to assist in the task of crystalizing public opinion. A kit has been prepared to provide a variety of suggestions and "tools" for the local committees so that they can accomplish that end. The kit is divided into three sections. The first section contains organization plans for setting up local committees. General information about the program and the Commission has been included so that the local committees will be in a position to answer questions. It will contain statements by citizens and officials stressing the importance of advancing Kentucky.

The second section of the kit contains proof of ads setting forth the various state ills and ways to eliminate them. The ads have been prepared in a variety of appeals and sizes. The idea is to secure sponsorship of the ads by local business houses, factories, clubs or other organizations so that they will be published regularly in local newspapers. Mats of all the ads will be available free. Other promotional material will also be included. "Plugs" or "Drop-Ins" which can be used regularly by local advertisers in their own ads will be available. A sample of a poster designed for use in public places, stores, schools, etc. will be found in this section.

The third section contains speeches that can be used "as is" or the basis for public talks by local people. A separate speech is devoted to each problem studied by the Commission and there are several speeches which cover all the problems. Radio announcements suitable for broadcasting over local stations and publicity stories stressing the importance and purpose of the program for publication in local newspapers will also be found in this section. Additional suggestions for stunts, special events, displays, etc. that can be produced locally have been included. In short, the kit places in the hands of local groups all of the material needed to bring the Postwar Advisory Planning Commission's program to the attention of the people in their community.

The program is as strong as the people of Kentucky—stronger, then, than a planned economy. It is as virile as the spirit of free enterprise—service, therefore, against organized manipulation.

It is a program of conservation and building rather than one of expediency and erosion. It is a program that any native Kentuckian can understand, embrace, and accept soberly as a job of work to do.

Be on the look-out for the program. Inform yourself about the present status of the Commonwealth, its problems, its resources and its potentialities. Pass this information to your friends and your neighbors. Debate the merits and faults of specific proposals. Do everything in your power to help make the state a better place in which to live. "Lend a hand."

KENTUCKY FACTS

42% of Kentucky's Farms are not reached by improved roads.

34% of Kentucky's Farms are valued at $300.00 or less.

75% of Kentucky's Farms do not have central station electric service.

84% of Kentucky's Farms did not have telephone service in 1940.

Kentucky's average yearly income from the farm in 1940 was $632.00.

13,000 of Kentucky's farmers have to haul water an average of 4 miles.

40% of Kentucky's farms needed major repairs in 1940.

97% of Kentucky's farms have no toilet facilities within the house.

60% of Kentucky college graduates leave the state after graduation.

Kentucky ranks 47th in % of illiteracy.

Education attendance in ages—7-15 is 63%, as against U. S. average of 95%.

Kentucky ranks 42nd in expenditures for education.

Kentucky ranks 46th in length of their school term.

Kentucky ranks 47th in % of persons 25 or over who have completed high school.

In 1943, 6,000 Kentucky teachers earned less than $12.00 per week (on 52 week basis).

Kentucky's constitution, written more than fifty years ago, provides for the election of their chief school official by popular vote, prohibits that he succeed himself in office, and limits his salary to $5,000 a year.

In some instances it would be advisable to merge two or more counties into one administrative educational unit.

Kentucky is to provide educational opportunities for rural children equal to those for urban children, especially in regard to length of school terms, school plants, instructional materials, library facilities, and teachers' salaries.

Kentucky's majority of country districts still maintain only a seven-month term in their rural schools.

Kentucky's rural schools are inadequate. The majority of them are made of wood construction, need painting inside and out, they have unattractive equipment, insufficient light and heating facilities, playgrounds are small and devoid of equipment, and library facilities plus supplementary teaching materials are lacking.

27% of Kentucky children of school age are not enrolled in public schools, and that 1,846,002 pupil days were lost by those enrolled in a test period of 48 school days.

In Kentucky, the formal education of 95% of the people ends at the secondary level.

Thousands of Kentucky's children today are denied the opportunity of attending high school.

Kentucky ranks at the bottom of the list of 48 states in the percentage of population 25 years old or older who have completed four years of high school.

Kentucky employs approximately 17,500 teachers, of this number more than 4,000 cannot meet the minimum standards for certificates and are employed on an emergency basis.

There are at present 5,914 school buildings in Kentucky, of which 3,838 are one-room buildings, 852 are two-room buildings, and 185 are three-room buildings.

Kentucky normally needs about 1,700 new teachers each year; now the state needs 6,000 additional qualified teachers to staff its schools under the minimum requirements as prescribed by the State Board of Education.

Kentucky is next to the lowest industrially of the southern states.

Kentucky ranked 43rd economically in the 1940 census.

In 1943 Kentucky's per capita income was 59% of the U. S. Average.

Kentucky's population decreased 10% between 1940 and 1943.

Sub-minimum wages are prevalent in Kentucky in normal times as reflected in the wage orders under the Kentucky Minimum Wage Law which specifies twenty cents an hour, where as practically all states have a higher minimum wage.

Kentucky should have a state-wide agency for the prime purpose of industrial development.

Public investigation of the markets for other industrial products one by one should provide a basis for judging the relative attractiveness of different lines of industrial production and might well show that certain Kentucky raw materials provide bases for substantial and profitable local industrial development.

Kentucky should promote the conservation and utilization of the state's resources.

200,000 Kentucky families were unable to pay rents which would procure standard houses in which to live.

There are still 16 counties in Kentucky which have not made provisions for local health service.

Kentucky's tuberculosis death rate has been cut in half in the last quarter of a century but it is still one and one-half times the national average. Tuberculosis could be preventable, but three-quarters of all cases are not isolated and are constantly exposing their associates to the infection. Kentucky has a good case-finding program but it is inadequate. The whole State of Kentucky lacks sanatorium beds for this deathly disease.

Each year some 2,500 Kentuckians die from cancer. This disease is the third leading cause of death in the State and the death rate is increasing. There are approximately 10,000 cases of cancer in the State. Not more than 4,000 of these cases are known to physicians and health officers, and the vast majority of those have been seen too late for cures to be effected.

About 100,000 Kentuckians are infected with Venereal Diseases and at least 1,200 die annually from it. There must be increased effort to find and treat infectious cases of gonorrhea and syphillis. Communities must assume responsibility for controlling promiscuity through which most venereal disease is spread.

40,000 Kentucky men have been rejected by Selective Service because of physical defects.

A National Youth Administration survey in 1941 disclosed that one youth in three had defects that limited employability.

Kentucky Health Departments have found that out of each ten children, seven have dental defects, three have eye, ear, nose or throat defects, and seven have poor posture or other defects attributable, in part, to malnourishment and poor health practices.

In an average year typhoid fever, poliomyelitis, diarrhea and enteritis, dysentery and food poisoning—all filth-borne diseases—kill 800 Kentuckians, and cause the illness of 14,000 others.

Kentucky ranks sixth among the forty-eight states in the total number of deaths from typhoid fever.

Three hundred and thirty-three Kentucky communities with populations of two hundred to three thousand each have no public water supplies.

Only one-fifth of Kentucky's farm and rural population is adequately protected from flies and mosquitoes.

Only 30% of the total milk consumed in Kentucky homes is commercially pastuerized and forty-five counties still have no pasteurized milk available.

Since relatively few of some two-hundred and forty commercial slaughter houses, meat packing plants and chicken killing establishments have either federal or local veterinary inspection of animals, a large proportion of the population in Kentucky receives meat which comes from questionable sources.

The sanitation problem in handling meats and fowl in Kentucky, must have more attention.

The sanitation of restaurants is still far from good. Only 40% of them have a rating of 100%.

Each year in the State of Kentucky some 250 women die in childbirth and 3,700 infants die before their first birthday.

Normally one-fifth of the mothers do not have a physician at childbirth and only one-seventh of the total births occur in hospitals.

While the medical profession and the public are recognizing the need for more attention to the diseases of older people, there has been thus far very little organized effort in this field in Kentucky.

Kentucky is far behind many States in buying land for State forests.

In one area, 11,500 Kentuckians depend on one doctor.

Kentucky ranks 48th in number of employes per patient in their mental hospitals.

There are many scenic places in Kentucky that will attract tourists, but these gems of natural beauty are woefully lacking in adequate housing and lodge facilities.

Kentucky should have a State Highway Patrol with police powers comparable to organizations in neighboring states.

Kentucky needs improvement of highway construction on the principal north and south highways and the east and west highways.

Improvement of secondary and rural highways in Kentucky should be planned in order to permit year-round use.

Because 65.9% of Kentucky's communities are wholly dependent on truck service, the Commonwealth should assure the best facilities in Highways and load-limits rather than the nation's poorest.

PUBLICITY

On October 6, 1944 Governor Simeon Willis issued an executive order which created the Postwar Advisory Planning Commission of Kentucky. His order charged the Commission with studying and investigating the physical and human resources of the state, of formulating plans and making recommendations for the full development of these resources so that agriculture, labor, manufacturing, mining,

transportation, conservation, and all other interests of the state could be improved.

The Commission was further ordered to coordinate the plans and recommendations of all other planning bodies that were studying the operations and problems of Kentucky, whether such bodies were governmental or private.

The Commission was empowered to set up its own organization, plan its work and to create such committees as it deemed necessary. The Research Department of the University of Kentucky and all departments and agencies of the state government were requested to aid and cooperate with the Commission.

The following men are on the Commission: Mr. H. F. Willkie, Chairman; Mr. Carl B. Wachs, Secretary; Mr. Paul G. Blazer, Vice-Chairman; Dr. R. B. Atwood; Mr. John N. Browning; Mr. Roy Burlew; Dr. H. L. Donovan; Mr. E. J. Evans; Mr. Robert S. Gruver; Mr. Thomas Graham; Mr. William B. Harrison; Mr. J. B. Hill; Mr. J. E. Johnson, Sr.; Mr. John Wesley Marr; Rev. W. P. Offutt; Mr. James B. O'Rear; Mr. O. K. Pemberton; Mr. John E. Ramsey; Mr. Fred L. Seale; Mr. E. E. Stokes; Mr. James C. Stone; Mr. Tom Wallace; Mr. J. S. Watkins; Mr. Freeman Webb; Mr. J. R. Weyler; Mr. Harold W. Cain; and Mr. George E. Tomlinson.

The Commission has finished its deliberations and has made plans to place its findings before the Governor, the General Assembly, and the citizens of the Commonwealth. The Commission met monthly and considered three interim reports at each meeting. These reports were then returned to committee so that the wishes of the full membership of the Commission could be embodied in them. The corrected reports were then presented for final approval at the following month's meeting.

The Commission felt that a sound postwar plan for Kentucky must contain certain inherent features to be acceptable to the people. It must be practicable. It must define responsibilities. It must inspire positive action, and it must be democratic. To meet these qualifications the Commission has resolved the recommendations of its committee reports and digested them into a threefold program of action, com-

prising Legislation, Finance and Public and Private Enterprise.

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This three fold program will receive wide distribution throughout the Commonwealth. It preserves a degree of democratic principle not customarily associated with planning because it successfully avoids a framework of rigid control. Problems are defined, needs are stated, and solutions proposed consistant with the responsibilities and capacities of an existing statehood.

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It is a program of conservation and building rather than one of expediency and erosion. It is a program that any native Kentuckian can understand, embrace, and accept soberly as a job of work to do.

ORGANIZATION PLANS

Local Committees

Call a meeting of all leaders in your community; be sure you obtain representatives from your civic, spiritual, educational, agricultural, labor, commercial, industrial, professional and social groups. In fact, don't overlook anybody who has a voice in your community. When these people have been assembled, explain to them the purpose of the meeting, the need of acquainting Kentuckians with the present status of the commonwealth, the problems, the resources and the potentialities of the state.

A permanent organization should be knit from the assembled group, elect a chairman, a vice-chairman, a secre-

tary and an executive committee. The next thing to do is to go to work. Appoint committees to take care of arranging for town meetings and speakers, securing newspapers and radio publicity, another one to secure sponsorships of advertisements, a fourth to set up special local promotional displays. Make your organization work. Lend a hand. Make Kentucky a better place in which to live.

1. What is the Postwar Advisory Planning Commission of Kentucky?

A. The Postwar Advisory Planning Commission was created by executive order of Governor Willis, October 6, 1944. The executive order is as follows:

October 6, 1944

Hon. Charles K. O'Connell
Secretary of State

By virtue of the authority vested in the Chief Executive, it is hereby ordered that a Commission to be known as Postwar Advisory Planning Commission be created to study and investigate the physical and human resources of the State, and to formulate plans and make recommendations for the full development of such resources for the aid of agriculture, labor, manufacture, mining, transportation, conservation, and all other interests of the State. The Commission will consider and coordinate the plans and recommendations of all other planning bodies, including private and governmental bodies, as related particularly to the opportunities and problems of Kentucky.

The Commission will provide its own organization, plans of work, and financing, and it may create such committees and sub-committees as may be necessary to facilitate its work. Such committees may include any suitable persons, whether members of the Commission or otherwise.

The Research Department of the University of Kentucky and all departments and agencies of the State Government are requested to aid and cooperate in the work of the Commission.

Committees appropriate for consultation with other bodies created by statute or executive order concerning any

pertinent subject matter should be formed. The executive will approve and commission any committees requested by the Commission.

The Commission will make reports to the Governor from time to time with its recommendations, and a final report prior to the next session of the General Assembly.

2. Who served on the Commission?

A. Names of Commissioners are as follows:

H. F. Willkie, Chairman; Vice-President, Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky.

Paul G. Blazer, Vice-Chairman; Pres., Ashland Oil and Refinery Co., Ashland, Kentucky.

George E. Tomlinson, Treasurer; Pres., Winchester Bank, Winchester, Kentucky.

Carl B. Wachs, Secretary; Exec. Sec'y-Treas. Kentucky Municipal League, Lexington, Kentucky.

Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, Pres., Kentucky State College for Negroes, Frankfort, Kentucky.

John N. Browning, Pres., Browning Mfg. Co., Maysville, Kentucky.

Roy Burlew, Pres., Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp Corp., Owensboro, Kentucky.

Harold W. Cain, Asst. Cashier, The Farmers National Bank, Lexington, Kentucky.

E. J. Evans, Paintsville, Kentucky.

Thomas Graham, Pres., Bankers Bond Co., Louisville, Kentucky.

Robert S. Gruver, Mgr., American Rolling Mill Co., Ashland, Kentucky.

William B. Harrrison, Pres., Louisville Industrial Foundation, Louisville, Kentucky.

J. B. Hill, Pres., L. & N. Railroad Co., Louisville, Kentucky.

J. E. Johnson, Sr., Pres., Blue Grass Mining Co., Lexington, Kentucky.

John Wesley Marr, Bryan Station Pike, Lexington, Kentucky.

Rev. W. P. Offutt, 2309 W. Chestnut Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

James O'Rear, McClure Building, Frankfort, Kentucky.

O. K. Pemberton, Chairman, Order of Railway Conductors, Louisville, Kentucky.

John E. Ramsey, R. R. 1, Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

Fred L. Seale, Keystone Tanning and Glue Co., Middlesboro, Kentucky.

E. E. Stokes, 2010 Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

James C. Stone, Pres., J. C. Stone Co., Lexington, Kentucky.

Tom Wallace, Editor, The Louisville Times, Louisville, Kentucky.

J. S. Watkins, Commissioner of Highways, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Freeman Webb, Mgr., General Refractories Co., Olive Hill, Kentucky.

J. R. Weyler, Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners, Louisville, Kentucky.

His Excellency, Governor Simeon Willis

Postwar Advisory Planning Commission of Kentucky

Governor Simeon Willis, Ex officio, Frankfort.
Attorney General Eldon S. Dummit, Ex officio, Frankfort.
H. Frederick Willkie, Chairman, Louisville.
Paul G. Blazer, Vice Chairman, Ashland.
Carl B. Wachs, Secretary, Lexington.
George E. Tomlinson, Treasurer, Winchester (Resigned).
Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, Frankfort.
John N. Browning, Maysville.
Roy Burlew, Owensboro.
Harold W. Cain, Frankfort.
Dr. H. L. Donovan, Lexington.
E. J. Evans, Paintsville.
Thomas Graham, Louisville.
Robert S. Gruver, Ashland.
William B. Harrison, Louisville.
Louis Igert, Paducah (Resigned).
J. B. Hill, Louisville.
J. E. Johnson, Sr., Lexington.
John Wesley Marr, Lexington.

Dr. Fred Mutchler, Bowling Green (Resigned).
Rev. W. P. Offutt, Louisville.
James B. O'Rear, Frankfort.
O. K. Pemberton, Louisville.
John E. Ramsey, Hopkinsville.
Fred L. Seale, Middlesboro.
E. E. Stokes, Covington.
James C. Stone, Lexington.
Tom Wallace, Louisville.
J. Stephen Watkins, Frankfort.
Freeman Webb, Olive Hill.
J. R. Weyler, Louisville.

1. *MILITARY AFFAIRS AND RETURNED VETERANS*

E. E. Stokes, Chairman, Covington.
W. D. Anderson, Covington.
Lt. Col. Arthur J. Daly, Cincinnati.
T. X. Dillon, Covington.
C. W. Due, Covington.
Harry H. Jeffries, Louisville.
Brig. Gen. G. H. May, Frankfort.
Herbert Michaels, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Don W. Nichol, Covington.
O. K. Pemberton, Louisville.
P. G. Vondersmith, Covington.
J. R. Weyler, Louisville.

2. *AGRICULTURE*

James C. Stone, Chairman, Lexington.
John E. Brown, Shelbyville.
John H. Browning, Maysville.
Thomas P. Cooper, Lexington.
Dr. Paul J. Kolachov, Louisville.
John W. Marr, Lexington.
Dr. Fred Mutchler, Bowling Green.

3. *EDUCATION*

Dr. H. L. Donovan, Chairman, Lexington.
Dr. R. B. Atwood, Frankfort.
H. P. Fowley, Louisville.

Dr. Francis S. Hutchins, Berea.
Dr. L. E. Meece, Lexington.
Roland Roberts, Nicholasville.
W. T. Rowland, Lexington.
Dr. W. S. Taylor, Lexington.
Dr. W. H. Vaughan, Morehead.
Carl B. Wachs, Lexington.
John Fred Williams, Frankfort.

4. *INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS*
O. K. Pemberton, Chairman, Louisville.
Miss Ethel B. DuPont, Louisville.
Fred Foss, Louisville.
Rev. W. P. Offutt, Louisville.
Edward H. Weyler, Louisville.
J. R. Weyler, Louisville.
Robert Woerner, Louisville.

5. *INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND OPPORTUNITIES*
James B. O'Rear, Chairman, Frankfort.
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Dr. Lyle R. Dawson, Lexington.
Robert S. Gruver, Ashland.
William B. Harrison, Louisville.
Dr. Marshall D. Ketchum, Lexington.
Dr. James W. Martin, Lexington.
Dr. Arthur C. McFarlan, Lexington.
Robert Montgomery, Louisville.
Dr. Edgar Z. Palmer, Lexington.
O. K. Pemberton, Louisville.
Dr. H. Bruce Price, Lexington.
Washington Reed, Lexington.
Dr. M. R. Sullivan, Lexington.
Dr. Daniel V. Terrell, Lexington.
J. V. B. Wells, Lexington.
Dr. Edward Wiest, Lexington.
H. F. Willkie, Louisville.

6. *COORDINATION OF FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, AND CITY GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES*
J. Stephen Watkins, Chairman, Frankfort.
H. St. G. T. Carmichael, Sec'y and Editor, Frankfort.

Sub-Committee on Postwar Planning

Carl B. Wachs, Chairman, Lexington.
Edgar Arnold, Madisonville.
Harold B. Browning, Frankfort.
H. St. G. T. Carmichael, Frankfort.
Russell Dyche, Frankfort.
William B. Harrison, Louisville.
Paul W. Jones, Madisonville.
Charles H. Kuhn, Fort Thomas.
Clarence Miller, Frankfort
Eugene Stuart, Louisville.
Dr. Kenneth P. Vinsel, Louisville.
Claude Winslow, Mayfield.
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Gordie Young, Frankfort.

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J. P. Brownstead, Ashland.
T. H. Cutler, Frankfort.
Frank Hill, Louisville.
E. A. Marye, Louisville.
E. C. McGraw, Frankfort.
J. B. Morlidge, Newport.
Paul Morton, Louisville.
Lt. Col. A. H. Near, Louisville.

Sub-Committee on Housing

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Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, Frankfort.
Laurie J. Blakely, Lexington.
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N. H. Dosker, Louisville.
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John F. Wilson, Lexington.

Sub-Committee on Research and Coordination of Kindred Activities

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Dr. C. S. Crouse, Lexington.
Howard J. Douglass, Middlesboro.
Rev. W. P. Offutt, Louisville.
Edwin J. Paxton, Paducah.
E. H. Straus, Lexington.
Dr. Ford L. Wilkinson, Jr., Louisville.
H. Comer Wolf, Irvine.

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D. Collins Lee, Covington.
H. W. Lochner, Chicago, Illinois.
M. J. McGruder, Lexington.

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Dr. Charles D. Cawood, Lexington.
Dr. J. S. Chambers, Lexington.
Charles C. Cook, London.
Charles M. Davidson, Louisville.
Dr. Elmer E. Gabbard, Buckhorn.
Miss Florence I. Gibson, Berea.
A. E. Hardgrove, Louisville.
E. M. Josey, Frankfort.
J. O. Matlick, Louisville.
Dr. O. O. Miller, Louisville.
Mrs. Bert R. Smith, Bowling Green.
Mohe S. Solworth, Louisville.
Dr. Russell I. Todd, Richmond.

7. *NATURAL RESOURCES*

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Dr. Paul J. Kolachov, Louisville.
Harold Moser, Louisville.
Fred L. Seale, Middlesboro.
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Carl B. Wachs, Lexington.

8. *ORGANIC LAWS AND LEGISLATION*
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9. *TRANSPORTATION*
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Guy A. Huguelet, Lexington.
J. H. McChord, Louisville.
Vear Mann, Lexington.
John Wesley Marr, Lexington.
Lt. Col. A. H. Near, Louisville.
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Thomas J. Wood, Louisville.

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Truck Division
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Ray Gustafson, Louisville.
S. C. Harlan, Glasgow.
W. W. Henderson, Hopkinsville.
E. J. Lucas, Louisville.
Harold H. Neel, Louisville.
E. J. O'Brien, Jr., Louisville.
R. H. Proctor, Owenton.
Robert H. Raibert, Louisville.
Doc Rhodes, Lexington.
George S. Sullivan, Louisville.
W. E. Wells, Carrollton.
Richard A. Whitty, Louisville.

Bus Division
Guy A. Hughelet, Chairman, Lexington.

Private Car Owner's Division
Vear Mann, Chairman, Lexington.
Len B. Shouse, Lexington.
Thomas R. Underwood, Lexington.

Special Committee on Coordination of Reports
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Paul G. Blazer, Ashland.
James C. Stone, Lexington.

Aviation Sub-Committee
Lt. Col. A. H. Near, Chairman, Louisville.
Dr. L. K. Causey, Bowling Green.
Richard Leroy, Paducah.
Dick Powell, Lexington.
Dr. W. H. Stark, Louisville.
J. E. Stuart, Russellville.
P. G. Vondersmith, Covington.

10. *PUBLIC RELATIONS AND PUBLICITY*
Carl B. Wachs, Chairman, Lexington.
Lee Coulson, Louisville.
Wilbur Crawford, Louisville.
James C. Fetzer, Frankfort.
Lawrence Hager, Owensboro.
William B. Harrison, Louisville.
George Joplin, Jr., Frankfort.
Henry McClaskey, Louisville.
James T. Norris, Ashland.
Carl Saunders, Covington.
William G. Simpson, Louisville.
Jack R. Stuetz, Louisville.

11. *WAYS AND MEANS*
H. Frederick Willkie, Chairman, Louisville.
Rev. W. P. Offutt, Louisville.
James B. O'Rear, Frankfort.
George E. Tomlinson, Winchester.
Carl B. Wachs, Lexington.
J. R. Weyler, Louisville.

4. What Problems Were Studied?
Military Affairs and Returned Veterans
Agriculture
Education
Industrial Relations
Industrial Plants and Opportunities

Coordination of Federal, State, County and City Governmental Activities
Natural Resources
Organic Laws and Legislation
Transportation

THE FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE IN KENTUCKY

According to census figures Kentucky is predominantly an agricultural state, 70 per cent of its population being considered rural. It is with this in mind that we present the findings and recommendations of the Agriculture Committee of the Postwar Advisory Planning Commission as meriting the thoughtful consideration of every person concerned with the welfare of Kentucky.

First of all, improvement in the lot of the majority of our people can be achieved only through further education of the individual. That is, we cannot utilize the economy of road improvements, land use, conservation, diversified production, crop processing, etc. without bringing to bear an aroused intelligence on the significance to successful farming of such programs.

Secondly, as a carollary to this premise, the individual farmer must adopt a directional purpose for all of his activities. He should cease to operate loosely under the influence of chance plantings and soil characteristics, and instead establish his farm on a business basis. Every crop he plants, every animal he raises, every improvement he contemplates must serve to advance the particular production program he has laid out. In this way he will preserve his freedom and integrity against undue socialization. By eliminating ignorance he will resolve the "why" of his efforts; by diminishing chance through purposeful planning and control, he will articulate the "how" or methodology of his operations; and by

adopting the principles of business management, he will not only realize the profits of his endeavor, but will contribute practical research data to the largest and most basic of all industries—agriculture.

It is on these two fundamental conclusions that the Commission has based its report and recommendations to the people of Kentucky. Accordingly we outline for you the main points of the program suggested as follows:

With regard to furtherance of agricultural education, it is recommended that:

Courses on the conservation of the soil be included in the general curriculum of each high school of the state in both agricultural and industrial counties, and that two year courses at the agricultural colleges in addition to the regular four year curricula be established.

Certain specialities should be assigned to parts of the state where such crops are most suitable. It is suggested that additional sub-stations be set up: for instance, Pomological, Horticultural, and Forestry Institutes in the northeastern part of the state; Animal Husbandry—dairy, beef cattle, and hogs at the University of Kentucky; Agronomical and Poultry Institutes in the east central part of the state; Dairy Products Institute (cheese milk, butter, ice cream, by-products) in the western part of the state; experimental sub-station at the State College for Negroes at Frankfort to give opportunity for the colored population to obtain higher agricultural education; Conservation of Soil Institute in the southwestern part of the state; Ichythyological Institute (study of fishes) in the southeastern part of the state.

The work of experiment stations described in bulletins should be distributed on a larger scale and distributed regularly rather than waiting for requests from farmers.

Short reviewing courses (3 to 4 days) at the various substations should be established, as well as education on safety, first aid, and farm sanitation.

The support and coordination of the 4H Club activities and other similar youth movements should be increased.

An organized program should be established to improve the yield of all agricultural products.

Complete and up-to-date investigations of all counties should be undertaken at once to establish a detailed soil map of each.

The need for agricultural machinery is particularly emphasized.

A study of processing, marketing, and distribution of agricultural products should be made. Cooperative processing of food stuffs and other products making the produce more accessible to people the year around is recommended. Financial credit for agriculture should continue on a sound basis, free from socialization and broad enough to finance farm activities.

Kentucky's secondary road system should be greatly improved.

Electrical and telephone services should be made available to the 80 per cent of the state's farm population which is at present without them.

Satisfactory houses and farm buildings on Kentucky farms are badly needed.

Tobacco should be improved and an investigation of other uses for the crop should be made.

Both dairying and livestock generally for which the state is well suited, are not as developed as they could and should be. Kentucky has a natural advantage of climate over the great dairying states, New York and Wisconsin. Our more temperate climate affords a longer season of pasture, and easier wintering; our central location would provide for good markets.

The facilities of the state and county fairs should be revamped and put on a more educational basis for promoting agricultural development. The fairs should be conducted more from an expositional and educational standpoint than from the present selling standpoint.

The possibility of utilizing products of Kentucky agriculture in industry within the state should receive a very thorough investigation.

The park and recreational facilities of the state should be revamped and promoted as real estate assets.

A program of reforestation in each county should be organized.

We should recognize, appreciate, and reward all examples of resourcefulness and ingenuity with regard to the advancement of Kentucky agriculture on the part of our farmers and farm youth.

The Committee on Agriculture believes that the technological alliance of agriculture and industry based on such programs of research and development as has been laid out above, will secure for Kentucky a position of eminence in the nation economically, culturally, and morally.

Any such program on a state level requires understanding, cooperation, and collective action. This goes without saying. It is only when the major portion of our citizens, the farmers and all allied with agriculture, have established a sound economy of thought and practice through intelligent planning that Kentucky will revive itself from the slump of the past fifty years and find its way to security and prosperous living.

ORGANIC LAW AND LEGISLATION

Kentucky is handicapped in her efforts to maintain her place in the nation by having to labor under a constitution designed to fit the economic and social trends of the 1880's! Naturally this legislative strait-jacket is causing the state to lose pace with her other more progressive sisters.

The greatest single fault of the sadly outmoded document is that its designers failed to realize that they should plan ahead. They did not incorporate the flexibility so necessary to take care of the changing conditions of the world. The amending procedure is so difficult, for example, that very few changes have ever been accomplished. During the last 52 years, only 11 amendments have been made—numerous others have failed of adoption.

The fact that the state is constitutionally restricted from paying a salary of more than $5,000 to any of her public officials, excluding the Governor, of course, is another prime example of failure to embody flexibility. This automatically places a restraining hand upon the quality of the leaders the state, in the main, can procure. To attract men of vision, of leadership, and of capability, the financial inducement should

be something more than this sum which would hardly do more than take care of essentials.

The 1944 Assembly set in motion the machinery necessary to call a Constitutional Convention. Under the present legislative program, the 1946 General Assembly must concur with the action of the 1944 General Assembly. In 1947, the electorate will vote on the proposition. If it is approved by the people, the General Assembly will propose a law in 1948 calling the convention. In 1949, the electorate would then elect delegates to the convention and we might have a new constitution by 1950.

The constitution could also be brought up-to-date, if the present amending provision were revised. At the present time, only two amendments may be placed before the people at any one election. A revised amending procedure could be passed by the 1946 General Assembly and then voted upon by the people in 1947. This might give some measure of relief.

The executive and judicial state branches of the state government have fulltime functions. On the other hand, the legislative branch is expected to perform its duties in sixty day period every two years. This situation precluded the preparation of legislation by the General Assembly and has made it almost impossible for them to adequately study all the ramifications of proposed bills. To correct this situation it is suggested that a full-time state research bureau be set up to furnish the General Assembly with studies on particular problems.

It may be seen, and must be admitted that the entire governmental machinery of Kentucky needs overhauling. It is up to you—Mr. and Mrs. Citizen—to raise your voice and to lend a hand if this situation is to be corrected.

BLUEPRINT FOR KENTUCKY PLANNING

There is a serious lack of data, facilities, and planned programs within the state at all levels of private and public activities regarding planning, public works, and housing, research, zoning, and public health. In addition, no agency exists to undertake the responsibilities of fact-finding, coordinating, advising and planning so that these deficiencies

may be met and so that the economic and cultural welfare of the Commonwealth may be assured through intelligent, scientific foresight.

The solution of these problems appears to be according to the findings of the Postwar Advisory Planning Commission as follows: The enactment of legislation to establish a permanent non-partisan state planning board; the establishment of a state-supported Engineering Experiment Station for scientific research leading to the development of the state's natural resources; the encouragement of a wider use of existing research facilities established for the purpose of developing new industries within the State; the initiation of studies to ascertain and formulate needed revisions or expansions of existing legislation pertaining to the financing of local public works projects (giving particular attention to provisions relating to debt limitations, general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, special assessment bonds and to special public districts and their obligations); the formation of a Kentucky state building Code Council and the adoption of a comprehensive state building code; the formation of a Kentucky State Housing Commission. A broad, uniform enabling act should be provided to permit a municipality of any class, or a county, or any two or more municipalities and two or more counties, or any one or more municipalities and one or more counties to carry on planning and zoning activities within a designated area; it is recommended that the plan for the designation, development, regulation, and protection for a system of highways and parkways and areas abutting on them be prepared; a state airport zoning enabling act should be provided to empower the state, municipalities, counties or other political sub-divisions to promulgate, administer and enforce airport zoning regulations; insist on a county health organization in each county and increase the per capita health expenditures from 48 cents to $1.00; expand the TB hospital and case-finding program; accelerate the cancer case-finding and treatment program; push the prevention and control of veneral disease; set up a program for physically affected children; place emphasis on sanitary improvements of water supplies, sewage disposal, food supplies, etc.; demand a

mother and child health protection program and a program of health education for the aging population groups.

The keynote of such a program is coordination on a business-like basis. No industry would attempt to operate without a plan of production. Accordingly, the citizens of the Commonwealth should not expect their government, set up by them in their own interests, to operate without a plan.

Planned economy in the strictest sense is not feasible for governmental purposes in that it proves restrictive and tends toward bureaucracy, unhealthy trends in any government. But planned on a broad and liberal scale, subject to change by the will of the people, government can be provided with the vision and foresight necessary for paying good dividends—good government—to its stockholders—the people.

The fulfillment of these programs is going to require concerted action on the part of each citizen. Lend a hand—help make Kentucky a better place in which to live.

TRANSPORTATION

It is well to remember that when the round dollar begins to roll it travels more quickly and more often on the smoothest surface. If you question the soundness of this simple observation—then recall the more prosperous states of our nation and you will find that they possess the better conventional methods of transportation. They possess the arteries for the plasma of economic life to flow throughout the length and breadth of the state!—that plasma being commerce. Of little value are the products of the soil, mines, or forests unless such products can easily and economically be transported to a ready market.

In the Commonwealth of Kentucky modern networks of roads to the farms and forest, to the mines, to the historical and scenic parts of the state are lacking. Millions of dollars that could be diverted directly or indirectly into the pockets of Kentucky citizens are now rolling by the borders of this state simply because our transportation facilities are comparable to Godeys Fashions of Yester-Year.

By the proper study and revision of laws pointing to railroads, motor vehicle, and waterway transportation, by the intensification of a comprehensive road building program, by the instigation of a more adequate highway maintenance organization to keep the existing and the new roads in repair, by the streamlining or the highway patrol system—by such steps as these will Kentucky gear her economy to the future. Kentucky's railroads have done a magnificent job during the past war years. The railroads are one of her vital arteries for future commerce. Equitable laws and regulations affecting the operation of this mode of transportation must be developed in coordinating the movement of material and people with other modes of transportation. Our coal, sand, gravel, asphalt, petroleum, industries depend to a very great extent on the railroads for economic transportation. Every state in the economic foreground points to the possession of a well operated rail system. Therefore, with these facts in mind, lend support to one of the influencing factors of Kentucky's future—her railroads.

What is Kentucky's problem insofar as highways and roads are concerned? That there most definitely is a problem we have only to survey these shocking facts—these are *Facts Influencing a Future!*

Kentucky has 57,000 miles of roads; 10,000 miles of which are in the highway system and 47,000 miles in the county road system. *NOTE:* only *2,100* miles of Kentucky's highways have high-type surfacing!

In 27,000 miles of roadway *NOTE:* only 3,300 miles are of traffic bound macadam. Of the balance there remains *NOTE:* 23,700 miles of roadway which have only stone or gravel for surfacing. Again—there are about 28,000 miles of unsurfaced, unimproved earthern roads! Citizens of Kentucky—this is the condition that motor transportation faces *today.* The round dollar cannot and will not roll into your community with such conditions. In Kentucky 129,000 of her 311,610 farm dwellings are not served by surfaced roads. This presents a difficult problem to production and marketing of agricultural produce. While tobacco, livestock, dairy products, and some few other crops are the principal

sources of farm income, tobacco is the only product which has been well distributed in Kentucky on a large scale. Based on experience in other states, the lack of roadways for trucking facilities has been most detrimental to farm development. It is obvious that adequate roadways would materially aid in developing agricultural wealth. The greater use of our natural resources such as coal, gas, oil, lumber, rock asphalt, limestone, sand, gravel, etc. would naturally form the expansion of the highway program. In direct relation to roadway improvements are the laws regulating weights of loads and sizes of trucking facilities. It is urgent that Kentucky face this issue promptly and squarely and revise outmoded limits which at the present time are hindering interstate commerce.

Due to the boundary of Kentucky by the Ohio River the state has water transportation advantages equaled by few other states. Tributaries such as the Tennessee, Cumberland, Kentucky, Green, Licking, Big Sandy and Barren are all rivers that could be utilized to more advantage for transportation. A closer coordination of water-rail-truck rates and services would go far toward the full utilization of our water transportation system.

Not to be overlooked, and of tremendous import to every citizen is the field of Air Transportation. Kentucky stands astride the continental airline routes both east and west and north and south, yet she has only *one* city that can handle present day commercial planes—and unless this city carries forward airport expansion programs it will become a side stop on the air lines of the future! The development or expansion of air transportation is controlled by the operable airports in any given section of the state. The three facts that will bear the most weight on Kentucky's air future are:

(1) Number of Airports
(2) Distance of Airports from population centers
(3) Size of Airport as a Limiting Factor regarding size of plane services.

It is recommended that the center of population in each county, usually the county seat, be provided with adequate facilities usually a class 1 airport except as herein noted.

(A) Each city of 5,000 population or more shall be within a ten mile radius of a class II airport suitable for private, commercial, and feeder line operations.

(B) Each city of 30,000 population or larger shall be within a fifteen mile radius of a class III airport suitable for interstate, feeder, private and commercial operation.

(C) Any large center of population shall be provided with a class IV or V airport located within fifteen miles of the business section. This airport to be suitable for feeder, interstate, and commercial operations. In addition Class I or II airports shall be provided as required for private, commercial, and other feeder line service.

(D) Each state park or recreational area shall be provided with landing strips, where practicable as nearly adjacent to the center of interests for flying safety.

(E) Additional landing strips should be provided where required in the interest of aviation safety.

Freight and social traffic will come in increasing amounts in the future to the state that has sufficient aviation facilities. Kentucky, with adequate facilities can look to the future with confidence.

In conclusion, we can see that the factors upon which transportation in Kentucky depends are in desperate need of development. Will you tell your neighbor these facts—will you help your state to help you?

POSTWAR ADVISORY PLANNING COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN KENTUCKY

The low per capita income of Kentucky citizens is due partly to the lack of industrialization in the state in spite of fact that good undeveloped resources and a potentially high quality of labor are available to contribute to successful development. However, prevailing standards of employment, restrictive legislation, and an inadequately financed Department of Industrial Relations are all obstructing desirable progressive moves for furthering the welfare of the state industrially. A framework of cooperation must be developed and

adopted which will allow a new accord between labor and management to promote industrial growth.

A program, based on the national charter endorsed by the C.I.O., the A.F.L., and the United States Chamber of Commerce, has been recommended. First of all, in order to encourage productive efficiency and technological advancement, the following action is advised: a thorough study of employment practices made by the Department of Industrial Relations and reported to the Governor by January 1, 1946; the substitution of a forty cents an hour minimum for the present twenty cent minimum for all employment covered by the Kentucky minimum Wage-Hour Law; a joint survey of manufacturing and service plants by the Department of Health and the Department of Industrial Relations so that an objective analysis of working conditions can be obtained; a thorough in-service training program in industry paid for by management and participated in by labor (this will help to improve the quality of labor in Kentucky); avoidance of legislation or administrative orders which would hamper technological advancement; closer tie-ins within management between research, engineering, and industrial relations to preserve the equities of humans against the economic forces of material progress; greater accent by Kentucky employers on the hiring of technical graduates of the state's colleges and universities.

Regarding the protection of labor's right to organize and to bargain collectively, the following recommendations are offered to fulfill the state's obligation. First, the Industrial Relations Department should be provided with a qualified research staff lack of which is now hampering progress and judicious decisions in many cases. Secondly, extensive courses in labor relations within the state colleges and universities should be established, this to prepare the way for more informed and intelligent cooperation on the part of both management and labor. A third recommendation relates to the statute concerning the part of the Industrial Relations Department in mediating and arbitrating disputes; these provisions appear to be inadequately drawn in respect to administering their purposes forcefully and should be revised and clarified.

At the present time the following recommendations concerning protection against involuntary unemployment are particularly in order. The effectiveness of unemployment compensation laws' being in dispute with respect to the state fund, the merit system, the rates, and the benefits, broader and more frequent use of the state and local advisory committees, provided for under KRS 346.170, to determine the equities of covered employers and employees is recommended. Likewise, the Department of Industrial Relations should be advised to collate and publish statistical information regarding old age benefits, insurance programs, and retirement plans. With regard to Kentucky Workmen's Compensation Laws, inasmuch as experience indicates that they have not met the purposes for which they were treated, it is recommended that the Industrial Relations Department, after thorough research, propose desirable amendments.

Since property rights are the subject matter of much important social and industrial legislation, it is urged that labor pledge itself not only to the repudiation of seizure and destruction of property during dispute, but more especially to the active support of safety programs, sanitation features, fire protection, and the prosecution of vandalism and pilferage. On the other hand, management should use its facilities as constructive aids to labor and not withhold them for bargaining purposes. Management's right to manage must be retained at the state level by avoidance of any legislation which tends to abrogate the right and by open agreement between labor and management in support of this national charter point.

Industrialization of the state based on population characteristics, as well as on material and service facilities, is essential to the public welfare. Both governmental and quasi-public bodies are urged to seek a balance of human and economic values in guiding the expension of industry within the state.

PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN KENTUCKY

Kentucky has many pressing educational problems. The rapid changes in our social and economic structure, together with the conditions which have resulted from the war, are

making demands upon the schools which can be met only with the united support of all of our citizens.

Because of constitutional and legislative restrictions, Kentucky has never had an efficient state administrative organization for public education. The chief state school officer is selected for political reasons rather than for professional and administrative qualifications; his term of continuous service is limited to four years; and his salary, as well as the salaries of his professional assistants, is restricted by constitutional and legislative enactments. Moreover, financial support for the State Department of Education is inadequate. Any one of these conditions is serious enough to limit the effectiveness of a state administrative organization. In combination they provide an insurmountable barrier to the development of an efficient educational system.

The first major problem of education in Kentucky is to secure an enlarged state department of education, under the direction of a superintendent free from constitutional limitations as to tenure, selection, and salary. This problem can be solved only by an enlightened public. A major goal for education should be a campaign in the immediate future to remove the constitutional and legislative restrictions which hamper the development of a strong State Department of Education. Consideration should be given to a plan whereby the Superintendent of Public Instruction would be selected by the State Board of Education, be given continuous tenure and adequate salary, and be charged with the responsibility of reorganizing the State Department of Education in line with current educational thought and best practices.

Kentucky should work out a plan for coordinating the programs of state-supported institutions of higher education. The state is interested in obtaining the greatest possible quality of essential and effective educational service for the money it provides and in distributing this service to the greatest possible number of people. Unless the state can secure coordination of the programs of education in its institutions of higher education, costly duplications will occur and other important services may be neglected or be performed in a mediocre manner. The Governor's Postwar Advisory

Planning Commission's sub-committee on education believes that serious consideration should be given to the creation of a single board of control for higher education or to the revision of the membership, powers and duties of the Kentucky Council on Higher Education created twelve years ago by the Kentucky General Assembly.

The Committee also feels that Kentucky has too many school districts. The small, independent administrative units constitute financial handicaps, and interfere with consolidation of attendance areas. In some cases it would be advisable to merge two or more counties into one administrative educational unit. Such a step should be taken, however, only after careful study of the situation. The extent to which educational programs of such units would be strengthened or handicapped through such consolidation is a question which a strong research and planning division of the State Department of Education could aid in determining.

One of the major educational problems of the state is to provide educational opportunities for rural children equal to those for urban children, especially in regard to length of school terms, school plants, instructional materials, library facilities and teachers salaries. The typical rural school plant in Kentucky is far from adequate. In general, the worst situations are found in the one- and two-teacher schools, of which there are still approximately 4,000.

In Kentucky the formal education of 95 per cent of the people ends at the secondary level. In a democratic society these people need as much of general education as possible, but they should also have an opportunity to acquire knowledges, skills, and habits that will enable them to perform some kind of work well. Vocational education must be made available to everyone who can profit from it. Secondary education must be made available to all children. Thousands of Kentucky's children today are denied the opportunity of attending high school.

The school has been slow also to recognize its responsibility for adult education. The idea that the school is for children only is so well entrenched that suggestions for expansion to meet adult interests and needs are often considered

an imposition rather than an opportunity. Changes in social, political, and economic structures are taking place so rapidly that continuous study is necessary if we are to keep informed on problems that vitally affect our lives. Lack of understanding of these problems that vitally affect us leads to apathy, or even to the development of antisocial attitudes.

The development of a program of adult education should include expansion of library services. Public forums offer another opportunity in adult education that should be extended to many communities. The University of Kentucky for the past two years has sponsored a series of forums in connection with schools systems of the state.

Another major problem has to do with the availability of a properly qualified staff. In 1940, with an oversupply of teachers with two years or more of college education, Kentucky was seriously considering raising the minimum standard to three years of college preparation for elementary teachers. Now, low salaries in the teaching profession, the rise in the cost of living, competition for teachers' services by governmental agencies and private industry, together with inductions of teachers into the Armed Forces, have so depleted the supply of qualified teachers that last year more than 4,500 positions were filled by teachers who had failed to meet the minimum standard for certification.

The education committee of the Postwar Planning Commission has also made a strong plea for strengthening the state's educational administrative machinery by placing greater weight upon research. We cannot keep our perspective clear and give purpose to our actions unless we redefine and restate our problems in the light of continuous, intelligent and vigorous research. The State Department of Education should have the funds with which to maintain such a research program. The 1946 Legislature should be asked to appropriate a sufficient fund to maintain adequate research facilities in the State Department, and the highest type of leadership should be employed to make research function in the interest of redirecting the educational program to meet the needs of the times.

Kentucky must be concerned not only with the program of education in elementary and secondary schools, but also with the program of public higher education. The state supports four state teachers' colleges, the University of Kentucky and Kentucky State College for Negroes. Upon these, and upon the other institutions of higher learning rests the responsibility of providing teachers for the elementary and secondary schools of the state, a responsibility greatly increased in the past few years because of the war.

Kentucky has great need of leadership in agriculture, government, commerce, and industry, as well as education. We need specialists in the use of resources, who can show us how to conserve and restore and develop our heritage of soil, water, minerals, and wild life. We need engineers and technically educated experts to help develop industry to the best advantage of the state. We need intelligent and unselfish leaders in every phase of government. The University of Kentucky has the responsibility for providing leaders in these fields, and in others requiring technical preparation. The whole economy of the state can be improved through adequate support of the University's program for the development of social and economic leadership. The University is also responsible for programs of research and experimentation which contribute to the social and economic welfare of our people. Work done in such research units as the Bureau of School Service, the Bureau of Business Research, and the Bureau of Government Research as well as the Aeronautical Research Laboratory, the State Highway Materials Testing Laboratory, and the Coal Research Laboratory help to improve Kentucky and Kentuckians. Such special functions of the University deserve adequate support from the state.

Though our need for higher education is so great, we have never adequately financed the colleges and the University. All of the states surrounding us are more generous in supporting their universities than we are.

There are also special problems of Negro education in Kentucky. While each of the foregoing statements is applicable to the education of the colored child as it is to the white child, and while both races are included in the problems we have thus far discussed, there are some recognized prob-

lems in Negro education which deserve special mention. These problems arise from the uneven geographical distribution of the Negro population and the maintenance of separate schools for white and Negro races. The sparsity of Negro population in some areas of Kentucky makes it difficult to provide high schools within reach of Negro pupils. The Negro population in some counties is so scattered that the maintenance of elementary schools is expensive because of small enrollments.

In addition to these general problems, administrative practices in some systems discriminate against the Negro. Inequalities exist in housing facilities and equipment, in training facilities for Negro teachers and in some instances in salaries paid for instructional services. Discriminatory practices against a minority race are professionally unsound and socially undesirable. They should be discontinued as opposed to the democratic principles which form the basis of free, public education.

Finally, the cultural level of our people in Kentucky should be raised. This should be a mission of all schools—public and private, elementary, secondary, college and university. Our people need more general education. The liberal arts are not luxuries; they are disciplines that free the minds of men. The future of Kentucky depends on brains —cultivated and disciplined minds. The undeveloped mind is like any other undeveloped natural resource. It may possess potential capacity, but like the rushing mountain stream that is never harnessed, it does not develop power and energy to serve mankind. We need in our state a multitude of liberally educated citizens.

The problems in Kentucky, though serious, are problems that can be solved by the concerted efforts of all people interested in the welfare of their children. The people of Kentucky believe in education and they will, when properly informed, vote for measures to improve public education. The responsibility for informing the people about educational affairs rests primarily upon the enlightened citizens of the state.

KENTUCKY AND THE RETURNED VETERAN.

For the men and women returning to civilian life from service in the armed forces of the United States there are invariably problems of adjustment which, for the most part, can be satisfactorily solved by the individuals themselves. On the other hand, many of them are encountering difficult situations which could be resolved more quickly and adequately with impartial, unbiased direction from competent agencies and individuals. Accordingly, with the intention of such assistance, many and various agencies have been organized throughout the country and are today offering valuable aid to the returning veterans.

Generally, however, there has been little or no coordination between the many organizations, with the result that the service man finds himself compelled to consult several groups before he is able to find the answer to his particular problem. To eliminate such confusion and to give direction to the united purpose of these many organizations, the Postwar Advisory Planning Commission has recommended that Veteran Clearing Houses be set up in several localities throughout Kentucky. All groups or individuals concerned with the problems of the veteran, whether federal, state, or local, should be affiliated with these Clearing Houses. The purposes and functions of the area associations are to cooperate with and to coordinate and supplement the functions of existing groups in meeting the problems of all persons who served in the armed forces; to assist, counsel, and advise service men and women in need of mental and physical rehabilitation or vocational training; to prevail upon employers for understanding and cooperation in the reemployment of veterans; and to interpret the problems and needs of the veterans to the community at large.

It will be found expedient that the administration of such functions vary among the different associations in order to conform with the needs in particular localities. However, in that the purpose is universal through the entire state, the Commission recommends that the following plan of organization be adopted. The state is broken down into ten areas with recommendations that Clearing Houses be set up at Louis-

ville, Owensboro, Paducah, Bowling Green, Somerset, Lexington, Covington, Ashland, Pikeville, and Harlan. These areas were chosen after a thorough investigation had been made regarding population distribution, topography, the highway system, the railroad system, and the marketing areas in the state. Each area is to organize with the cooperation of all communities in its boundaries. In turn each area will be a member of a statewide organization known as the Kentucky Association of Veteran Clearing Houses. The local Clearing Houses should be provided with suitable personnel and office facilities, the latter including conference areas and adequate files. It will be the duty of the members of the Association to study the many and varied problems that will arise in connection with the return of our veterans to civilian life and advise in regard to them, and to maintain a coordinated service and assistance for all veterans as described above.

The plan is working. It is in effect in the Louisville area and in the Lexington area where possibly the density of populations made the need more conspicuous and the ease of communication made organization more effective. In other areas it has not been found necessary because organizations were already performing clearing house functions. However, it is strongly urged that all areas be organized. This can be done only if the citizens of Kentucky recognize civic responsibility and opportunity. Cooperation and collective action are the keynotes of the program. Let's lend a hand and give our returned veterans the best service in the nation.

ADDITIONAL SUGGESTIONS FOR PROMOTING KENTUCKY'S POSTWAR PLAN.

BANNERS—Across streets, at strategic locations, on trucks—"Lend a Hand" Kentucky's future depends on you . .

DISPLAYS—At State and County Fairs . . . Women's club meetings . . . wherever people gather . . . vacant store windows . . . stressing Kentucky's needs, her ills . . . "Lend a Hand" . . .

INDUSTRY—Regular contacting of employees, in person and via mail . . . bulletin-board reminders of program . . .

posters throughout plant . . . talks before assemblies . . . announcements over loud speakers . . . reminders on time clocks . . . banners on trucks . . . streamers on standing billboards . . .

MILK BOTTLES—With advertising collars . . .

MOVIES—Lobby panels and displays . . . trailers . . . clips in newsreels . . .

NEWSPAPER CARRIERS—Tie in newspaper carriers to distribute material . . .

POSTING—Every type of outdoor board . . .

RADIO—Tie-ins to ends of locally sponsored programs . . . inserts of material geared to locally sponsored programs . . .

SOUND TRUCKS—Carrying posters . . . with amplifying system using recordings of spot announcements, or personal reminders . . . set off with recorded trumpet calls, marches, bells, etc. . . .

SPEAKERS—For short, snappy talks before luncheon clubs, women's meetings, church gatherings, union assemblies, children's groups, conventions . . . wherever people gather . . .

STORES—Periodic promotions, including stressing of program in . . . special ads and corner drop-ins . . . radio programs, window displays . . . counter displays . . . aisle booths planned by volunteers . . . indoctrinating of clerks and other personnel . . . rubber-stamping of outgoing parcels . . . bannering of delivery trucks . . . utilizing border space on outdoor posters . . .

STUFFERS—In statement envelopes of public utilities, department stores, etc. . . . in payroll envelopes . . .

TELEPHONE—Systematize contacting of residences by women committee members, using phone directory pages, making uniform program presentation . . . repeating at set intervals . . .

TRANSIT—Inside and dash cards in street cars . . . inside cards and bumper strips on busses . . . window stickers

and bumper stickers on taxis . . . bumper strips on trucks, private cars, etc. . . .

The following biennial report of the Kentucky State Racing Commission was delivered to the House of Representatives, viz.:

TWENTIETH BIENNIAL REPORT
of the
KENTUCKY STATE RACING COMMISSION

To the Governor and the General Assembly
of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

The Kentucky State Racing Commission is required to make biennially a full report to the Governor and the General Assembly of its proceedings for the two-year period ending with the first day of December preceding the General Assembly, and this report under the act creating the Kentucky State Racing Commission may embody such suggestions and recommendations as the Commission deems advisable.

The act which legalizes racing in Kentucky and provides for its regulation by the Kentucky State Racing Commission was passed in 1906 and has remained in force for 39 years. The first states to authorize racing by statute and to provide for its supervision under the direction of state commissions were Kentucky and Maryland. The principal features of the Kentucky act have been followed by most of the 20 other states which have legalized racing since 1906.

The present Kentucky State Racing Commission assumed its duties in May of 1944. Due to World War II, racing that year was conducted only at Churchill Downs and Dade Park. Keeneland inasmuch as it is located approximately six miles beyond the city limits of Lexington, had volunteered at the outbreak of war to close its track to save gasoline, tires and transportation. It is Keeneland's custom to hold two meetings each year, of eleven days duration in the spring and ten days in the fall. In order to maintain the stakes races which are a part of Keeneland's spring and fall meetings, agreement, with the permission of the Kentucky State Racing Commission, was reached between Keeneland and Churchill Downs whereby Keeneland could run off its Blue Grass Stake

in the spring at Churchill Downs, and its Breeders' Futurity in the fall at Churchill Downs. It was further agreed that Keeneland transfer its spring meeting of 11 days from Keeneland to Churchill Downs so that this very important meeting in Kentucky's annual racing schedule would not lose its identity.

As a further move on the part of Kentucky racing to conserve transportation during war time, Churchill Downs permitted only automobiles with "A" cards on its grounds during its race meetings which were held during the war. Churchill Downs further cooperated with the Office of Defense Transportation by not selling tickets of admission for the Kentucky Derby to any person not a resident of Kentucky, and by insisting that patrons attending the Derby go to and leave from the track via the city transportation system of Louisville. The Kentucky Derby of 1944 and the preceding Kentucky Derby of 1943 thus became known and respected as "The Street Car Derbies."

With the cessation of war in 1945, your racing commission can report that Keeneland made plans to resume its regular spring and fall meetings in 1946, and that Churchill Downs and Dade Park will carry out their programs as in the past.

Further Contributions to the War Effort

In addition to cooperating in every way possible with the Office of Defense Transportation and other Government agencies, the Kentucky tracks made large cash contributions to war charities during the period covered by this report. The total amount donated by Keeneland, Churchill Downs and Dade Park was $678,027.27. Of this amount, Churchill Downs contributed $543,972.52, Keeneland contributed $112,518.90, and Dade Park contributed $21,535.85. Furthermore, Churchill Downs and Keeneland each contributed $44,000 to establish a fund of $88,000 for rehabilitation work among Kentucky veterans. A complete breakdown of cash contributions from Kentucky's three tracks will be found further in this report under the heading, "Large Contributions Donated to War Fund By Kentucky Racing".

The Kentucky State Racing Commission sincerely feels that Kentucky racing has honorably discharged its war time obligations, that it has maintained the high standard of Kentucky racing, and that it has set an example and ideal for other states to follow in times of national stress.

Racing Ban

For many years, Kentucky's annual racing program has started in the month of April and continued through May. It is then resumed in August at Dade Park and terminated in October and November at Keeneland and Churchill Downs. This schedule was broken in 1945 as a result of the request made by War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes that all racing in the United States cease as of January 3, 1945, and continue inactive until such a time as the war emergency ended. Kentucky and all other states acceded to Director Byrnes request without complaint and set about revising its schedule as best they could so that the great sport of racing could be resumed as soon as there was no need for a ban on racing. On May 10, 1945, the Government declared the racing emergency ended and that tracks in the United States were at liberty to resume their operations immediately. This date found Kentucky behind schedule by more than a month, and the spring meetings for Keeneland (transferred to Churchill Downs), and Churchill Downs did not get under way until May and June. This necessitated the Kentucky Derby being run on June 9 instead of the first Saturday in May as has been the custom for many years. Despite the inconvenience and hardships occasioned by a late start in 1945, however, the Commission can report that the meetings of Keeneland at Churchill Downs and of Churchill Downs were up to the high standard of those in the past in every respect.

Improved Racing Facilities and Conditions

Although the present Commission was compelled to contend with circumstances that no other State Racing Commission in history of legalized racing in Kentucky has had to contend with, due to war time regulations, restrictions and shortages, it was able to make definite progress in the conduct of racing in the state. First, the Commission appointed a Stew-

ard to represent the Kentucky State Racing Commission and to serve with the Stewards employed by the associations. Mr. Jack S. Young of Lexington and South Bend, Ind., was chosen as the racing commission steward and he began his duties as such at the fall meeting of Churchill Downs, November, 1944. The Commission takes this opportunity to acknowledge the splendid work done by Mr. Young in this office. His addition to the official staffs of the three associations has resulted in smoother handling of the many duties required of racing stewards.

Secondly, the present Kentucky State Racing Commission revised the rules of racing in Kentucky, and rewrote the claiming rule from closed to open conditions. The new claiming rule appears on another page in this report. This rule has now been in effect since April 1945.

Thirdly, in order to protect further the interest of racing patrons, the present Commission changed the status of a "starter" in a race by ruling that a horse is not a starter until the stall doors of the starting gate open in front of him, instead of being ruled a starter from the time he leaves the paddock for the post, as has been the custom in the past. This gives much more protection to the public.

Fourthly, the Commission set up a control of the sale of Pari-Mutual tickets by ordering the closing of all betting windows at the instant the first horse reaches the starting gate. This control is electrically manipulated by the Kentucky State Racing Commission Steward in the Stewards' stand.

Fifthly, improved supervision of Pari-Mutuels was effected by the employment of the accounting firm of Waldman, Petot and Company of Louisville which makes daily reports to the Steward representing the Kentucky State Racing Commission.

Sixthly, consideration for the owners and trainers of horses was given by the Commission when it ruled in 1945 that all starters must be "declared in" a race at such time as may be appointed by the Racing Secretary. Under this provision, there are no longer "automatic declarations out" in Kentucky.

In the improvements outlined above and in further improvements which are to come, the racing associations have cooperated to the fullest extent with the Commission. It can be reported that it is the intention of Churchill Downs to install a Totalisator similar to that which is in operation at Keeneland and at all other major tracks in the United States. It can be reported further that the Keeneland Association plans to install at the earliest opportunity, an electric camera to photograph finishes of races, similar to the cameras already installed at Churchill Downs and Dade Park.

Expansion

In spite of the war, the breeding of race horses in Kentucky has expanded considerably in the two years that this Commission has been in office. The outstanding development was the transfer of the yearling sales from Saratoga, N. Y., to Lexington at the Keeneland Race Track, and the establishment of Kentucky's own sales organization, known as the Breeders' Sales Company, a cooperative. The first summer sales of Kentucky yearlings were held at Keeneland in July-August of 1944, and a total of $2,286,000 was realized from the auction. A fall sale was also held in 1944, and a total of $419,100 was realized from this sale. These first two sales broke all records for averages and totals. In 1945 the summer sales were again held in July-August (four days) and new records for prices were set. In 1945, the fall sale was held again and this auction likewise proved to be the best autumn sale ever held in Kentucky's racing and breeding history. Further treatment of these sales will be found in this report under the heading "Horse Sales at Lexington".

Operating Income

The entire income for the operating of the Kentucky State Racing Commission office is derived from the small fees paid for licenses issued to jockeys, trainers, apprentice jockeys, exercise boys, grooms, platers, stable foremen, valets, veterinarians, authorized stable agents, jockey agents, also from fees collected for the registration of colors. There is also some income from fines imposed by the Stewards for

infringement of the rules of racing. The entire sum is small in comparison to the income of Racing Commissions in other states, and perforce, the Kentucky Racing Commission is compelled to keep its operating costs down to a minimum. All Commissioners serve without pay, and the only salaries paid are those of the secretary, assistant secretary, veterinarian, and chemist. The salary of the State Steward is paid by the associations, and the tracks further pay the sum of $50 daily for the testing of saliva taken from winners or other horses in every race during their respective meetings. It may be stated in this report that the sum of $50 daily received from the tracks for the latter expense is not sufficient to cover the entire cost of the saliva test process, and the Commission must supplement it from its own operating fund.

The Commission maintains its offices in Room 201-202, Hernando Building, Lexington, Telephone number 338, Post Office Box 1027. The office is open to the public and any and all records and information compiled by the Commission are available.

The Commission issues annually a License and Ruling Book and a book showing all the colors registered in Kentucky. It also publishes every two years a report and when occasion requires, it issues a book of revised rules.

The Commission maintains a file of all licenses and the original applications for each license issued to all persons who require licensing on the race tracks in Kentucky. The Commission also maintains a file of all rulings sent out by other Commissions and racing associations in the United States.

The Commission is a member of the National Association of State Racing Commissions and is represented at the annual meetings of the Association by its chairman or vice-chairman or some other member.

Representatives of the Kentucky State Racing Commission are present during the racing hours at each of the Kentucky tracks when they are in operation. These representa-

tives are the steward and the secretary and assistant secretary of the Commission.

Respectfully submitted,
Leslie Combs II, Chairman
Vertner D. Smith, Vice-Chairman
A. B. Gay
H. M. Reed, Jr.
C. P. Lebus
Mrs. E. D. Shinnick, Secretary
Margaret Benckart, Assistant Secretary

TOTAL PARI-MUTUEL TURNOVER

PARI-MUTUEL TURNOVER BY YEARS FOR ALL KENTUCKY TRACKS

1928	$34,750,586	1937	$11,954,170
1929	34,090,898	1938	11,405,446
1930	29,059,723	1939	11,668,820
1931	18,790,771	1940	10,309.935
1932	12,859,951	1941	12,325,859
1933	9,574,634	1942	14,445,659
1934	8,718,627	1943	17,104,684
1935	10,201,673	1944	20,252,568
1936	10,369,142	1945	23,152,732

1944

SPRING AND SUMMER MEETINGS

Keeneland (held at Churchill Downs)	7 days	$ 2,365,548
Churchill Downs	18 days	9,232,765
Dade Park	28 days	3,359,058

FALL MEETINGS

Churchill Downs	13 days	5,295,197
Total for 1944	66 days	$ 20,252,568

1945

SPRING AND SUMMER MEETINGS

Keeneland (held at Churchill Downs)	9 days	$ 2,584,056

Churchill Downs	19 days	10,726,479
Dade Park	28 days	3,675,214
FALL MEETINGS		
Churchill Downs	13 days	6,166,983
Total for 1945	69 days	$ 23,152,732
GRAND TOTAL FOR TWO-YEAR PERIOD		$ 43,405,300

STATE LICENSE TAX

1944

Keeneland	7 days	@	$2,500	$ 17,500
Churchill Downs	31 days	@	2,500	77,500
Dade Park	28 days	@	500	14,000
				$ 109,000

1945

Keeneland	9 days	@	$2,500	$ 22,500
Churchill Downs	32 days	@	2,500	80,000
Dade Park	28 days	@	500	14,000
				$ 116,500

TAX ON ADMISSIONS

The Kentucky tax of 15 cents on admissions was adopted in 1938 and has been in force ever since. It is collected by the State Department of Revenue, as are license taxes. The Kentucky State Racing Commission handles no tax collections. However the figures on admission taxes received are incorporated in these reports as matters of interest in connection with the state's returns from racing. The figures given by the Department of Revenue on admissions taxes are:

1940	$58,103.55
1941	$62,687.55
1942	$58,406.20
1943	$51,392.40
1944	$54,505.95
1945	$57,828.60

LICENSES ARE ISSUED TO TRAINERS, JOCKEYS, AND ALL OTHER EMPLOYEES

The rules of the Kentucky State Racing Commission require that all persons engaged actively in racing shall be licensed.

The commission annually appoints a License committee and delegates to the committee the authority to inquire into the qualifications of those who apply for licenses. In 1944 the License Committee was composed of C. Bruce Head, W. H. Shelley, and Sam McMeekin. In 1945 the License Committee was composed of Jack S. Young, Sam McMeekin, and L. A. Beard.

The license committee makes recommendations to the commission and the commission then approves or disapproves these recommendations, making further investigation if it is deemed necessary.

A number of inquiries from other states have been made concerning the Kentucky rule which requires registration of exercise boys, grooms, platers, stable foremen, valets and veterinarians. The purpose of this rule is to bring all engaged actively in the racing within the scope of the commission's jurisdiction. The rule follows:

"Any persons following the vocation of exercise boy, groom, plater, stable foreman, valet or veterinarian shall procure from the Kentucky State Racing Commission a license to do so."

The number of licenses approved by the license committee and granted by the Kentucky State Racing Commission during the past biennial period has been as follows:

LICENSES ISSUED
1944

433	Trainers
93	Jockeys
34	Apprentice Jockeys
60	Authorized Agents
66	Jockey Agents
407	Colors

976	Exercise Boys, Grooms, Platers, Stable Foremen, Valets and Veterinarians
2069	Licenses issued

1945

404	Trainers
78	Jockeys
40	Apprentice Jockeys
53	Authorized Agents
61	Jockey Agents
675	Colors
61	Life Colors
868	Exercise Boys, Grooms, Platers, Stable Foremen, Valets and Veterinarians
2240	Licenses issued

AMOUNT OF LICENSE FEES

The following is the amount of license fees:

	Before April 1	After April 1
Trainers	$ 5.00	$ 15.00
Jockeys	5.00	15.00
Apprentice Jockey	1.00	5.00

For the entire year the following other licenses are $1.00; exercise boy, groom, plater, stable foremen, valet, veterinarians. Jockey agents at all times $5.00.

DATES FOR RACING

There were 66 days of racing in 1944 and 69 days of racing in 1945. There was no Fall meetings held by Keeneland Race Course in 1944 or 1945. Churchill Downs, Louisville held a six day meeting in the fall of 1944 and 1945 for the WAR FUND.

The following dates were requested by the various racing associations and granted by the Kentucky State Racing Commission:

1944

Keeneland Race Course, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky
Spring Meeting April 15-22, 7 days
Meeting held at Churchill Downs, Louisville, Kentucky
Churchill Downs, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky
Spring Meeting, April 30-May 20, 18 days
Fall Meeting, October 28-November 11, 13 days
Dade Park Jockey Club, Inc., Henderson, Kentucky
Summer Meeting, August 3-September 4, 28 days
Total—66 days
Churchill Downs, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky
War Fund Meeting, October 21-27, 6 days

1945

Keeneland Race Course, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky
Spring Meeting, May 16-25, 9 days
Meeting held at Churchill Downs, Louisville, Kentucky
Churchill Downs, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky
Spring Meeting, May 26-June 16, 19 days
Fall Meeting, October 27-November 10, 13 days
Dade Park Jockey Club, Inc., Henderson, Kentucky
Summer Meeting, August 4-September 3, 28 days
Total—69 days

Churchill Downs, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky
War Fund Meeting, October 20-26, 6 days

LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS DONATED TO WAR FUNDS BY KENTUCKY RACING.

Contributions thus far recorded from racing in Kentucky in 1945 totaled $218,049.82.

In 1944 racing made total contributions of $459,977.45.

Following are the contributions listed for this report by the track association:

	1944	1945
Keeneland Association		
University of Kentucky	$ 15,000	$ 18,000

Grayson Foundation	1,000	
Community War Chest	10,000	5,000
Louisville War Fund Association	5,000	
*Keeneland Foundation	47,500	6,018.90
American Red Cross	5,000	
Churchill Downs		
American Red Cross	$188,111.69	
War Fund	175,578.91	$180,281.92
Dade Park Jockey Club		
Henderson Junior Chamber of Commerce	$ 6,393.43	$ 4,374.50
Evansville Junior Chamber of Commerce	6,393.42	4,374.50

In addition, Keeneland and Churchill Downs each gave up three days of their spring meetings to War Relief racing at which more than $100,000 was raised.

* To conduct, foster, and encourage experiments, research and investigation; designed to extend and increase the field of scientific knowledge and to supply funds by which this work can be conducted. These funds to be spent through the University of Kentucky when personnel is available.

NUMBER OF WINNING FAVORITES

The number of winning favorites is one of the best indications of formful racing. There always has been a high percentage of winning favorites on Kentucky tracks.

However the purpose is to achieve honest, not necessarily formful, racing except in that formful racing is an indication that the racing is being conducted honestly.

The following table shows the number of winning favorites in 1944:

Track and Meeting	Winning 1st Choices	Winning 2nd Choices	Winning Outsiders	Winning at Odds-on	Defeated at Odds-on	P.C. of Winning 1st Choices
Churchill Downs (spring)	51	36	59	15	10	.35
Dade Park	81	44	83	16	12	.40
Keeneland (spring)	21	10	26	7	6	.37
Churchill Downs (fall)	57	37	58	13	13	.37
Churchill Downs (3-day war						

relief meeting)	21	11	16	5	2	.43
Totals and Grand Percentages	231	138	242	56	43	.38

There were three dead heats run to win at Dade Park, one at Keeneland and one at Churchill Downs.

The following table shows the number of winning favorites in 1945:

Track and Meeting	Winning 1st Choices	Winning 2nd Choices	Winning Outsiders	Winning at Odds-on	Defeated at Odds-on	P.C. of Winning 1st Choices
Churchill Downs (spring)	75	33	45	33	25	.49
Churchill Downs (fall)	41	20	43	7	4	.39
Dade Park	86	53	64	20	16	.42
Keeneland (spring)	32	19	21	15	12	.44
Churchill Downs (Louisville War Fund Fair Association)	15	9	24	8	3	.31
Total and Grand Percentages	249	134	197	83	60	.41

LARGER AVERAGE DAILY DISTRIBUTION TO HORSEMEN IN PURSES AND STAKES

The daily average distribution to horsemen in stakes and purses at the tracks at which racing is conducted is considered by horsemen to be a most important factor in providing for high class racing.

The total purse and stake distribution has advanced in recent years in Kentucky but a much more notable increase is to be noted in the daily average distribution.

The Keeneland spring meeting has been held in Louisville during the war.

Nothing contributes more to racing upon a high plane than purses and stakes of such value that winning them can be the sole consideration of the trainer and owner. The fol-

lowing are the totals in purses and stakes distribution by years:

1930	$1,416,485	1938	$ 700,225
1931	1,189,916	1939	656,350
1932	783,090	1940	587,819
1933	647,035	1941	636,284
1934	486,760	1942	674,038
1935	615,890	1943	652,679
1936	648,940	1944	837,089
1937	712,170	1945	905,215

For the biennial period covered by this report the total distribution to horsemen in stakes and purses, tabulated by years and by tracks, follows:

	1944	1945
Churchill Downs, Inc.	$529,814	$533,910
Dade Park Jockey Club	150,300	170,700
Keeneland Race Track, Inc.	76,700	120,000
Louisville War Fund Fair Association, Inc., (Churchill Downs)	77,325	82,605
Grand Totals	$837,089	$905,215

THE SEVENTY SECOND KENTUCKY DERBY

Churchill Downs has applied for May 4 for the seventy-second running of the Kentucky Derby. This race, which is one of the most famous in the world, has become a traditional early May event, excepting 1945 when the entire racing schedule was disrupted by the federal ban.

The 1946 running of the Kentucky Derby will be the first in four years which will be attended in great numbers by persons from all over North America. Travel restrictions during 1943, 1944, and 1945 prevented Churchill Downs from selling Derby tickets to persons living more than 100 miles from Louisville, and consequently many persons accustomed to coming to Churchill Downs for the event were unable to do so. For their cooperating in aiding the travel problems in

this respect, Col. Matt J. Winn and his associates at Churchill Downs were highly complimented.

Keeneland and Dade Park will apply for dates to fit into pattern established by the setting of the Kentucky Derby date.

CHANGES IN RULES OF RACING

During the biennial period of 1944-1945 the following changes were made in the rules:

The claiming rule was rewritten from closed to open conditions.

Rule 43 was amended to read:

A horse is a "starter" for a race when the stall doors of the starting gate open in front of it at the time the Starter dispatches the field.

Rule 58 was amended to read:

All betting shall cease at all tracks not operating a totalisator as soon as the first horse reaches the starting gate.

ADMISSION TAXES PAID TO THE STATE OF KENTUCKY

	1944	1945
Keeneland Race Course	$ 5,891.55	$ 5,988.75
Churchill Downs	35,996.85	38,126.70
Dade Park	14,000	14,000

LICENSE TAX PAID TO STATE OF KENTUCKY

	1944	1945
Keeneland Race Course	$17,500	$22,500
Churchill Downs	77,500	80,000
Dade Park	14,000	14,000

1944-1945 HONOREES AT THOROUGHBRED CLUB DINNER

The Thoroughbred Club of America following the yearly custom of paying a deserved honor to those who have stood

in the first ranks of Thoroughbred racing and breeding, dedicates this, its fourteenth annual testimonial dinner, to

MAJOR LOUIS ARNOLD BEARD

in recognition of his long and honorable service to Thoroughbred production and competition, as an industry and as a sport. In testimony of its appreciation for one who has served the highest traditions in one of the oldest and noblest sports, this scroll is presented, in the presence of the members of the Thoroughbred Club of America and its guests, at the Lafayette Hotel, Lexington, Ky., on November 15, 1945.

(The foregoing is an excerpt from the scroll presented to Major Beard at the Thoroughbred Club testimonial dinner.)

ARTHUR BOYD HANCOCK

of Paris, Ky., was guest of honor at the thirteenth annual testimonial dinner of the Thoroughbred Club of America on the evening of November 15, 1944, at the Lafayette Hotel, Lexington. Mr. Hancock is owner of Claiborne Stud in Kentucky and Ellerslie Stud in Virginia, and is generally accepted as America's No. 1 breeder of Thoroughbreds for the yearling markets.

Mr. Hancock was presented with the scroll and gold pin betokening honorary life membership in the Thoroughbred Club of America.

Other honored guests were, in order since 1932: Col. E. R. Bradley, Joseph E. Widener, Desha Breckinridge, William Woodward, Johnson N. Camden, Samuel D. Riddle, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Major Carleton F. Burke, Warren Wright, Hal Price Headley, George D. Widener and Col. Matt J. Winn.

HORSE SALES AT LEXINGTON

In 1943 the sale of Thoroughbred yearlings ordinarily held each August at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in connection with the racing there were held at Keeneland Race Course in Lexington as a wartime measure. The undertaking was successful, and by the following summer the Breeders' Sales Company had been incorporated in Kentucky to market these

yearlings at Keeneland each summer. Fasig-Tipton Company, of New York, which has handled these sales and the annual Lexington Fall Sales for many years, then withdrew from the fall sales and the newly formed company took over the autumn sales.

The first sale conducted by the Breeders' Sales Company broke all records for average on yearlings, and the first fall sale, held at Keeneland in 1944, established a new high for that vendue as well. In 1945 both the summer and fall averages were again broken by record sales. Approximately $5,000,000 worth of Thoroughbreds were sold in the two sales.

The Breeders' Sales Company was formed and is operated by Kentucky breeders, but many breeders from Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, New York, and elsewhere also offer their stock through its facilities. Fasig-Tipton Company will resume its auctions at Saratoga Springs in 1946, and whether Kentucky breeders will return to that market remains to be seen.

The year-by-year figures for the last 27 years of yearling sales:

Year	No. Head	Amount	Average
1919	335	$ 716,825	$2,140
1920	400	690,890	1,727
1921	395	898,120	2,274
1922	534	1,174,785	2,192
1923	640	1,290,120	2,016
1924	600	1,338,235	2,230
1925	582	1,866,785	3,208
1926	751	1,982,500	2,640
1927	703	1,939,425	2,760
1928	852	1,933,603	2,269
1929	858	2,116,224	2,446
1930	1,084	2,080,325	1,920
1931	1,067	1,050,065	984
1932	950	539,117	567
1933	883	579,945	657
1934	752	617,920	821
1935	841	991,835	1,179

1936	892	1,405,255	1,575
1937	881	1,462,285	1,660
1938	983	1,539,960	1,567
1939	1,147	1,671,500	1,457
1940	1,258	1,492,770	1,187
1941	1,072	1,302,635	1,215
1942	885	568,690	643
1943	790	1,548,640	1,960
1944	820	3,214,100	3,920
1945	968	5,052,970	5,220

ELEVEN YEARS OF YEARLING SALES

The following tabulation, taken from The Blood Horse, shows figures on eleven years of yearling sales:

1935			
Sales	No.	Amount	Average
Saratoga	548	$ 861,275	$1,572
Lexington	246	115,260	469
Others	47	15,300	326
Totals	841	$ 991,835	$1,179

1936			
Sales	No.	Amount	Average
Saratoga	469	$1,165,575	$2,485
Lexington	350	205,875	2,485
Others	73	33,805	588
Totals	892	$1,405,255	$1,575

1937			
Sales	No.	Amount	Average
Saratoga	528	$1,260,225	$2,387
Lexington	259	148,490	573
Others	94	53,570	570
Totals	881	$1,462,285	$1,660

1938

Sales	No.	Amount	Average
Saratoga	559	$1,305,700	$2,386
Lexington	272	145,025	533
Maryland	86	51,095	594
California	44	27,230	619
Others	22	10,910	496
Totals	983	$1,539,960	$1,567

1939

Sales	No.	Amount	Average
Saratoga	643	$1,350,475	$2,100
Lexington	233	113,260	486
Maryland	81	43,675	539
California	68	43,775	644
Others	122	120,315	987
Totals	1,147	$1,671,500	$1,457

1940

Sales	No.	Amount	Average
Saratoga	696	$1,227,375	$1,763
Lexington	267	120,880	453
Maryland	94	43,115	459
California	120	73,500	513
Others	81	27,900	344
Totals	1,258	$1,492,770	$1,187

1941

Sales	No.	Amount	Average
Saratoga	577	$1,008,200	$1,747
Lexington	322	189,530	598
Maryland	31	21,510	694
California	86	54,675	636
Others	56	28,720	513
Totals	1,072	$1,302,635	$1,215

1942			
Sales	No.	Amount	Average
Saratoga	485	$ 428,025	$ 994
Lexington	400	140,665	350
Totals	885	$ 568,690	$ 643

1943			
Sales	No.	Amount	Average
Keeneland	312	$ 929,850	$2,980
Meadow Brook	130	393,650	3,028
Lexington	348	225,140	647
Totals	790	$1,548,640	$1,960

1944			
Sales	No.	Amount	Average
Keeneland (Summer)	437	$2,286,000	$5,231
Meadow Brook	115	438,300	3,811
California	30	39,250	1,308
Keeneland (Fall)	209	419,100	2,005
Others	29	31,450	1,084
Totals	820	$3,214,100	$3,920

1945			
Sales	No.	Amount	Average
Keeneland (Summer)	405	$3,134,250	$7,739
Meadow Brook	155	633,100	4,085
Maryland	22	42,250	1,920
California	63	122,000	1,937
Keeneland (Fall)	276	999,750	3,622
Others	47	121,620	2,589
Totals	968	$5,052,970	$5,220

RULINGS OF THE STEWARDS

Rulings of the stewards on Kentucky tracks are forwarded to the Kentucky State Racing Commission for ap-

proval. The rules provide that any person who considers himself to have been aggrieved may ask a hearing by the commission into any ruling of the racing officials in the stands at the tracks or any action of the commission.

A separate book giving in detail all the rulings of stewards and claims reported to the Kentucky commission during the year has been published by the Commission. The following number of penalties are listed:

1944 Fines.....Churchill Downs 3
Suspensions.....Keeneland 1, Churchill Downs 12, Dade Park 1
1945 Fines.....Churchill Downs 2, Dade Park 3
Suspensions.....Churchill Downs 8, Dade Park 3

INSURANCE FOR JOCKEYS

Beginning in the spring of 1940 and for all race meetings conducted on Kentucky tracks since that date, all Kentucky tracks have voluntarily carried insurance for jockeys to protect them against any injuries received while riding or while employed on the race tracks. This insurance has been carried separately by action of the track associations.

The insurance that is carried on Kentucky tracks is similar to that carried by the racing association of other states and conforms to the standards requested by jockeys' organizations.

The Kentucky State Racing Commission continues to have a fund from which from time to time, wholly within the discretion of the commission, upon the appearance of need, benefits can be extended to those who have been connected with racing including jockeys.

THE ACT CREATING THE KENTUCKY STATE RACING COMMISSION

Section 1. Any corporation formed for the purpose of racing and breeding or improving the breed of horses and conducting races and contests of speed, shall have the power and right, subject to the provisions of this act, to hold one or

more running race meetings in each year, and to hold, maintain, and conduct running races at such meetings. At such meetings the corporation or the owners of the horses engaged in such races, or others who are not participants in the racing may contribute purses, prizes, premiums or stakes to be contested for; but no person or persons other than the owners of a horse or horses contesting in a race shall have any pecuniary interest in a purse, prize, premium or stake contested for in such race, or be entitled to, or receive any portion thereof after such race shall have finished; and the whole of such purse, prize, premium, or stake, shall be allotted in accordance with the terms and conditions of such race. Such meetings shall not be held except during the period extending from the first day of April to the first day of December, inclusive, in each year. No running races are authorized or shall be permitted except during the period aforesaid, nor except between sunrise and sunset.

Section 2. A State Racing Commission is hereby established, to consist of five persons to be appointed by the Governor, three of whom shall be breeders and raisers of thoroughbred stock, and no two of whom shall be members of the same racing association. The members of said Commission shall hold their offices for a term of four years; and the first Commission shall be appointed within twenty days after this act shall go into effect. A secretary shall be appointed by the Governor whose duty it shall be to keep a full and faithful record of its proceedings, and preserve at its general office all books, maps, documents and papers entrusted to its care, and perform such other duties as the Commission may prescribe. He shall be paid a salary to be fixed by the Commission at a rate not exceeding twelve hundred dollars per annum, which shall be paid by the several racing corporations or associations, the amounts to be paid by each to be apportioned by the Commission, which shall on or before the first day of December in each year assess upon each of said corporations or associations its just proportion of such salary. The Commission shall biennially make a full report to the General Assembly of its proceedings for the two-year period ending with the first day of December preceding the

General Assembly, and shall embody therein such suggestions and recommendations as it shall deem desirable.

Section 3. Said Commission shall have the power to prescribe the rules, regulations and conditions under which running races shall be conducted in this State, and no such races shall be conducted except by a corporation or association duly licensed by said Commission, as herein provided. Any corporation or association desiring to conduct such racing may annually apply to the State Racing Commission for a license to do so. If in the judgment of the Commission a proper case for the issuance of such license is shown, it may grant the same for a term of one year; and every such license shall contain a condition that all races or race meetings conducted thereunder shall be subject to the rules, regulations and conditions from time to time prescribed by the Commission, and shall be revocable by the Commission for any violation thereof, or whenever the continuance of such license shall be deemed by the Commission not conducive to the interest of legitimate racing. But if said license is refused or revoked said Commission shall publicly state its reasons for so doing, and said reasons shall be written in full in the minute book of said Commission, which shall at all times be subject to inspection upon application of any one desiring so to do. Said finding of said Commission shall be subject to the review of the court of competent jurisdiction. Provided, that a refusal of the Commission to grant to any racing association a license, or to assign a racing association at least forty days in each year, if desired for racing at such association, and the decision of such Commission revoking any license of any association shall be subject to review of the courts of the State.

Section 4. Every running race meeting at which racing shall be permitted for any stake, purse or reward, except as allowed by this Act, is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, and every person acting or aiding therein shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars for each day of such meeting or racing; and in addition thereto in a suit brought for the purpose by the State Racing Commission in the Circuit Court of any county where it may be

proposed to conduct such unauthorized racing, an injunction may be obtained against the same.

Section 5. This Act shall not apply to trotting meetings or races, nor to races conducted by any State, County or other Fair Association, holding not more than one meeting annually, and for a period not exceeding six days for such meeting.

Section 6. Inasmuch as there is no general law regulating racing in this Commonwealth, and it is desirable that one should be in operation as soon as possible, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 23, 1906.

LICENSE TAX FOR RACE TRACKS

AN ACT relating to revenue and taxation imposing a license tax on race tracks at which horse racing shall be conducted for any stake, purse or prize under the jurisdiction of the State Racing Commission, which license tax shall be in lieu of certain other taxes to the Commonwealth of Kentucky or any county, city or town, municipality or other political subdivision thereof; also imposing a tax of fifteen cents on admissions to said race tracks, with certain exceptions, and providing for the collection of said tax by said race track and providing for reports to the Department of Revenue in connection therewith and providing for the payment thereof and repealing all laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith, and declaring an emergency to exist.

WHEREAS the Legislature finds as a fact that a race track located in a county of two hundred thousand (200,000) population is able financially by reason of such population to pay a higher license tax than race tracks located in counties of less population, and

WHEREAS the Legislature finds as a fact that a race track located in a county of seventy-two thousand (72,000) and under two hundred thousand (200,000) population is able financially by reason of such population to pay a higher license

tax than race tracks located in counties of less population, and

WHEREAS the Legislature finds as a fact that race tracks in all other counties are unable financially to pay the same license tax as race tracks located in counties of greater population than seventy-two thousand (72,000) by reason of said population.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. That every person, firm, fiduciary, association or corporation engaged in the business of conducting a race track at which races are run for stakes, purses or prizes, under the jurisdiction of the Kentucky State Racing Commission, shall pay to the Commonwealth of Kentucky a license tax therefor, as follows:

Section 2. Any such race track located within a county with a population of two hundred thousand (200,000) or over, shall pay for each day upon which races are conducted at such track for any stake, purse, or prize, a license tax of twenty-five hundred dollars ($2500.00) per day, and any such race track located within a county having a population of not less than seventy-two thousand (72,000) and not more than two hundred thousand (200,000), shall pay for each day upon which races are conducted at said track for any stake, purse, or prize, a license tax of one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) per day, and in all other counties any such race tracks located therein shall pay for each day upon which races are conducted for any stake, purse, or prize, a license tax of five hundred dollars ($500.00) per day.

Section 3. Each person entering the grounds or enclosure of any race track whereat a race meeting is being conducted, for the purpose of attending the races, or for any other purpose connected therewith, under the jurisdiction of the Kentucky State Racing Commission shall pay a tax of fifteen cents (15c) to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, except as herein provided for. If tickets good for more than one day are issued, then the sum of fifteen cents (15c) shall be paid by each person using such ticket on each day that the same shall be used; provided, however, that no admission tax shall be

collected from or charged any of the employees of the said race track, of any of the owners or trainers of horses, or jockeys, or their employees. The admission tax herein provided for shall be collected by the said race track from each person on entering the race track or enclosure on a paid or free admission, and said race track shall account to and pay to the Commonwealth of Kentucky the money so collected from persons subject to the tax herein provided.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of each person, firm, fiduciary, association or corporation engaged in the business of conducting a race track to furnish the Commissioner of Revenue, within thirty (30) days after the end of each race meeting, a certified report of the number of days on which races were conducted on the said race track during the meeting, and at the same time a verified report of the number of persons (subject to the tax levied herein), entering the grounds or enclosure during the race meeting, and at the same time pay to the Commonwealth of Kentucky the correct amount due to the Commonwealth of Kentucky by said race track at the rate per day herein fixed and provided, and the correct amount due to the Commonwealth of Kentucky by said race track by reason of the collection of the tax from persons entering the grounds or enclosure of said race track as herein provided for.

Section 5. The administration of this Act is vested in the Department of Revenue, which may prescribe forms and promulgate rules and regulations needed for the enforcement of this Act.

The Department, through a representative appointed by it in writing, is hereby authorized to examine the books, records, papers, files and equipment of any person made liable for any tax under the provisions of this Act and to examine witnesses under oath for purposes appropriate for enforcement of this Act.

The Department shall have the power to institute legal proceedings by the Attorney General of Kentucky or any attorney duly authorized by him for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of tax due and/or enforcing the collection thereof with penalties and interest thereon, and for the pur-

pose of enjoining the operation of the business of the delinquent.

The Department may at or after the commencement of an action for the purpose of collecting the amount of tax due and penalty and interest thereon, as set out herein, have an attachment against the property of the person liable for the tax or garnishment of his creditors without the execution of bond on the filing of an affidavit showing the nature of the claim, that it is just, the sum which the department believes the Commonwealth should recover, and any of the grounds provided by the Civil Code of Practice for the issuance of an attachment in civil causes.

Section 6. Any persons, firm, fiduciary, association or corporation who shall fail to pay the tax due in the time specified in this act shall pay a penalty equal to twenty per cent (20%) of the amount of tax due and delinquent, together with interest at 6 per cent (6%) per annum on both the original tax and the penalty.

Any person, firm, fiduciary, association or corporation who shall violate the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars ($1000.00) or imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty (30) days, or both so fined and imprisoned. Provided, that if the offender be a corporation the principal officer and/or the officer or employee directly responsible for such violation shall be punished as heretofore set out.

Section 7. The license tax and admission tax herein imposed shall be in lieu of all other licenses, excise, special or franchise taxes to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, or any county, city, town, municipality, or other political subdivision thereof; and no county, city, town, municipality or other political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Kentucky shall be authorized or empowered to levy or impose any license, income, excise, special or franchise tax on any such person, or persons, firm, or firms, association or associations or corporations engaged in the business of conducting a race track at which races are conducted for stakes, purses, or prizes, or on

the operation or maintenance of any pari-mutuel machine or similar devises, or on the sale of any commodity or merchandise during the conducting of races thereon by any person or persons, firm, fiduciary, association or corporation.

Section 8. All laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

Section 9. Whereas, the present State revenue does not meet the immediate needs of the maintenance of the State government, its agencies and subdivisions, an emergency is declared to exist and this Act shall become a law and be effective upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Special Session of 1936.

REVISION OF TAX ACT

H. B. 340

AN ACT relating to licenses for race tracks.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

1. Section 4223b-7 of Carroll's Kentucky Statutes, 1936 edition, is amended to read as follows:

Any such race track located within a county with a population of two hundred thousand or over shall pay for each day upon which races are conducted at such track for any stake, purse, or prize a license tax of twenty-five hundred dollars per day. Any such track located within a county having a population of not less than one hundred thousand and not more than two hundred thousand shall pay for each day upon which races are conducted at said track for any stake, purse, or prize a license tax of one thousand dollars per day. Any such race track located in any other county shall pay for each day upon which races are conducted for any stake, purse or prize a license tax of five hundred dollars per day.

2. If the Kentucky Revised Statutes are enacted at the present session of the General Assembly, section one of this Act shall, upon the taking effect of the Kentucky Revised Statutes, be substituted in place of subsection (2) of KRS 137.170 rather than an amendment to paragraph 4223b-1 of Carroll's statutes.

3. Inasmuch as it is necessary that the license tax on race tracks should be fixed before the opening of the racing season, and in the regular course this act would not become effective before that time, an emergency is hereby declared to exist and this act shall take effect upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

The following biennial report from the Commissioner of Finance was delivered to the House of Representatives, viz.:

BIENNIAL REPORT
COMMISSIONER OF FINANCE
For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1944 and June 30, 1945
Letter of Transmittal

Frankfort, Kentucky
January 4, 1946

Hon. Simeon S. Willis
Governor of the
Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Pursuant to the provisions of Sections 42.020 and 42.030, Kentucky Revised Statutes, I submit herewith the biennial report for the last two complete fiscal years, 1943-1944 and 1944-1945. The fiscal year for the Road Fund ends on March 31st of each year as provided in Section 176.260, Kentucky Revised Statutes. The fiscal year of each of the other funds ends on June 30th as provided in Section 169 of the Constitution.

This report is arranged in two sections—the first section for 1943-1944 and the second section for 1944-1945. In each section, the operations of the ten major funds of the State are reported separately. The funds are presented in the following order: General Fund, Revolving, Trust and Agency Funds, Road Fund, Bridge Bond Sinking Fund, County Road Trust Fund, Special Deposit Trust Fund, State Fire and Tornado Insurance Fund, Unemployment Compensation Fund, County Sinking Fund and the Teachers Retirement Fund.

The detailed and summary statements in each fund reflect the financial condition both at the beginning and the close of the year, the receipts realized and the expenditures made. In the General Fund, the Revolving, Trust and Agency Funds and the Road Fund, the results of budgetary operations and the status of each budgetary unit are reflected.

In every instance, the limits of the budget appropriations have been adhered to. No deficits have been incurred. The accounting has been consistent with the system installed in 1936 and all transactions have complied with the provisions of the "Budget and Financial Administration Act" of 1934. In this respect we have had full cooperation of the various State agencies, all of which we desire to acknowledge.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE MILLER
Commissioner of Finance

COMMENTS

GENERAL FUND

Fiscal Year 1943-1944

The last Biennial Report, page 189, shows total charges for the year 1942-1943 amounting to $29,555,111.24. This amount includes $297,995.91 brought forward from the preceding year. The schedule, page 190, shows the amount and the distribution of continued appropriations. Deducting the continued charges, a balance of $29,257,115.33 remains as charges incurred during the fiscal year 1942-1943.

Statement No. 2, in the following report, shows total charges for the year 1943-1944 amounting to $33,822,740.71. This amount includes $667,569.59 brought forward from 1942-1943. Schedule "A," following statement No. 8, shows the amount and the distribution. After deducting these continued appropriations, a balance of $33,155,171.12 remains as actually incurred during the fiscal year 1943-1944.

The total charges made during the last two completed fiscal years may be compared as follows:

Charges incurred in 1943-1944	$33,155,171.12
Charges incurred in 1942-1943	29,257,115.33
Increase	$ 3,898,055.79

While these were increases in some departments aggregating $4,410,288.95, there were also decreases in other departments aggregating $512,233.16.

INCREASES

The increases are explained as follows:

Legislative Session—$275,743.88. Due to biennial session.

Governor—Special Account—$1,006,557.05. All of this amount except $1,827.80 was incurred in special capital outlay for institutions of the Welfare and Educational Departments, in carrying on the program of rehabilitation initiated in former Administrations.

Other Finance Allotments—$51,072.73. Of this amount $42,049.51 was incurred for New Lands and Buildings, while the remainder was incurred for paper inventory.

Department of Conservation—$148,186.82. This increase was due to charges for the acquisition of Cumberland Gap Park, amounting to $149,986.20.

Welfare, Institutional Expense—$85,792.74, Welfare, Public Assistance—$360,588.46. These increases need no explanation.

Dept. of Education, Administration—$9,836.27. Charges of $11,893.03 were made during the year for School Lunch Programs.

Common Schools—$2,428,190.75. This fund was supplemented during 1942-1943 by $685,634.16 from the Emergency Fund. During 1943-1944 it was supplemented by a $3,000,000.00 special appropriation. The net result including changes in Free Textbooks and Teachers Retirement was $2,428,190.75 increase in charges.

University of Kentucky—$10,782.50, Dept. of Mines and Minerals—$17,408.43. These increases included transfers from the Emergency Fund for special purposes.

Other minor increases were as follows:

Secretary of State	$ 382.10
Department of Treasury	1,274.79
Other Revenue Agencies	27.07
Military Department	2,844.19
Vocational Education	1,621.02

Higher Education for Negroes	4,582.87
Industrial Relations	3,661.77
Railroad Commission	1,735.51

DECREASES

The departments showing decreases are listed below:

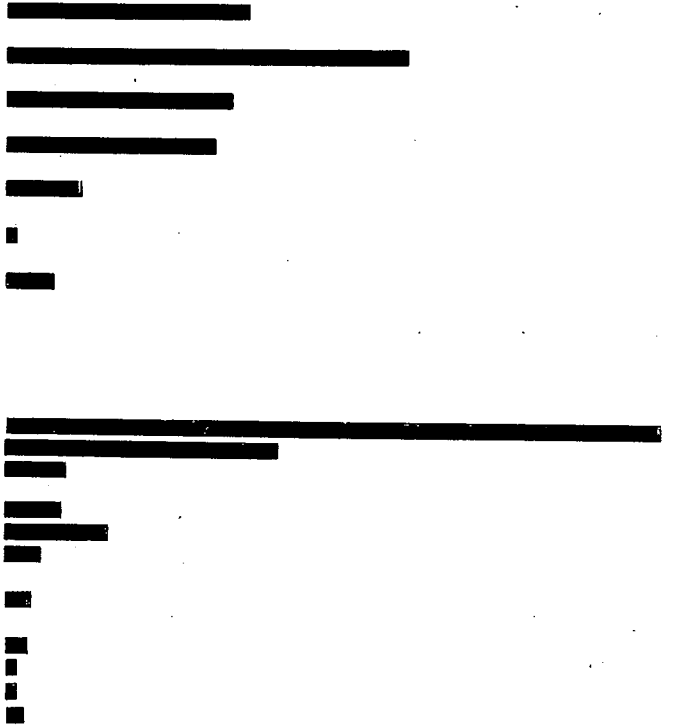
Judiciary Courts	$225,820.84
Governor Regular Account	1,749.68
Department of Law	16,282.04
Auditor of Public Accounts	2,278.31
Department of Finance	25,999.18
Department of Revenue	17,225.03
Elections	163.95
Department of Agriculture	11,448.72
Soil Conservation Committee	1,439.45
Department of Health	17,695.07
Welfare—Special Appropriations	51,971.66
Schools for Blind and Deaf	7,438.66
Mayo Vocational School	106.82
State Teachers Colleges	4,213.43
Library and Archives	12,610.80
Business Regulations	5,920.74
Allotments not Classified	34,377.44
County Fees	75,491.34
Total	$512,233.16

GENERAL FUND—RECEIPTS—1943-1944

Source of Revenue	Amount	Per Cent of Total
I. Property and Inheritance Taxes	$ 6,364,341.63	20.31
II. Income and Special Corporation Taxes	10,617,915.98	33.89
III. Excise Tax—Other than Alcohol	5,769,917.85	18.42
IV. Alcoholic Taxes and Licenses	5,521,679.53	17.62
V. License Taxes—Other than Alcohol	1,819,913.59	5.81
VI. Departmental Fees, Sales and Rentals	93,895.88	0.30
VII. County and Court Fees	1,101,695.70	3.52
VIII. Miscellaneous Revenue	40,910.29	0.13
Totals	$31,330,270.45	100.00

Expenditures

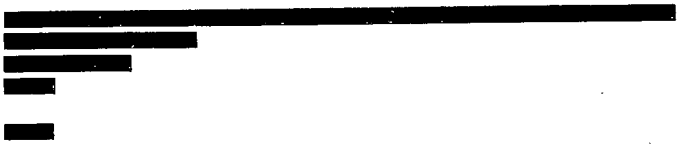
1.	Education	$17,571,617.75	54.13
2.	Welfare	7,161,274.48	22.06
3.	Judiciary	1,437,902.51	4.43
4.	General Governmental Admr.	1,305,199.04	4.02
5.	New Lands and Buildings	2,757,132.48	8.49
6.	Health	713,074.89	2.20
7.	Conservation, Agriculture, Regulations	569,440.58	1.75
8.	Jefferson, Kenton and Harlan Counties	499,018.42	1.54
9.	Confederate Pensions	87,988.50	0.27
10.	Military	103,660.95	0.32
11.	Legislative	258,249.46	0.79
	Totals	$32,464,559.06	100.00



STATE ROAD FUND—1943-1944

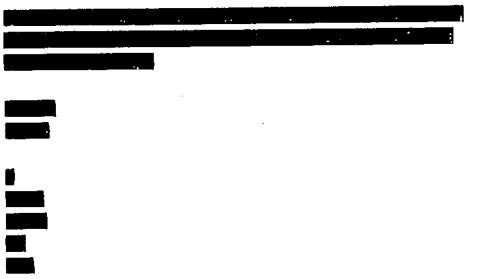
Revenue

	Source of Revenue	Amount	Per Cent of Total
1.	Gasoline Taxes	$12,373,098.64	66.60
2.	Federal Grants	2,815,340.80	15.15
3.	Automobile Licenses	1,803,323.15	9.71
4.	Truck Licenses (½)	665,338.24	3.58
5.	Motor Bus Licenses and Taxes	826,350.55	4.45
6.	Departmental Sales and Miscellaneous	94,644.16	0.51
	Total	$18,578,095.54	100.00



Expenditures

	Classification	Amount	Per Cent of Total
1.	Construction	$ 6,908,449.77	37.93
2.	Maintenance	6,581,226.41	36.13
3.	Rural Highways	2,072,734.29	11.37
4.	Engineering, Location, Planning	666,401.69	3.66
5.	Administration	517,080.15	2.84
6.	New Equipment, Lots, Buildings	77,904.65	0.43
7.	Highway Patrol	396,667.06	2.18
8.	Reconstruction	473,658.39	2.60
9.	Toll Bridges	204,529.25	1.12
10.	Other Expenditures	317,306.32	1.74
	Total	$18,215,957.98	100.00



SUMMARY STATEMENT

I. CASH POSITION

Beginning of Fiscal Year 1943-1944

Fund	Cash Balance	Warrants Outstanding	Unpaid Encumbrances	Available Cash Bal.
General Fund:				
General Account	$13,436,934.45	$	$ 1,572,212.58	$11,864,721.87
Cold Check Account	17,262.09			17,262.09
Interest-Bearing Warrant Account	13,278.72	13,278.72		
Total—General Fund	$13,467,475.26	$ 13,278.72	$ 1,572,212.58	$11,881,983.96
Revolving, Trust and Agency Funds	$ 4,151,228.47		1,135,683.77	3,015,544.70
State Road Fund	10,334,598.49	106,430.81	7,193,805.15	3,034,362.53
Bridge Bond Sinking Fund	665,170.45			665,170.45
County Road Trust Fund	23,706.83			23,706.83
Special Deposit Trust Fund	16,813.39			16,813.39
Fire and Tornado Insurance Fund	30,671.37		11,983.74	18,687.63
Unemployment Compensation Fund	121,584.93			121,584.93
County Sinking Fund	126,381.17			126,381.17
Teachers Retirement Fund	63,591.17		148.70	63,442.47
Totals	$29,001,221.53	$ 119,709.53	$ 9,913,833.94	$18,967,678.06

Close of Fiscal Year 1943-1944

Fund	Cash Balance	Warrants Outstanding	Unpaid Encumbrances	Available Cash Bal.
General Fund:				
General Account	$12,633,550.67	$	$ 2,389,790.15	$10,243,760.52
Cold Check Account	14,246.24			14,246.24
Interest-Bearing Warrant Account	13,278.72	13,278.72		
Total—General Fund	$12,661,075.63	$ 13,278.72	$ 2,389,790.15	$10,258,006.76
Revolving, Trust and Agency Funds	$ 4,713,740.61	$	$ 1,077,272.40	$ 3,636,468.12
State Road Fund	11,846,603.67		8,210,556.97	3,636,046.70
Bridge Bond Sinking Fund	371,257.06			371,257.06
County Road Trust Fund	71,106.01			71,106.01
Special Deposit Trust Fund	33,275.52			33,275.52
Fire and Tornado Insurance Fund	52,121.75			52,121.75
Unemployment Compensation Fund	130,821.74			130,821.74
County Sinking Fund	136,403.95			136,403.95
Teachers Retirement Fund	107,214.31			107,214.31
Totals	$30,123,620.25	$ 13,278.72	$11,677,619.61	$18,432,721.92

Note: The fiscal year for the State Road Fund closed March 31st. All other funds closed on June 30th.

M. GENERAL FUND—REVENUE RECEIPTS

Source	1943–1944	1942–1943	1941–1942	1940–1941
I. Property & Inheritance Taxes	$ 6,364,341.63	$ 6,047,533.70	$ 5,523,335.71	$ 5,629,279.79
II. Income and Special Corporation Taxes	10,617,915.98	10,949,449.71	10,167,166.11	8,252,176.11
III. Excise Taxes (Except Alcohol)	5,769,917.85	5,104,011.68	5,100,308.68	5,506,008.92
IV. Alcohol Taxes and Licenses	5,521,679.53	7,138,216.95	9,505,583.00	8,093,656.92
V. License Taxes (Except Alcohol)	1,819,913.50	1,945,582.61	1,948,722.52	2,089,882.16
VI. Departmental Earnings	93,895.88	122,967.91	86,223.34	110,014.42
VII. County and Court Fees	1,101,695.70	1,340,221.32	1,191,217.26	1,116,456.79
VIII. Miscellaneous	40,910.29	44,022.30	58,391.68	39,334.51
Total Revenue	$31,330,270.45	$32,692,006.18	$33,580,948.30	$30,836,809.62

III. GENERAL FUND—TOTAL CHARGES

	1943-1944	1942-1943	1941-1942	1940-1941
Legislative	$ 275,991.46	$ 12,742.58	$ 244,156.69	$ 8,123.73
Judiciary and Court Cost	1,441,139.32	1,666,347.76	1,769,226.36	1,859,164.96
Governor—Regular Account	31,166.97	32,916.65	29,286.21	30,498.51
Governor—Special Account	3,503,198.63	2,002,330.40	24,765.75	———
Secretary of State	21,702.41	21,320.31	20,499.04	20,499.96
Department of Law	77,418.74	85,821.00	67,082.52	61,311.32
Department of Treasury	37,900.19	36,515.46	33,506.33	36,585.07
Auditor of Public Accounts	34,328.98	35,657.29	34,803.04	34,807.37
Department of Finance	275,065.41	283,335.25	279,529.44	276,572.92
Other Finance Allotments	466,603.82	541,125.07	1,366,339.56	1,360,263.36
Department of Revenue	337,418.62	352,291.55	352,699.31	357,274.04
Other Revenue Agencies	378,460.99	378,433.92	372,441.91	359,820.99
Elections	932.33	1,096.28	1,107.71	1,639.06
Department of Conservation	232,838.54	84,651.72	78,286.71	78,262.18
Military Department	108,846.26	184,444.57	164,394.52	84,677.08
Department of Agriculture	105,884.25	117,332.97	148,148.40	151,281.62
Soil Conservation Committee	5,571.02	7,010.47	———	———
Department of Health	712,953.42	730,648.49	609,047.74	608,678.35
Department of Welfare—Institutional	2,839,746.25	2,713,912.79	2,559,288.71	2,286,353.00
Department of Welfare—Public Assistance	4,420,801.63	4,052,987.16	3,869,086.30	3,426,579.29
Department of Welfare—Special Appro.	95,211.48	147,183.14	97,941.24	104,501.32
Department of Education—Administration	99,476.63	89,640.36	89,781.70	89,623.97
Department of Education—Common Schools	14,260,408.82	11,832,218.07	10,694,682.22	10,598,557.33
Department of Education—Vocational	88,170.75	86,549.73	63,769.00	65,353.41
Department of Education—Higher Ed. for Negroes	179,913.59	175,305.87	159,045.66	167,993.87
Department of Education—Blind and Deaf	223,095.93	229,774.43	205,992.43	208,474.44
Department of Education—Mayo Vocational School	34,874.49	35,196.31	24,693.38	24,981.08
University of Kentucky	1,578,256.85	1,542,468.80	1,159,491.20	1,181,940.30
State Teachers Colleges	1,129,592.70	1,144,194.67	1,128,054.17	1,082,971.64
Library and Archives	46,877.58	59,488.38	41,566.46	46,367.86
Department of Business Regulations	95,318.31	100,997.05	95,560.07	104,313.02
Department of Industrial Relations	40,762.47	37,787.20	63,868.90	86,269.79
Department of Mines and Minerals	71,246.79	53,687.35	36,958.72	36,772.58
Railroad Commission	21,096.63	19,361.12	19,765.36	20,225.00
Allotments not Otherwise Classified	66,790.90	101,168.34	87,612.60	185,331.33
Jefferson County Fees	379,023.42	423,192.37	486,689.11	449,654.38
Kenton County Fees	71,152.01	73,380.54	93,401.28	75,141.60
Harlan County Fees	33,502.02	62,595.88.	26,823.79	———
Totals	$33,822,740.71	$29,555,111.24	$26,599,393.54	$25,570,865.73
Encumbrances Unpaid—End of 90-day Period		$ 808,721.28	$ 307,323.68	$ 340,407.93

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT NO. 1: COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

As of June 30, 1944 and June 30, 1943

Assets	**June 30, 1944**	**June 30, 1943**
Cash in Bank	$12,633,550.67	$13,436,934.45
Cold Check Cash	14,246.24	17,262.09
Cash Reserved for Called Warrants	.....*	13,278.72
Cash in Closed Bank	6,562.40	6,562.40
Petty Cash Advances	25,283.17	21,125.00
Cold Checks—Suspense	10,753.76	7,737.91
Advances to Other Funds	100,000.00	100,000.00
Inventory of Ballot Paper	5,838.00	5,075.52
Totals	$12,796,234.24	$13,607,976.09

Liabilities, Reserves and Surplus		
Warrants Outstanding (Interest-Bearing)	$.....*	$ 13,278.72
Accrued Interest on Warrants Outstanding	.....*	221.64
Reserve for Prior Year Encumbrances	2,389,790.15	1,572,212.58
Reserve for Petty Cash Advances	25,283.17	21,125.00
Reserve for Cash in Closed Bank	6,562.40	6,562.40
Surplus	10,374,598.52	11,994,575.75
Totals	$12,796,234.24	$13,607,976.09

* Old warrants charged off because of limit for any civil action—chapter 6, Acts 1942.

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT NO. 2: ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN SURPLUS

Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1944 and June 30, 1943

	Year Ended June 30, 1944	Year Ended June 30, 1943
Surplus—Beginning of Year	$11,994,575.75	$ 8,473,304.42
Additions		
Prior Year Encumbrances Canceled	$ 141,151.69	$ 9,322.61
Prior Year Encumbrances Forwarded	667,369.59	297,995.91
Refunds of Prior Year Disbursements	6,122.39	6,582.41
Lapses of Money Transferred to Other Funds (Schedule "A")	42,176.70	37,470.38
Realization of Money in Closed Bank	.....	30,017.46
Other Surplus Credits (Schedule "B")	1,209.82	8,441.38
Increase in Ballot Paper Inventory	762.48	.....
Old Warrants and Accrued Interest Charged Off	13,500.36	.....
Revenue Receipts	31,330,270.45	32,692,006.18
Total Additions	$32,202,763.48	$33,081,836.33
Deductions		
Net Disbursements Charged Against Allotments	$31,407,667.39	$27,961,773.66
Encumbrances (Including Reserve for Petty Cash)	2,415,073.32	1,593,337.58
Decrease in Ballot Paper Inventory	.....	5,453.76
Total Deductions	$33,822,740.71	$29,560,565.00
Surplus—Close of Year	$10,374,598.52	$11,994,575.75

Schedule "A"—Lapses

	1943-1944	1942-1943
Secretary of State—Process Agent	$ 25.65	$ 23.75
Secretary of State—Corporations	15.45	.....
Auditor—County Audits	353.25	60.00
Auditor—Miscellaneous	149.00	.....
Motor Bus Transportation	220.80	.....
Fire Prevention and Rates	38,524.21	32,612.08
Alcoholic Inspectors	2,885.98	.....
Teachers' Retirement	2.36	54.04
Surplus Commodities	.....	4,720.51
	$ 42,176.70	$ 37,470.38

Schedule "B"—Surplus Credits

	1943-1944	1942-1943
Surplus Receipts (R.954)	$ 867.00	$ 6,664.28
Sale of Real Estate (W. Ky. Voc. Training School)	.....	1,000.00
Sale of Old Property	30.64	878.60
Net Surplus Adjustments	312.18	(—) 101.50
	$ 1,209.82	$ 8,441.38

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT NO. 3: ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN SURPLUS SHOWING BUDGETARY OPERATIONS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1944

Surplus—Beginning of Year			$11,994,575.75
Add:			
Excess of Revenue over Estimated Revenue:			
Revenue		$31,330,270.45	
Estimated Revenue		30,530,560.00	
Net Excess			799,710.45
Excess of Appropriations over Allotments:			
Current Year $34,968,514.40			
Current Year	$34,968,514.40		
Appropriations Continued	667,569.59	35,636,083.99	
Allotments		34,830,350.56	
Net Excess			805,733.43
Excess of Allotments over Charges:			
Allotments		34,830,350.56	
Charges		33,822,740.71	
Net Excess			1,007,609.85
Total			$14,607,629.48
Deduct:			
Excess of Appropriations over: Estimated Revenue:			
Appropriations		$35,636,083.99	
Estimated Revenue		30,530,560.00	
Net Excess			5,105,523.99
Net from Budgetary Operations			$ 9,502,105.49
Add:			
Prior Year Encumbrances Canceled		$ 141,151.69	
Prior Year Encumbrances Forwarded		667,569.59	
Refunds of Prior Year Disbursements		6,122.39	
Lapses of Money Transferred to Other Funds*		42,176.70	
Other Surplus Credits*		1,209.82	
Increase in Ballot Paper Inventory		762.48	
Old Warrants and Accrued Interest Charged Off		13,500.36	
Total Additions			872,493.03
			$10,374,598.52

* See Schedules "A" and "B", Statement No. 2.

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT NO. 4: SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1944

1. Sources of Funds:

Beginning Cash Balance		$13,467,475.26
Receipts and Credits:		
Revenue Receipts, Net	$31,330,270.45	
Refund of Prior Year Disbursements	6,122.39	
Lapses of Money Transferred to Other Funds*	42,176.70	
Surplus Receipts and Adjustments*	1,209.82	
Total Additions		31,379,779.36
Total to be Accounted for		$44,847,254.62

2. Application of Funds:

Disbursements Authorized, Net	$31,407,667.39	
Prior Year Encumbrances Paid	784,616.30	
Increase in Petty Cash Advances	4,158.17	
Increase in Cold Checks	3,015.85	
Total Cash Disbursements		32,199,457.71
Cash Balance—Close of Year		$12,647,796.91
General Fund Cash	$12,633,550.67	
Cold Check Cash	14,246.24	
Total		$12,647,796.91

* See Schedules "A" and "B", Statement No. 2.

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT NO. 5: CONDENSED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS—ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL

Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1944

	Total Receipts Fiscal Year	Excess of Receipts Over Budget Estimates or Deficiency *	Increase of Receipts Over Preceding Year or Decrease *
I. Property and Inheritance Taxes	$ 6,364,341.63	$ 178,341.63*	$ 316,807.93
II. Income and Special Corporation Taxes	10,617,915.98	288,084.02	331,533.73*
III. Excise Taxes—Other Than Alcohol	5,769,917.85	545,917.85*	665,906.17
IV. Alcohol Taxes and Licenses	5,521,679.53	404,672.53*	1,616,537.42*
V. Licenses and License Taxes—Other Than Alcohol	1,819,913.59	5,163.59*	125,669.02*
VI. Departmental Fees, Sales and Rentals	93,895.88	407.12	29,072.03*
VII. County and Court Costs	1,101,695.70	50,804.30	238,525.62*
VIII. Miscellaneous Revenue	40,910.29	4,910.29*	3,112.01*
Total Revenue Receipts	$31,330,270.45	$ 799,710.45*	$ 1,361,735.73*
Total Non-Revenue Receipts (Less Bank Transfers)	343,001.59		6,205.28*
GRAND TOTALS	$31,673,272.04		$ 1,367,941.01*

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT NO. 6: DETAILED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS—ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL

	Total Receipts Fiscal Year	Excess of Receipts Over Budget Estimates or Deficiency *	Increase of Receipts Over Preceding Year or Decrease *
I. Property and Inheritance Taxes			
1. Real Property Taxes	$ 608,556.65	$ 11,443.35	$ 3,432.10*
2. Tangible Personal Property Taxes	1,354,808.03	75,191.97	200,411.56
3. Intangible Personal Property Taxes	2,081,819.55	131,819.55*	62,655.20*
4. Tax on Bank Deposits	551,247.58	1,247.58*	161,764.36
5. Tax on Exchange Accounts	28,627.06	1,372.94	11,871.95
11. Omitted Assessments and Back Tax Judgments	197,513.40	22,486.60	153,463.16*
12. Omitted Tax Penalties (General Fund Portion)	16,129.57	5,129.57*	13,696.81*
13. Delinquent Taxes (Sheriff Revenue)	23,473.96	1,526.04	12,772.40*
21. Inheritance and Estate Taxes	1,502,165.83	152,165.83*	188,979.73
Totals	$ 6,364,341.63	$ 178,341.63*	$ 316,807.93
II. Income and Special Corporation Taxes			
51. Personal Income Taxes	$ 4,412,590.53	$ 112,590.53*	$ 211,883.32
52. Corporation Income Taxes	3,351,649.24	348,350.76	355,561.27*
61. Tax on Building and Loan Associations	110,373.33	10,373.33*	6,279.47
62. Tax on Foreign Life and Fire Insurance Co.	1,400,836.31	150,836.31*	62,789.87
71. Tax on Franchise Corps. Real Property	57,780.05	37,219.95	34,224.69*
72. Tax on Franchise Corps. Tangible Personal Property	531,974.11	268,025.89	117,615.05*
73. Tax on Franchise Corps. Franchise Tax	738,762.34	83,762.34*	29,848.55*
75. Tax on Insurance Carriers—Workmen's Compensation	.....	.....	78,907.74*
81. Corporation Organization Tax	13,950.07	7,950.07*	3,670.91
Totals	$10,617,915.98	$ 288,084.02	$ 331,533.73*

III. Excise Taxes—Other than Alcohol			
101. Oil Production Tax	$ 60,444.69	$ 444.69*	$ 27,290.17
102. Motor Vehicle Usage Tax	335,324.75	185,324.75*	45,591.54
111. Tax on Utility Receipts—Electricity	544,525.36	5,474.64	9,599.33*
112. Tax on Utility Receipts—Gas	281,673.66	31,673.66*	27,850.45
113. Tax on Utility Receipts—Telegraph	3,585.04	414.96	153.13*
114. Tax on Utility Receipts—Telephone	341,228.21	1,228.21*	10,187.20
115. Tax on Utility Receipts—Water	190,129.66	5,129.66*	6,384.53
121. Cigarette Tax	2,876,683.52	376,683.52*	380,977.42
126. Amusement Tax	1,060,226.66	39,773.34	204,777.43
127. Tax on Race Track Admissions	57,723.75	7,723.75*	2,403.60
128. Tax on Bank Night Awards	18,371.98	16,628.02	29,770.76*
141. Gross Receipts Tax (Prior Year)	.57	.57*	32.95*
Totals	$ 5,769,917.85	$ 545,917.85*	$ 665,906.17
IV. Alcohol Taxes and Licenses			
151. Production Tax on Distilled Spirits	$ 12,793.26	$ 7,786.26*	$ 1,091,795.98*
152. Importer's Tax	305,520.06	55,520.06*	120,790.75
153. Tax on Spirits Withdrawn from Bonded Warehouses	396,924.03	46,924.03*	144,359.86*
161. Tax on Sale of Beer	1,625,559.00	125,559.00*	159,045.31
162. Tax on Sale of Wine	151,132.63	26,132.63*	104,130.65*
163. Tax on Sale of Distilled Spirits	2,468,562.67	68,562.67*	582,175.88*
171. Manufacturer's Permits	39,000.04	4,000.04*	1,533.36
172. Rectifier's Permits	36,249.99	16,249.99*	17,999.99
173. Wholesaler's Permits	41,171.67	11,171.67*	9,005.00
174. Permits of Hotels, Restaurants and Clubs	190,563.45	10,563.45*	521.68*
175. Dispenser's Permits	153,478.44	23,478.44*	6,761.17
177. Vintner's Permits	1,791.67	291.67*	291.67
178. Transport Licenses—Distilled Spirits and Wines	955.83	44.17	68.34*
179. General Dining Car Beer License	275.00	275.00*	275.00
180. Special Licenses—Distilled Spirits and Wines	3,006.59	6.59*	241.13*
181. R. R. System Licenses	2,100.00	900.00	100.00
182. Brewer's Licenses	4,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00*
183. Distributor's Licenses—Malt Beverages	13,743.31	1,743.31*	30.03*
184. Beer Retailer's Licenses	74,525.53	9,525.53*	6,604.17*
185. R. R. Dining Car Licenses—Malt Beverages	.....	.....	325.00*
186. Beer Transporter's Licenses	184.58	34.58*	17.92*

STATEMENT NO. 6—Continued

	Total Receipts Fiscal Year	Excess of Receipts Over Budget Estimates or Deficiency *	Increase of Receipts Over Preceding Year or Decrease *
187. Special Temporary Licenses	$ 141.78	$ 208.22	$ 69.03*
Totals	$ 5,521,679.53	$ 404,672.53*	$ 1,616,537.42*
V. Licenses and License Taxes—Other than Alcohol			
201. Corporation Licenses	$ 364,684.28	$ 35,315.72	$ 71,486.48*
202. Store License Tax	143,127.33	3,127.33*	5,850.60*
210. Occupational Licenses—Carvinals, Circuses and Fairs	12,200.00	12,200.00*	4,950.72
211. Occupational Licenses—General	327,171.93	2,171.93*	36,137.98*
212. Small Loan Company Licenses	13,500.00	1,500.00*	750.00
213. Insurance Agents License (75% to Gen. Fd.)	52,245.00	2,245.00*	622.50*
214. Security Dealer's Licenses	4,100.00	100.00*	.....
215. Security Salesmen's Licenses	575.00	75.00*	145.00*
216. Certification of Compliance—Ins. Cos. (75% to Gen. Fd.)	2,735.25	1,735.25*	743.25
217. Foreign Insurance Agents Licenses	7,467.00	467.00*	511.00
222. Race Track Licenses	108,000.00	12,000.00	15,000.00*
232. Driver's Licenses (80% to Gen. Fd.)	444,764.18	6,764.18*	23,558.01*
233. Employment Agency Licenses	250.00	.....	.....
241. Tax on Legal Processes—Clk. of Court of Appeals	1,119.50	119.50*	8,157.99*
242. Tax on Legal Processes—Circuit Clerk	16,433.48	1,433.48*	2,139.65*
243. Tax on Legal Processes—County Clerks	320,642.61	20,642.61*	30,139.54
244. Tax on Legal Processes—Land Office	860.03	139.97	410.53
245. Tax on Legal Processes—Inferior Court	38.00	38.00*	75.85*
Totals	$ 1,819,913.59	$ 5,163.59*	$ 125,669.02*
VI. Departmental Fees, Sales and Rentals			
301. Clerk of Court of Appeals—Miscellaneous Fees	$ 9,946.37	$ 9,946.37*	$ 9,946.37
302. Secy. of State—Process Agents Fees	3,168.00	1,832.00	1,830.00*
303. Secy. of State—Miscellaneous Fees	6,966.36	33.64	110.85*
304. Secy. of State—Corporation Fees	850.48	1,149.52	1,067.00*

308. Statute Revision Committee—Sale of Revised Statutes	22,567.36	7,432.64	20,967.49*
309. Attorney General—Fees	10.00	10.00*	10.00
312. Div. of Purchases and Public Property—Misc. Sales	60.00	4,940.00	17,499.90*
316. Dept. of Revenue—Misc. Receipts	971.13	171.13*	128.73
321. Dept. of Agriculture—Registration of Farm Names	2.00	1.00	1.00*
322. Livestock Sanitary Board—Misc. Receipts	150.00	200.00	200.00*
331. Dept. of Education—Certification	12,585.99	2,585.99*	1,630.40
333. Dept. of Education—Textbook Sales	2,765.86	1,765.86*	1,032.76
336. Dept. of Library and Archives—Sale fo Reparts	2,788.75	1,711.25	1,826.75*
341. Division of Athletic Control—Fees	5,134.01	134.01*	336.66*
342. Division of Banking—Bank Examination Fees	30,102.00	898.00	1,056.00*
343. Division of Banking—Small Loan Exam. Fees	250.00	150.00*	150.00
344. Division of Banking—Misc. Receipts	1,148.00	248.00*	156.00
347. Division of Insurance—Dry Cleaning Exam. Fees	200.00	100.00	170.00*
348. Div. of Insurance—Other Misc. Fees (75% to Gen. Fund)	341.25	308.75	337.50*
349. Div. of Insurance—Annual Statement Fees	10,822.50	1,322.50*	1,365.00
351. Div. of Securities—Security Registration Fees	3,065.82	1,865.82*	1,911.86
Totals	$ 93,895.88	$ 407.12	$ 29,072.03*
VII. County and Court Fees			
505. Jefferson County Fees—Circuit Clerk	$ 71,927.85	$ 6,927.85*	$ 6,285.56
515. Jefferson County Fees—County Court Clerk	194,392.08	5,607.92	12,815.88*
520. Jefferson County Fees—Jailer	117,393.70	22,606.30	52,680.80*
530. Jefferson County Fees—Sheriff	180,464.53	30,464.53*	6,199.49*
535. Kenton County Fees—Circuit Clerk	16,855.88	1,855.88*	763.88*
560. Kenton County Fees—County Court Clerk	51,188.79	1,188.79*	1,675.69*
570. Kenton County Fees—Jailer	7,478.20	478.20*	128.00
571. Fines and Forfeitures	371,765.17	58,234.83	154,999.88*
580. Kenton County Fees—Sheriff	31,362.83	6,362.83*	1,915.93*
591. Penalties and Interest charged County Officials	821.68	2,678.32	3,007.00*
600. Harlan County—Circuit Clerk	7,994.07	505.93	1,166.81*
605. Harlan County—County Court Clerk	15,986.61	1,986.61*	1,708.52
610. Harlan County—Jailer	17,923.80	10,576.20	11,372.65*
615. Harlan County—Sheriff	16,140.51	140.51*	49.69*
Totals	$ 1,101,695.70	$ 50,804.30	$ 238,525.62*

STATEMENT NO. 6—Continued

	Total Receipts Fiscal Year	Excess of Receipts Over Budget Estimates or Deficiency *	Increase of Receipts Over Preceding Year or Decrease *
VIII. Miscellaneous Revenue			
711. Escheats	$ 371.41	$ 371.41*	$ 371.41
715. Proceeds from Confiscated Alcoholic Beverages	12,818.94	2,181.06	4,270.95*
720. State Portion of T. V. A. (Gross Proceeds)	23,542.20	3,542.20*	2,140.21*
725. Alcoholic Beverages License Suspension Fee	3,950.00	2,950.00*	2,700.00
730. Federal Housing Authority	227.74	227.74*	227.74
Total Revenue Receipts	$ 40,910.29	$ 4,910.29*	$ 3,112.01*
Non-Revenue Receipts			
911. Refund of Advances for Trustee Jury Fund—Current Year	$ 181,729.59	.....	$ 7,128.98
912. Refund of Advances for Trustee Jury Fund—Prior Year	23,598.89	.....	257.08
920. Refund Credit to Preceding Year Disb. (90-Day Period)	4,400.48	.....	2,143.59
921. Refunds of Prior Year Disbursements	6,122.39	.....	460.02*
922. Refunds of Current Year Disbursements	44,324.31	.....	11,652.25
930. Petty Cash Repayments—Current Year	431.00	.....	4,576.18*
931. Petty Cash Repayments—Prior Year	3,498.87	.....	461.66
941. Cold Checks	35,821.72	.....	9,680.89
952. Realization of Money on Deposit in Closed Banks	.....	.....	30,017.46*
954. Surplus Adjustments—Increase	867.00	.....	5,797.28*
955. Lapse of Previous Year's Appro.	2.36	.....	51.68*
957. Lapse of Revolving Fund—Unexpended	42,174.34	.....	4,758.00
958. Salvage Sale of Old Equipment	30.64	.....	385.11*
959. Sale of Real Estate—West Ky. Voc. Training School	.....	.....	1,000.00*
Total Non-Revenue	$ 343,001.59	.....	$ 6,205.28*

STATEMENT NO. 7

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS, ALLOTMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1944

INCLUDING PAYMENTS DURING THE 90-DAY CLOSING PERIOD TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1944

	Appropriations After Transfers (1)	Total Allotments (2)	Net Expenditures (3)	Unexpended Balance of Appropriations Sept. 30, 1944 (4)
Legislative	$ 281,750.00	$ 281,750.00	$ 258,249.46	$ 23,500.54
Judiciary and Court Costs	1,945,212.40	1,945,037.40	1,437,902.51	507,309.89
Governor—Regular Accounts	31,750.00	31,750.00	31,095.08	654.92
Governor—Special Accounts	3,540,234.00	3,540,234.00	2,551,393.75	988,840.25
Department of State	22,500.00	22,500.00	21,396.92	1,103.08
Department of Law	78,879.78	78,879.78	59,392.37	19,487.41
Department of Treasury	40,010.00	40,010.00	37,977.58	2,032.42
Auditor of Public Accounts	38,450.00	38,450.00	34,018.10	4,431.90
Department of Finance	353,205.00	325,525.00	254,835.85	98,369.15
Other Finance Department Allotments	546,187.30	511,687.30	348,187.17	198,000.13
Department of Revenue	403,101.70	403,101.70	326,105.57	76,996.13
Other Revenue Allotments	389,500.00	389,500.00	379,266.36	10,233.64
Elections	1,500.00	1,500.00	962.54	537.46
Department of Conservation	236,500.00	236,500.00	232,279.77	4,220.23
Military Department	133,229.85	125,664.85	103,660.95	29,568.90
Department of Agriculture	155,555.00	110,550.00	105,671.14	49,878.86
Soil Conservation Committee	6,000.00	6,000.00	5,077.23	922.77
Department of Health	713,100.00	713,100.00	713,074.89	25.11
Department of Welfare—Institutional	2,865,629.32	2,865,629.32	2,679,219.22	186,410.10
Department of Welfare—Public Assistance	4,488,421.40	4,472,171.40	4,383,933.81	104,487.59
Department of Welfare—Special Appropriation	112,422.98	112,422.98	98,121.45	14,301.53
Department of Education	104,000.00	103,700.00	98,453.54	5,546.46
Common Schools	14,277,000.00	14,277,000.00	14,259,260.87	17,739.13
War Orphans and Scholarships	1,000.00	500.00	150.00	850.00
Vocational Education	88,182.56	88,182.56	85,287.92	2,894.64
Higher Education for Negroes	180,024.85	180,024.85	175,155.81	4,869.04

Schools for Blind and Deaf	$ 231,060.16	$ 231,060.16	$ 218,271.12	$ 12,789.04
Mayo Vocational Training School	35,000.00	35,000.00	34,779.37	220.63
University of Kentucky	1,578,505.55	1,578,505.30	1,559,785.88	18,719.67
State Teachers Colleges	1,145,633.12	1,145,633.12	1,130,573.24	15,059.88
Department of Library and Archives	58,515.00	58,515.00	46,725.62	11,789.38
Department of Business Regulations	104,940.00	104,940.00	94,279.02	10,660.98
Department of Industrial Relations	108,358.50	44,013.50	39,649.97	68,708.53
Department of Mines and Minerals	71,671.50	71,671.50	71,374.04	297.46
Railroad Commission	21,750.00	21,750.00	21,109.41	640.59
Allotments not Otherwise Classified	234,279.55	133,188.55	68,863.11	165,416.44
Jefferson County Fees	392,885.36	392,885.36	393,579.41	(—) 694.05
Kenton County Fees	83,304.86	83,304.86	72,401.99	10,902.87
Harlan County Fees	28,512.07	28,512.07	33,037.02	(—) 4,524.95
Totals	$35,127,756.81	$34,830,350.56	$32,464,559.06	$ 2,663,197.75

STATEMENT NO. 8

GENERAL FUND

Detailed Statement of Appropriations, Allotments and Expenditures for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1944, Including Payments During the 90-Day Closing Period to September 30, 1944

	Appropriations After Transfers (1)	Total Allotments (2)	Net Expenditures September 30, 1944 (3)	Unexpended Balance of Appropriations Sept. 30, 1944 (4)
Legislature				
10. Legislative Sessions	$ 270,000.00	$ 270,000.00	$ 249,818.81	$ 20,181.19
20. Legislative Council	11,000.00	11,000.00	7,798.65	3,201.35
30. Lieutenant Governor	500.00	500.00	382.00	118.00
50. Council of State Governments	250.00	250.00	250.00	.....
Totals	$ 281,750.00	$ 281,750.00	$ 258,249.46	$ 23,500.54
Judiciary and Court Costs				
100. Court of Appeals	$ 36,612.40	$ 36,612.40	$ 35,810.89	$ 801.51
110. Clerk of Court of Appeals	17,500.00	17,500.00	16,511.22	988.78
120. Judicial Council	800.00	800.00	799.52	.48
132. Clerk's Services				
142. Criminal Prosecution				
162. Jury Commissioners	1,424,000.00	1,424,000.00	944,853.54	479,146.46
172. Trustee of Jury Fund				
182. Commissions on Fines and Forfeitures				
150. Salaries—Judges and Commonwealth Attorneys	300,000.00	300,000.00	277,344.95	22,655.05
192. Return of Escaped Convicts and Express Messengers	6,000.00	6,000.00	3,531.16	2,468.84
194. Rewards	300.00	125.00	50.00	250.00
196. County Patrol—Sheriff	160,000.00	160,000.00	159,001.23	998.77
Totals	$ 1,945,212.40	$ 1,945,037.40	$ 1,437,902.51	$ 507,309.89
Governor				
(1) Regular Accounts				
200. Governor	$ 23,050.00	$ 23,050.00	$ 22,909.79	$ 140.21

STATEMENT NO. 8—Continued

	Appropriations After Transfers (1)	Total Allotments (2)	Net Expenditures September 30, 1944 (3)	Unexpended Balance of Appropriations Sept. 30, 1944 (4)
210. Executive Cabinet	$ 2,700.00	$ 2,700.00	$ 2,185.29	$ 514.71
220. Contingent Fund	6,000 .00	6,000.00	6,000.00	.....
Totals	$ 31,750.00	$ 31,750.00	$ 31,095.08	$ 654.92
(2) Special Accounts				
235. Special Executive Report	$ 1,500.00	$ 1,500.00	$ 981.90	$ 518.10
236. Special Trial Commissioner	1,000.00	1,000.00	992.60	7.40
260. Repairs and Capital Outlay	2,881,372.82	2,881,372.82	2,036,813.50	844,559.32
265. Equipment—Welfare Institute	100,000.00	100.000|00	76,862.84	23,137.16
266. Capital Outlay—Ky. State College for Negroes	12,750.00	12,750.00	12,750.00	.....
268. Repairs and Capital Outlay—Continued Appropriation	394,130.88	394,130.88	319,019.77	75,111.11
275. Governor—West Ky. Vocational Training School	4,300.00	4,300.00	1,500.00	2,800.00
276. Welfare—Special	45,000.00	45,000.00	20,930.38	24,069.62
278. Equipment—Welfare Inst.—Continued Appropriation	100,180.30	100,180.30	81,542.76	18,637.54
Totals	$ 3,540,234.00	$ 3,540,234.00	$ 2,551,393.75	$ 988,840.25
Department of State				
300. Secretary of State	$ 21,000.00	$ 21,000.00	$ 20,221.92	$ 778.08
310. Land Office	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,175.00	325.00
Totals	$ 22,500.00	$ 22,500.00	$ 21,396.92	$ 1,103.08
Department of Law				
350. Attorney General	$ 41,500.00	$ 41,500.00	$ 40,267.95	$ 1,232.05
360. Cost of Suits	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,079.72	420.28
370. Statute Revision Committee	34,879.78	34,879.78	17,044.70	17,835.08
Totals	$ 78,879.78	$ 78,879.78	$ 59,392.37	$ 19,487.41

Department of Treasury				
400. State Treasurer	$ 39,410.00	$ 39,410.00	$ 37,377.58	$ 2,032.42
410. Custodian of Securities	600.00	600.00	600.00	.....
Totals	$ 40,010.00	$ 40,010.00	$ 37,977.58	$ 2,032.42
Auditor of Public Accounts				
450. Auditor of Public Accounts	$ 38,450.00	$ 38,450.00	$ 34,018.10	$ 4,431.90
Department of Finance				
500. Commissioner of Finance	$	$ 12,600.00	$ 10,550.06	$
510. Division of the Budget		12,360.00	12,360.00	
520. Division of Personnel Efficiency	165,110.00	20,800.00	19,512.59	27,977.85
530. Division of Accounts and Control		64,160.00	54,180.95	
550. Division of Purchases		50,500.00	40,529.88	
560. Merit System Committee		2,000.00	(—) 1.33	
570. Division of Public Properties	181,295.00	158,005.00	114,924.49	66,370.51
580. Legal Services and Technical	6,800.00	5,100.00	2,779.21	4,020.79
Totals	$ 353,205.00	$ 325,525.00	$ 254,835.85	$ 98,369.15
Other Finance Department Allotments				
590. Public Printing	$ 16,005.00	$ 16,005.00	$ 14,587.20	$ 1,417.80
600. Public Record Books (Paper and Printing)	21,500.00	21,500.00	20,890.23	609.77
610. Registration Books	500.00	500.00	.....	500.00
620. Paper for Ballots and General Assembly	10,000.00	10,000.00	7,834.62	2,165.38
630. Paper Revolving	222,76.50	22,276.50	8,107.96	14,168.54
640. Postage Revolving	10,000.00	10,000.00	1,065.43	8,934.57
655. Confederate Pensions	150,000.00	125,500.00	87,988.50	62,011.50
670. New Lands and Buildings—General	250,000.00	250,000.00	187,492.43	62,507.57
678. New Lands and Buildings—Cont'd Appropriation	55,905.80	55,905.80	20,220.80	35,685.00
697. Interest on Warrants	10,000.00	.....	.....	10,000.00
Totals	$ 546,187.30	$ 511,687.30	$ 348,187.17	$ 198,000.13

Department of Revenue				
700. Office of the Commissioner	$	$ 21,800.00	$ 16,779.50	$
720. Division of Income Taxation		40,300.00	32,705.12	
730. Excise Taxes		38,460.00	35,177.84	
740. Service Division	403,101.70	238,391.70	193,632.09	76,996.13
750. Research and Statistics		12,300.00	9,363.86	
760. Division of Alcoholic Control		15,800.00	12,784.86	
770. Division of Local Relations		25,650.00	17,706.86	
780. Escheats		10,400.00	7,955.44	
Totals	$ 403,101.70	$ 403,101.70	$ 326,105.57	$ 76,996.13
Other Revenue Agencies				
802. County Tax Commissioners	$ 362,500.00	$ 362,500.00	$ 362,069.11	$ 430.89
812. County Board of Supervisors	27,000.00	27,000.00	17,197.25	9,802.75
Totals	$ 389,500.00	$ 389,500.00	$ 379,266.36	$ 10,233.64
Elections				
850. Board of Election Commissioners	$ 500.00	$ 500.00	$ 290.00	$ 210.00
870. State Board of Registration and Purgation	1,000.00	1,000.00	672.54	327.46
Totals	$ 1,500.00	$ 1,500.00	$ 962.54	$ 537.46
Department of Conservation				
1000. Office of the Director	$ 5,900.00	$ 5,900.00	$ 5,414.73	$ 485.27
1010. Division of State Parks	30,600.00	30,600.00	30,600.00	.....
1020. Division of Forestry	20,000.00	20,000.00	19,998.66	1.34
1030. Division of Publicity	20,000.00	20,000.00	19,288.15	711.85
1040. My Old Kentucky Home	10,000.00	10,000.00	6,992.33	3,007.67
1047. Cumberland Gap National Park	150,000.00	150,000.00	149,985.90	14.10
Totals				
Military Department				
1050. Office of the Adjutant General	$ 236,500.00	$ 236,500.00	$ 232,279.77	$ 4,220.23
1060. Veteran's Division	$ 30,000.00	$ 30,000.00	$ 17,719.42	$ 12,280.58
1070. Division of Armories	18,000.00	18,000.00	16,975.06	1,024.94
	42,000.00	42,000.00	41,807.06	192.94

STATEMENT NO. 8—Continued

	Appropriations After Transfers (1)	Total Allotments (2)	Net Expenditures September 30, 1944 (3)	Unexpended Balance of Appropriations Sept. 30, 1944 (4)
1080. Kentucky Active Militia	$ 22,729.85	$ 22,729.85	$ 18,945.94	$ 3,783.91
1087. State Aviation Board	7,500.00	3,000.00	765.71	6,734.29
1090. Civil Defense	13,000.00	9,935.00	7,447.76	5,552.24
Totals	$ 133,229.85	$ 125,664.85	$ 103,660.95	$ 29,568.90
Department of Agriculture				
1100. Salaries and Clerical Expenses	$ 40,500.00	$ 40,500.00	$ 39,441.86	$ 1,058.14
State Board of Agriculture				
1200. Per Diem and Expenses	$ 21,600.00	$ 21,600.00	$ 20,555.95	$ 1,044.05
1240. Bangs Disease	28,200.00	28,200.00	25,979.08	2,220.92
1290. Boys' and Girls' Clubs	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....
Totals	$ 54,800.00	$ 54,800.00	$ 51,535.03	$ 3,264.97
State Fair Board				
1270. Premiums	$ 45,000.00	$.....	$.....	$ 45,000.00
1287. M. & M. Building Bonds (Retirement)	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	.....
1300. State Fair Board	1,250.00	1,250.00	694.25	555.75
Totals	$ 60,250.00	$ 15,250.00	$ 14,694.25	$ 45,000.75
Soil Conservation Committee				
1350. Operation Expenses	$ 6,000.00	$ 6,000.00	$ 5,077.23	$ 922.77
Department of Health				
1400. Department of Health	$ 175,000.00	$ 175,000.00	$ 175,000.00	$.....
1410. Prevention of Blindness	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....
1435. Special Heating System	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	.....

STATEMENT NO. 8—Continued

	(1) Appropriations After Transfers	Total Allotments (2)	Net Expenditures September 30, 1944 (3)	Unexpended Balance of Appropriations Sept. 30, 1944 (4)
1440. County Health	311,500.00	311,500.00	311,500.00	
1445. Julius Marks Sanatorium	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	
1450. Kenton County T. B. Sanatorium	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,475.00	25.00
1455. Warren County T. B. Sanatorium	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	
1470. Hazelwood Sanatorium	88,000.00	88,000.00	87,999.89	.11
1487. Interest on Bonds	9,600.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	
1490. Kentucky Crippled Children	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	
Totals	$ 713,100.00	$ 713,100.00	$ 713,074.89	$ 25.11
Department of Welfare				
I. Institutional	$ 2,865,629.32			
A. Administration				
1510. Office of the Commissioner		$ 5,000.00	$ 4,359.10	
1530. Division of Fiscal Control and Management		37,389.20	37,313.06	
Totals		$ 42,389.20	$ 41,672.16	
B. Hospitals and Mental Hygiene				
1550. Director's Office		$ 18,200.00	$ 17,963.66	
1560. Eastern State Hospital		417,990.11	399,078.64	
1570. Central State Hospital		487,462.16	459,008.97	
1580. Western State Hospital		428,902.20	379,779.32	
1590. Feeble-Minded Institute		242,809.20	225,097.12	
Totals		$ 1,595,363.67	$ 1,480,927.71	
C. Corrections				
1650. Director's Office		$ 3,000.00	$ 1,998.07	

1660. Houses of Reform		260,172.25	240,191.54	
1670. Reformatory		398,804.05	374,003.72	
1680. Penitentiary		331,176.68	314,703.11	
1690. Women's Prison		35,920.00	34,508.66	
1700. Probation and Parole		102,350.00	101,375.96	
Totals		$ 1,131,422.98	$ 1,066,781.06	
D. Kentucky Children's Home Society				
1730. Operation and Maintenance		$ 96,453.47	$ 89,838.29	
Total Institutional	$ 2,865,629.32	$ 2,865,629.32	$ 2,679,219.22	$ 186,410.10
II. Division of Public Assistance	$ 4,488,421.40			
A. Administration				
1500. Office of the Commissioner—Soc. Sec.		$ 6,300.00	$ 5,558.99	
1520. Fiscal Control and Management—Soc. Sec.		81,421.40	65,746.06	
Totals		$ 87,721.40	$ 71,305.05	
B. Child Welfare				
1720. Director's Office		$ 38,000.00	$ 36,345.56	
C. Public Assistance				
1760. Director's Office		$ 67,467.00	$ 63,267.77	
1775. Old Age Assistance Payments		3,418,533.00	3,413,915.73	
1785. Aid to the Blind		107,300.00	106,572.00	
1750. Benefits for Dependent Children		45,750.00	26,667.01	
1795. Aid to Dependent Children		407,900.00	403,282.50	
Totals		$ 4,047,950.00	$ 4,013,705.01	
D. Field Operations				
1821. Field Operations		$ 298,500.00	$ 262,578.19	
Total Public Assistance	$ 4,488,421.40	$ 4,472,171.40	$ 4,383,933.81	$ 104,487.59
III. Special Appropriations				
1600. Home for Incurables	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	

1610. Colored Red Cross Hospital	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	.....
1810. U. S. Commodity Distribution	4,422.98	4,422.98	4,422.98	.....
1860. Conveyance of Lunatics	9,000.00	9,000.00	8,008.41	991.59
1870. Pauper Idiots	80,000.00	80,000.00	66,690.06	13,309.94
Totals	$ 112,422.98	$ 112,422.98	$ 98,121.45	$ 14,301.53
Department of Education				
A. Administration				
2000. Supt. of Public Instruction	$ 60,000.00	$ 60,000.00	$ 58,270.15	$ 1,729.85
2010. Division of Certification	15,000.00	15,000.00	14,284.88	715.12
2020. Emergency Food Distribution	13,500.00	13,500.00	11,631.28	1,868.72
2030. State Board of Education	15,000.00	15,000.00	14,267.23	732.77
2040. State Textbook Commission	500.00	200.00	.....	500.00
Totals	$ 104,000.00	$ 103,700.00	$ 98,453.54	$ 5,546.46
B. Common Schools				
2049. Equalization Fund	400,000.00	400,000.00	399,999.95	.05
2050. Per Capita Fund	12,700,000.00	12,700,000.00	12,684,361.91	15,638.09
2051. Emergency Fund—Teachers Training	27,000.00	27,000.00	26,985.00	15.00
2055. Teachers Retirement	650,000.00	650,000.00	650,000.00	.....
2060. Free Textbooks	500,000.00	500,000.00	497,914.01	2,085.99
2070. Wart Orphans and Scholarships	1,000.00	500.00	150.00	350.00
Totals	$14,278,000.00	$14,277,500.00	$14,259,410.87	$ 18,589.13
C. Vocational Education				
2080. Vocational Education	$ 48,182.56	$ 48,182.56	$ 45,296.02	$ 2,886.54
2095. Vocational Rehabilitation	40,000.00	40,000.00	39,991.90	8.10
Totals	$ 88,182.56	$ 88,182.56	$ 85,287.92	$ 2,894.64
D. Higher Education for Negroes				
2100. Kentucky State College for Negroes	$ 130,024.85	$ 130,024.85	$ 129,938.98	$ 85.87
2120. West Ky. Vocational Training School	40,000.00	40,000.00	37,511.87	2,488.13

STATEMENT NO. 8—Continued

	Appropriations After Transfers (1)	Total Allotments (2)	Net Expenditures September 30, 1944 (3)	Unexpended Balance of Appropriations Sept. 30, 1944 (4)
2140. College Tuition for Negroes	10,000.00	10,000.00	7,704.96	2,295.04
Totals	$ 180,024.85	$ 180,024.85	$ 175,155.81	$ 4,869.04
E. Schools for the Blind and Deaf				
2200. Ky. School for the Blind—White	$ 69,000.00	$ 69,000.00	$ 68,976.48	$ 23.52
2210. Ky. School for the Blind—Colored	8,000.00	8,000.00	7,978.47	21.53
2220. Workshop for Adult Blind	14,800.00	14,800.00	14,796.79	3.21
2250. Schools for the Deaf—White	130,260.16	130,260.16	119,501.33	10,758.83
2260. School for Deaf—Colored	9,000.00	9,000.00	7,018.05	1,981.95
Totals	$ 231,060.16	$ 231,060.16	$ 218,271.12	$ 12,789.04
F. Mayo Vocational Training School				
2270. Operation and Maintenance	$ 35,000.00	$ 35,000.00	$ 34,779.37	$ 220.63
University of Kentucky				
2300. Division of Colleges	$ 933,076.55	$ 933,076.55	$ 929,278.29	$ 3,798.26
2310. College of Agriculture	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	.....
2320. Summer School	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....
2330. Experiment Station	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	.....
2339. Experiment Station—Tobacco Research	7,500.00	7,500.00	5,154.61	2,345.39
2340. Service Laboratories	21,639.26	21,639.26	21,346.94	292.32
2350. Nursery Inspection	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,999.92	.08
2360. Princeton Sub-Station	16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	.....
2370. Quicksand Sub-Station	16,044.00	16,044.00	16,044.00	.....
2380. Agricultural Extension	155,000.00	155,000.00	155,000.00	.....
2390. Horticulture	10,069.48	10,069.48	7,832.71	2,236.77
2400. Repairs to Buildings	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	.....
2410. Library Equipment	10,055.00	10,055.00	9,448.10	606.90
2420. Scientific Laboratory Equipment	22,086.83	22,086.83	20,794.57	1,292.26
2430. Engineering Equipment	21,917.76	21,917.76	19,966.13	1,951.63

STATEMENT NO. 8—Continued

	Appropriations After Transfers (1)	Total Allotments (2)	Net Expenditures September 30, 1944 (3)	Unexpended Balance of Appropriations Sept. 30, 1944 (4)
2440. Home Economics Equipment	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,995.72	4.28
2450. Strawberry Marketing Account and Labeling	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,222.77	277.23
2460. Research in Coal	19,805.93	19,805.93	13,891.63	5,914.30
2490. Capital Outlay	217,810.74	217,810.49	217,810.49	.25
Totals	$ 1,578,505.55	$ 1,578,505.30	$ 1,559,785.88	$ 18,719.67
State Teachers Colleges				
2500. Eastern State Teachers College	$ 280,000.00	$ 280,000.00	$ 277,829.45	$ 2,170.55
2510. Morehead State Teachers College	235,133.12	235,133.12	235,133.12	.....
2520. Murray State Teachers College	265,500.00	265,500.00	253,450.06	12,049.94
2540. Western State Teachers College	365,000.00	365,000.00	364,160.61	839.39
Totals	$ 1,145,633.12	$ 1,145,633.12	$ 1,130,573.24	$ 15,059.88
Library and Archives				
2600. Law Librarian	$ 9,800.00	$ 9,800.00	$ 9,422.40	$ 377.60
2610. Law Library Books	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,492.26	7.74
2620. Library Sales Account	21,000.00	21,000.00	9,772.32	11,227.68
2630. Distribution and Repair of Books	500.00	500.00	366.66	133.34
2640. Library Extension Division	15,000.00	15,000.00	14,989.38	10.62
2650. Ky. State Historical Society	8,715.00	8,715.00	8,682.60	32.40
Totals	$ 58,515.00	$ 58,515.00	$ 46,725.62	$ 11,789.38
Department of Business Regulations				
2710. Division of Athletic Control	$ 6,500.00	$ 6,500.00	$ 6,144.69	$ 355.31
2720. Banking and Small Loans	45,000.00	45,000.00	4,997.67	2.33
2730. Division of Insurance	45,940.00	45,940.00	36,015.28	9,924.72

2740. Division of Securities	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,121.38	378.62
Totals	$ 104,940.00	$ 104,940.00	$ 94,279.02	$ 10,660.98
Department of Industrial Relations				
2800. Office of the Commissioner	$ 9,000.00	$ 9,000.00	$ 8,233.59	$ 766.41
2810. Wage Hours for Women and Minors	35,013.50	35,013.50	31,416.38	3,597.12
2820. Kentucky Employment Service	$ 64,345.00	$	$	$ 64,345.00
Totals	$ 108,358.50	$ 44,013.50	$ 39,649.97	$ 68,708.53
Department of Mines and Minerals				
2830. Coal Mining	$ 40,000.00	$ 40,000.00	$ 39,896.68	$ 103.23
2840. Division of Geology	31,671.50	31,671.50	31,477.36	194.14
Totals	$ 71,671.50	$ 71,671.50	$ 71,374.04	$ 297.46
Railroad Commission				
2870. Railroad Commission	$ 21,750.00	$ 21,750.00	$ 21,109.41	$ 640.59
Allotments not Otherwise Classified				
3020. Overton Appropriation	$ 600.00	$ 600.00	$ 600.00	$ .....
3110. Money Refunded	125,000.00	50,000.00	8,293.50	116,706.50
3115. Interest on Non-Resident Tax Deposits	125.00	.....	.....	125.00
3118. Confiscated Alcoholic Beverages	587.93	587.93	526.31	61.62
3120. Bonds of Elective Officers	2,500.00	2,000.00	1,185.00	1,315.00
3125. Refund—Alcoholic Bev. License Susp. Fees	.....	.....	275.00	(—) 275.00
3140. Judgments	50,000.00	25,000.00	6,017.75	43,982.25
3141. Judgments—Special Mrs. Thurman Moore	1,102.00	636.00	636.00	466.00
3150. Interest on Land Grant Bonds	9,900.00	9,900.00	9,900.00	.....
3170. Frankfort Cemetery	250.00	250.00	250.00	.....
3180. Statutes and Codes for Courts	3,000.00	3,000.00	512.00	2,488.00
3185. Kentucky Directory	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	.....
3199. Special Appropriation	40,114.62	40,114.62	39,567.55	547.07
Totals	$ 234,279.55	$ 133,188.55	$ 68,863.11	$ 165,416.44

Jefferson County Fees				
3205. Circuit Clerk	$ 53,623.84	$ 53,623.84	$ 53,254.96	$ 368.88
3215. County Court Clerk	134,241.53	134,241.53	142,561.50	(—) 8,319.97
3220. Jailer	73,435.90	73,435.90	90,692.94	(—) 17,257.04
3230. Sheriff	131,584.09	131,584.09	107,070.01	24,514.08
Totals	$ 392,885.36	$ 392,885.36	$ 393,579.41	$(—) 694.05
Kenton County Fees				
3255. Circuit Court Clerk	$ 13,335.40	$ 13,335.40	$ 12,622.35	$ 713.05
3260. County Court Clerk	44,993.78	44,993.78	31,637.33	13,356.56
3270. Jailer	5,407.76	5,407.76	6,533.24	(—) 1,125.48
3280. Sheriff	19,567.92	19,567.92	21,609.18	(—) 2,041.26
Totals	$ 83,304.86	$ 83,304.86	$ 72,401.99	$ 10,902.87
Harlan County Fees				
3300. Circuit Court Clerk (75%)	$ 3,337.89	$ 3,337.89	$ 7,747.53	$(—) 4,409.64
3301. Circuit Court Clerk (25%)	4,695.46	4,695.46	.....	4,695.46
3305. County Court Clerk	5,430.93	5,430.93	7,772.45	(—) 2,341.52
3310. Jailer	9,816.53	9,816.53	11,382.23	(—) 1,565.70
3315. Sheriff	5,231.26	5,231.26	6,134.81	(—) 903.55
Totals	$ 28,512.07	$ 28,512.07	$ 33,037.02	$(—) 4,524.95
Net Totals	$35,127,756.81	$34,830,350.56	$32,464,559.06	$ 2,663,197.75
Add: Emergency Funds Unallotted	$ 506,750.00	$.....	$.....	$ 506,750.00
Construction Appropriation Unallotted	1,577.18	.....	.....	1,577.18
GRAND TOTALS	$35,636,083.99	$34,830,350.56	$32,464,559.06	$ 3,171,524.93
SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS				
Appropriation	$34,968,514.40	$.....	$.....	$.....
Continued Appropriation	667,569.59	.....	.....	.....
Totals	$35,636,083.99	$.....	$.....	$.....

STATEMENT NO. 8—Continued

	Appropriations After Transfers (1)	Total Allotments (2)	Net Expenditures September 30, 1944 (3)	Unexpended Balance of Appropriations Sept. 30, 1944 (4)
Disbursements not Chargeable Against Allotments				
3511. Refund—Income Tax	$.....	$.....	$ 109,870.79	$.....
3512. Refund—Inheritance Tax	.....	$.....	$ 13,389.72	.....
3513. Refunds—Alcoholic Beverage Tax	.....	.....	24,561.44	.....
3514. Refunds—Chain Store Tax	.....	.....	180.86	.....
3540. Prior Year Encumbrances	.....	.....	.....	.....
3649. Miscellaneous Refunds—Current Year Receipts	.....	.....	784,616.30	.....
3660. Cold Checks—Prior Year Charged Off	.....	.....	7,888.21	.....
	.....	.....	20.00	.....
Totals	$.....	$.....	$ 940,527.32	.....

GENERAL FUND

SCREDULE "A"—APPROPRIATION AMENDMENTS AND TRANSFERS
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1944

Acct. No.	Budget Unit	Regular Budget Appropriation	Special Appropriation	Transfers from Emergency Appropriation	Continued Appropriation	General Statutes	Transferred to other Appropriations	Transferred from other Appropriations	Transferred from $3,000,000.00 Appropriation	Totals
10.	Legislative Session	$ 170,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$	$	$	$	$	$	$ 270,000.00
100.	Court of Appeals	36,000.00			612.40					36,612.40
196.	County Patrols—Sheriffs	130,000.00				30,000.00				160,000.00
200.	Governor	20,750.00		1,000.00				1,300.00		23,050.00
210.	Executive Cabinet	4,000.00					1,300.00			2,700.00
235.	Special Executive Report			1,500.00						1,500.00
236.	Special Trial Commissioner			1,000.00						1,000.00
260.	Repairs and Capital Outlay								2,881,372.82	2,881,372.82
265.	Equipment—Welfare Institutions								100,000.00	100,000.00
266.	Capital Outlay—Ky. State College for Negroes								12,750.00	12,750.00
268.	Repairs and Capital Outlay—Continued				394,130.88					394,130.88
275.	Capital Outlay—West Ky. Voc. Training School								4,300.00	4,300.00

276.	Welfare—Special			45,000.00						45,000.00
278.	Welfare—Continued Appropriation				100,180.30					100,180.30
350.	Attorney General	40,000.00								40,000.00
360.	Cost of Suits	4,000.00						1,500.00		41,500.00
370.	Statute Revision Committee	10,000.00	17,000.00				1,500.00			2,500.00
378.	Statute Revision Committee—Con't Appro.									27,000.00
400.	State Treasurer	34,300.00		5,000.00	7,879.78 110.00					7,879.78 39,410.00
450.	Auditor of Public Accounts	37,500.00			950.00					38,450.00
500-560.	Department of Finance	164,950.00			160.00					165,110.00
570.	Division of Public Properties	163,290.00			18,005.00					181,295.00
590.	Public Printing	16,000.00			5.00					16,005.00
630.	Paper—Revolving	20,000.00			2,276.50					22,276.50
678.	New Lands and Bldg.—Continued Appro.				55,905.80					55,905.80
700-780.	Department of Revenue	400,000.00			3,101.70					403,101.70
802.	County Tax Commissioners	341,000.00				21,500.00				362,500.00
1000.	Conservation—Commissioner	6,300.00					600.00			5,900.00
1010.	Division of State Parks	30,000.00						600.00		30,600.00
1047.	Cumberland Gap	75,000.00		75,000.00						150,000.00
1080.	Ky. Active Militia	20,000.00			2,729.85					22,729.85
1090.	Civil Defense	10,000.00		3,000.00						13,000.00
1240.	Bangs Disease	22,500.00	5,700.00							28,200.00

GENERAL FUND—SCHEDULE "A"—Continued

Acct. No.	Budget Unit	Regular Budget Appropriation	Special Appropriation	Transfers from Emergency Appropriation	Continued Appropriation	General Statutes	Transferred to other Appropriations	Transferred from other Appropriations	Transferred from $3,000,000.00 Appropriation	Totals
1435.	Health—Special Heating System	$	$	$ 4,000.00	$	$	$	$	$	$ 4,000.00
1500.	Welfare—Institutional	2,760,000.00			45,052.30			60,577.02		2,865,629.32
1760.	Welfare—Public Assistance	4,250,000.00		230,000.00	8,421.40					4,488,421.40
1810.	U. S. Commodity Distribution	65,000.00					60,577.02			4,422.98
2020.	Emergency Food Distribution		7,500.00	6,000.00						13,500.00
2050.	School Per Capita Fund	9,700,000.00	3,000,000.00							12,700,000.00
2051.	Teachers Training			27,000.00						27,000.00
2080.	Vocational Education	44,182.56		4,000.00						48,182.56
2100.	Ky. State College for Negroes	130,000.00			24.85					130,024.85
2250.	School for Deaf —White	129,500.00			760.16					130,260.16
2300.	University—Div. of Colleges	933,000.00			76.55					933,076.55
2340.	Service Laboratories	21,000.00			639.26					21,639.26
2370.	Quicksand Sub-Station	16,000.00			44.00					16,044.00
2390.	Horticulture	10,000.00			69.48					10,069.48
2410.	Library Equipment	10,000.00			55.00					10,055.00

2420.	Scientific Laboratory Equipment	20,000.00			2,086.83					22,086.83
2430.	Engineering Equipment	20,000.00			1,917.76					21,917.76
2460.	Research in Coal	7,500.00		10,000.00	2,305.93					19,805.93
2498.	Capital Outlay—Continued Appro.				17,810.74					17,810.74
2510.	Morehead State Teachers College	234,000.00			1,133.12					235,133.12
2520.	Murray State Teachers College	254,000.00		11,500.00						265,500.00
2730.	Division of Insurance	45,000.00			940.00					45,940.00
2810.	Wage Hours for Women and Minors	35,000.00			13.50					35,013.50
2840.	Division of Geology	14,000.00		17,500.00	171.50					31,671.50
2870.	Railroad Commission	20,000.00		1,750.00						21,750.00
3118.	Confiscated Alcoholic Beverages					587.93				587.93
3141.	Judgments—Special					1,102.00				1,102.00
3185.	Ky. Directory		1,100.00							1,100.00
3199.	Special Appropriations		40,114.62							40,114.62
	Totals	$20,473,972.56	$3,171,414.62	$ 443,250.00	$ 667,569.59	$ 53,189.93	$ 63,977.02	$ 63,977.02	$ 2,998,422.82	$27,807,819.52

GENERAL FUND—SCHEDULE "A"—Continued

Acct. No.	Budget Unit	Regular Budget Appropriation	Special Appropriation	Transfers from Emergency Appropriation	Continued Appropriation	General Statutes	Transferred to other Appropriations	Transferred from other Appropriations	Transferred from $3,000,000.00 Appropriation	Totals
Adjustment County Fees										
3205-30.	Jefferson County	$ 450,000.00	.....	.....	$(-)30,277.84	$(-)26,836.80	.....	.....	.....	$ 392,885.36
3250-80.	Kenton County	85,000.00	.....	.....	3,045.55	(-) 4,740.69	.....	.....	.....	83,304.86
3300-15.	Harlan County	.....	.....	.....	(-)17,098.80	45,610.87	.....	.....	.....	28,304.86
	Totals	$ 535,000.00	.....	.....	$(-)44,331.09	$ 14,033.38	.....	.....	.....	$ 504,702.29

STATEMENT NO. 9

GENERAL FUND

Analysis of Net Expenditures During the Fiscal Year 1943-1944 Including Payments During the 90-Day Closing Period to September 30, 1944

	Disbursements Authorized	Inter-Account Transactions		Net Expenditures
		Charges	Credits	
Legislature				
10. Legislative Sessions	$ 249,027.53	$ 791.28	$	$ 249,818.81
20. Legislative Council	7,778.65	20.00		7,798.65
30. Lieutenant Governor	357.00	25.00		382.00
50. Council of State Governments	250.00			250.00
Totals	$ 257,413.18	$ 836.28	$	$ 258,249.46
Judiciary and Court Costs				
100. Court of Appeals	$ 35,751.50	$ 59.39	$	$ 35,810.89
110. Clerk of Court of Appeals	16,209.74	301.48		15,611.22
120. Judicial Council	799.52			799.52
132. Clerk's Services	90,620.03			90,620.03
142. Criminal Prosecution	239,022.18			239,022.18
150. Salaries—Judges and Commonwealth Attorneys	277,344.95			277,344.95
162. Jury Commissioners	3,444.00			3,444.00
172. Trustee of Jury Fund	322,967.07			322,967.07
182. Commissions on Fines and Forfeitures	288,800.26			288,800.26
192. Return of Escaped Convicts & Express Messsengers	3,531.16			3,531.16
194. Rewards	50.00			50.00
196. County Patrol—Sheriff	159,001.23			159,001.23
Totals	$ 1,437,541.54	$ 360.87	$	$ 1,437,902.51
Governor				
(1) Regular Accounts				
200. Governor	22,224.14	685.65		22,909.79

210. Executive Cabinet	2,185.29			2,185.29
220. Contingent Fund	6,000.00			6,000.00
Totals	$ 30,409.43	$ 685.65	$	$ 31,095.08
(2) Special Accounts				
235. Special Executive Report	$ 531.34	$ 450.16	$	$ 981.90
236. Special Trial Commissioner	992.60			992.60
260. Repairs and Capital Outlay	2,043,687.64	69.22	6,943.36	2,036,813.50
265. Equipment—Welfare Inst.	76,757.14	105.70		76,862.84
266. Capital Outlay—Ky. State College for Negroes	12,750.00			12,750.00
268. Repairs and Capital Outlay—Cont'd Appro.	319,019.77			319,019.77
275. Governor—West Ky. Voc. Training School	1,500.00			1,500.00
276. Welfare—Special	20,930.38			20,930.38
278. Equipment—Welfare Inst. Con't Appro.	81,813.34		270.58	81,542.76
Totals	$ 2,557,982.61	$ 625.08	$ 7,213.94	$ 2,551,393.75
Department of State				
300. Secretary State	$ 19,688.28	$ 577.14	$ 43.50	$ 20,221.92
310. Land Office	1,175.00			1,175.00
Totals	$ 20,863.28	$ 577.14	$ 43.50	$ 21,396.92
Department of Law				
350. Attorney General	$ 40,075.02	$ 192.93	$	$ 40,267.95
360. Cost of Suits	2,045.30	34.42		2,079.72
370. Statute Revision Committee	16,848.02	256.68	60.00	17,044.70
Totals	$ 58,968.34	$ 484.03	$ 60.00	$ 59,392.37
Department of Treasury				
400. State Treasurer	$ 36,292.67	$ 1,084.91	$	$ 37,377.58
410. Custodian of Securities	600.00			600.00
Totals	$ 36,892.67	$ 1,084.91	$	$ 37,977.58

STATEMENT NO. 9—Continued

	Disbursements Authorized	Inter-Account Transactions		Net Expenditures
		Charges	Credits	
Auditor of Public Accounts				
450. Auditor of Public Accounts	$ 33,910.42	$ 107.68	$.....	$ 34,018.10
Department of Finance				
500. Commissioner of Finance	$ 9,483.52	$ 1,066.54	$.....	$ 10,550.06
510. Division of the Budget	.....	12,360.00	.....	12,360.00
520. Division of Personnel Efficiency	19,120.17	410.41	17.99	19,512.59
530. Division of Accounts and Control	64,992.18	1,548.77	12,360.00	54,180 95
550. Division of Purchases	39,787.28	998.42	255.82	40,529.88
560. Merit System Committee	12,526.27	1,164.79	13,692.39	(—) 1.33
570. Division of Public Properties	150,975.47	6,208.59	42,259.57	114,924.49
580. Legal Services and Technical	2,773.48	5.73	.....	2,779.21
Totals	$ 299,658.37	$ 23,763.25	$ 68,585.77	$ 251,835.85
Other Finance Department Allotments				
590. Public Printing	$ 13,826.51	$ 760.69	$.....	$ 14,587.20
600. Public Record Books (Paper and Printing)	20,890.23	.....	.....	20,890.23
610. Registration Books	.....	.....	.....	.....
620. Paper for Ballots and General Assembly	7,801.57	33.05	.....	7,834.62
630. Paper Revolving	51,869.38	9,313.51	53,074.93	8,107.96
640. Postage Revolving	70,625.98	.....	69.560.55	1,065.43
655. Confederate Pensions	87,988.50	.....	.....	87,988.50
670. New Lands and Buildings—General	175,254.09	12,270.90	32.56	187,492.43
678. New Land and Buildings—Con't Appro.	20,220.80	.....	.....	20,220.80
Totals	$ 448,477.06	$ 22,378.15	$ 122,668.04	$ 348,187.17
Department of Revenue				
700. Office of the Commissioner	$ 16,779.50	$.....	$.....	$ 16,779.50
720. Division of Income Taxation	32,631.24	73.88	.....	32,705.12

730. Excise Taxes	34,918.08	259.76		35,177.84
740. Service Division	176,009.75	21,962.29	4,339.95	193,632.09
750. Research and Statistics	9,203.63	160.23		9,363.86
760. Division of Alcoholic Control	12,960.42	24.42	199.98	12,784.86
770. Division of Local Relations	17,705.36	1.50		17,706.86
780. Escheats	7,943.60	11.84		7,955.44
Totals	$ 308,151.58	$ 22,493.92	$ 4,539.93	$ 326,105.57
Other Revenue Agencies				
802. County Tax Commissioners	$ 362,069.11	$	$	$ 362,069.11
812. County Board of Supervisors	17,197.25			17,197.25
Totals	$ 379,266.36	$	$	$ 379,266.36
Elections				
850. Board of Election Commissioners	$ 290.00	$	$	$ 290.00
870. State Board of Registration and Purgation	670.20	2.34		672.54
Totals	$ 960.20	$ 2.34	$	$ 962.54
Department of Conservation				
1000. Office of the Director	$ 5,326.65	$ 88.08	$	$ 5,414.73
1010. Division of State Parks	31,219.92	1,930.83	2,550.75	30,600.00
1020. Division of Forestry	17,187.01	2,811.65		19,998.66
1030. Division of Publicity	21,666.18	156.97	2,535.00	19,288.15
1040. My Old Kentucky Home	6,992.33			6,992.33
1047. Cumberland Gap National Park	149,983.83	2.07		149,985.90
Totals	$ 232,375.92	$ 4,989.60	$ 5,085.75	$ 232,279.77
Military Department				
1050. Office of Adjutant General	$ 16,174.63	$ 1,844.79	$ 300.00	$ 17,719.42
1060. Veteran's Division	15,724.54	1,250.52		16,975.06
1070. Division of Armories	37,760.30	4,046.76		41,807.06
1080. Ky. Active Militia	18,132.84	813.10		18,945.94
1087. State Aviation Board	755.42	10.29		765.71

STATEMENT NO. 9—Continued

	Disbursements Authorized	Inter-Account Transactions		Net Expenditures
		Charges	Credits	
1090. Civil Defense	$ 7,351.81	$ 151.07	$ 55.12	$ 7,447.76
Totals	$ 95,899.54	$ 8,116.53	$ 355.12	$ 103,660.95
Department of Agriculture				
1100. Salaries and Clerical Expenses	$ 67,872.45	$ 470.72	$ 28,901.31	$ 39,441.86
State Board of Agriculture				
1200. Per Diem and Expenses	$ 3,998.83	$ 16,557.12	$	$ 20,555.95
1240. Bang's Disease	18,269.05	7,710.03		25,979.08
1290. Boys' and Girls' Clubs	5,000.00			5,000.00
Totals	$ 27,267.88	$ 24,267.15	$	$ 51,535.03
State Fair Board				
1287. M. & M. Building Bonds (Retirement)	$ 14,000.00	$	$	$ 14,000.00
1300. State Fair Board	694.25			694.25
Totals	$ 14,694.25	$	$	$ 14,694.25
Soil Conservation Committee				
1350. Operation Expenses	$ 2,340.99	$ 2,736.24	$	$ 5,077.23
Department of Health				
1400. Department of Health	$ 493,948.11	$ 651.61	$ 319,599.72	$ 175,000.00
1410. Prevention of Blindness	2,500.00			2,500.00
1435. Special Heating System	4,000.00			4,000.00
1440. County Health	311,137.60	362.40		311,500.00
1445. Julius Marks Sanatorium	10,000.00			10,000.00
1450. Kenton County T. B. Sanatorium	7,475.00			7,475.00
1455. Warren County T. B. Sanatorium	5,000.00			5,000.00

1470. Hazelwood Sanatorium	87,999.89	.....	.....	87,999.89
1487. Interest on Bonds	9,600.00	.....	.....	9,600.00
1490. Ky. Crippled Children	99,787.31	212.69	.....	100,000.00
Totals	$ 1,031,447.91	$ 1,226.70	$ 319,599.72	$ 713,074.89
Department of Welfare				
I. Institutional				
A. Administration				
1510. Office of the Commissioner	$ 10,397.45	$ 74.93	$ 6,113.28	$ 4,359.10
1530. Division of Fiscal Control and Management	42,640.51	3,359.80	8,687.25	37,313.06
Totals	$ 53,037.96	$ 3,434.73	$ 14,800.53	$ 41,672.16
B. Hospitals and Mental Hygiene				
1550. Director's Office	$ 17,963.66	$.....	$.....	$ 17,963.66
1560. Eastern State Hospital	392,200.55	14,399.81	7,521.72	399,078.64
1570. Central State Hospital	452,410.54	6,700.93	102.50	459,008.97
1580. Western State Hospital	368,508.64	11,270.68	.....	379,779.32
1590. Feeble-Minded Institute	217,859.82	7,312.30	75.00	225,097.12
Totals	$ 1,448,943.21	$ 39,683.72	$ 7,699.22	$ 1,480,927.71
C. Corrections				
1650. Director's Office	$ 1,998.07	$.....	$.....	$ 1,998.07
1660. Houses of Reform	225,347.31	16,391.81	1,547.58	240,191.54
1670. Reformatory	385,706.09	7,934.75	19,637.12	374,003.72
1680. Penitentiary	310,076.32	7,306.38	2,679.59	314,703.11
1690. Women's Prison	30,877.82	3,630.84	.....	34,508.66
1700. Probation and Parole	101,375.96	.....	.....	101,375.96
Totals	$ 1,055,381.57	$ 35,263.78	$ 23,864.29	$ 1,066,781.06
D. Ky. Children's Home Society				
17.30. Operation and Maintenance	$ 84,118.24	$ 5,720.05	$.....	$ 89,838.29
Total Institutional	$ 2,641,480.98	$ 84,102.28	$ 46,364.04	$ 2,679,219.22

STATEMENT NO. 9—Continued

	Disbursements Authorized	Inter-Account Transactions		Net Expenditures
		Charges	Credits	
II. Division of Public Assistance				
A. Administration				
1500. Office of the Commissioner—Soc. Sec.	$ (—) 554.29	$ 6,113.28	$	$ 5,558.99
1520. Fiscal Control and Management—Soc. Sec.	18,866.65	47,819.58	940.17	65,746.06
Totals	$ 18,312.36	$ 53,932.86	$ 940.17	$ 71,305.05
B. Child Welfare				
1720. Director's Office	$ 36,603.82	$ 2.23	$ 260.49	$ 36,345.56
C. Public Assistance				
1760. Director's Office	$ 63,129.69	$ 140.31	$ 2.23	$ 63,267.77
1775. Old Age Assistance Payments	3,413,915.73			2,413,915.73
1785. Aid to the Blind	106,572.00			106,572.00
1790. Benefits for Dependent Children	26,613.98	53.03		26,667.01
1795. Aid to Dependent Children	403,282.50			403,282.50
Totals	$ 4,013,513.90	$ 193.34	$ 2.23	$ 4,013,705.01
D. Field Operations				
1821. Field Operations	$ 262,578.19	$	$	$ 262,578.19
Totals	$ 4,331,008.27	$ 54,128.43	$ 1,202.89	$ 4,383,933.81
III. Special Appropriations				
1600. Home for Incurables	$ 15,000.00	$	$	$ 15,000.00
1610. Colored Red Cross Hospital	4,000.00			4,000.00
1810. U. S. Commodity Distribution	4,292.56	130.42		4,422.98
1860. Conveyance of Lunatics	8,008.41			8,008.41
1870. Pauper Idiots	66,690.06			66,690.06
Totals	$ 97,991.03	$ 130.42	$	$ 98,121.45

Department of Education				
A. Administration				
2000. Supt. of Public Instruction	$ 56,697.74	$ 1,887.22	$ 314.81	$ 58,270.15
2010. Division of Certification	13,560.53	724.35	.....	14,284.88
2020. Emergency Food Distribution	11,217.99	413.29	.....	11,631.28
2030. State Board of Education	10,965.45	3,301.78	.....	14,267.23
Totals	$ 92,441.71	$ 6,326.64	$ 341.81	$ 98,453.54
B. Common Schools				
2049. Equalization Fund	$ 399,999.95	$.....	$.....	$ 399,999.95
2050. Per Capita Fund	12,684,361.91	.....	.....	12,684,361.91
2051. Emergency Fund—Teachers Training	26,985.00	.....	.....	26,985.00
2055. Teachers Retirement	650,000.00	.....	.....	650,000.00
2060. Free Textbooks	497,132.85	781.16	.....	497,914.01
2070. War Orphans and Scholarships	.....	150.00	.....	150.00
Totals	$14,258,479.71	$ 931.16	$.....	$14,259,410.87
C. Vocational Education				
2080. Vocational Rehabilitation	$ 33,884.99	$ 27,922.84	$ 16,511.81	$ 45,296.02
2095. Vocational Rehabilitation	43,993.86	5,955.93	9,957.89	39,991.90
Totals	$ 77,878.85	$ 33,878.77	$ 26,469.70	$ 85,287.92
D. Higher Education for Negroes				
2100. Ky. State College for Negroes	$ 153,930.69	$ 3,049.75	$ 27,041.46	$ 129,938.98
2120. West. Ky. Vocational Training School	40,737.28	37.09	3,262.50	37,511.87
2140. College Tuition for Negroes	7,704.96	.....	.....	7,704.96
Totals	$ 202,372.93	$ 3,086.84	$ 30,303.96	$ 175,155.81
E. Schools for the Blind and Deaf				
2200. Ky. School for the Blind—White	$ 67,802.62	$ 1,173.86	$.....	$ 68,976.48
2210. Ky. School for the Blind—Colored	7,878.32	100.15	.....	7,978.47
2220. Workshop for Adult Blind	14,369.28	427.51	.....	14,796.79
2250. Schools for Deaf—White	117,913.87	1,590.49	3.03	119,501.33

STATEMENT NO. 9—Continued

	Disbursements Authorized	Inter-Account Transactions		Net Expenditures
		Charges	Credits	
2260. School for Deaf—Colored	$ 6,830.38	$ 187.67	$	$ 7,018.05
Totals	$ 214,794.47	$ 3,479.68	$ 3.03	$ 218,271.12
F. Mayo Vocational Training School				
2270. Operation and Maintenance	$ 42,672.94	$ 515.72	$ 8,409.29	$ 34,779.37
University of Kentucky				
2300. Division of Colleges	$ 1,307,595.71	$ 49,805.41	$ 428,122.83	$ 929,278.29
2310. College of Agriculture		24,000.00		24,000.00
2320. Summer School		10,000.00		10,000.00
2330. Experiment Station	1,919.00	48,081.00		50,000.00
2339. Experiment Station—Tobacco Research	426.91	4,727.70		5,154.61
2340. Service Laboratories	1,973.45	19,373.49		21,346.94
2350. Nursery Inspection		1,999.92		1,999.92
2360. Princeton Sub-Station	3,894.73	12,185.27	80.00	16,000.00
2370. Quicksand Sub-Station	2,655.43	13,388.57		16,044.00
2380. Agricultural Extension	7,576.92	147,423.08		155,000.00
2390. Horticulture	2,578.53	5,254.18		7,832.71
2400. Repairs to Buildings		30,000.00		30,000.00
2410. Library Equipment	9,448.10			9,448.10
2420. Scientific Laboratory Equipment	20,500.10	249.47		20,749.57
2430. Engineering Equipment	16,464.69	3,501.44		19,966.13
2440. Home Economics Equipment		9,995.72		9,995.72
2450. Strawberry Marketing Account and Labeling	722.77	500.00		1,222.77
2460. Research in Coal	10,266.63	3,625.00		13,891.63
2490. Capital Outlay	216,273.35	1,537.14		217,810.49
Totals	$ 1,602,296.32	$ 385,692.39	$ 428,202.83	$ 1,559,785.88

State Teachers Colleges				
2500. Eastern State Teachers College	$ 284,945.22	$ 3,165.28	$ 10,281.05	$ 227,829.45
2510. Morehead State Teachers College	236,698.84	22,193.07	23,758.79	235,133.12
2520. Murray State Teachers College	241,874.63	11,575.43	.....	253,450.06
2540. Western State Teachers College	362,394.88	3,788.86	2,023.13	364,160.61
Totals	$ 1,125,913.57	$ 40,722.64	$ 36,062.97	$ 1,130,573.24
Library and Archives				
26.00. Law Librarian	$ 9,415.07	$ 7.33	$.....	$ 9,422.40
2610. Law Library Books	3,492.26	.....	.....	3,492.26
2620. Library Sales Account	9,772.32	.....	.....	9,772.32
2630. Distribution and Repair of Books	81.16	285.50	.....	366.66
2640. Library Extension Division	14,480.71	508.67	.....	14,989.38
2650. Ky. State Historical Society	8,534.89	147.71	.....	8,682.60
Totals	$ 45,776.41	$ 949.21	$.....	$ 46,725.62
Department of Business Regulations				
2710. Division of Athletic Control	$ 6,140.36	$ 4.33	$.....	$ 6,144.69
2720. Banking and Small Loans	45,037.53	1,479.46	1,479.32	44,997.67
2730. Division of Insurance	35,198.29	816.99	.....	36,015.28
2740. Division of Securities	7,413.77	262.61	555.00	7,121.38
Totals	$ 93,789.95	$ 2,523.39	$ 2,034.32	$ 94,279.02
Department of Industrial Relations				
2800. Office of the Commissioner	$ 7,942.92	$ 290.67	$.....	$ 8,233.59
2810. Wage Hours for Women and Minors	29,929.71	1,486.67	.....	31,416.38
Totals	$ 37,872.63	$ 1,777.34	$.....	$ 39,649.97
Department of Mines and Minerals				
2830. Coal Mining	$ 39,954.40	$ 42.28	$.....	$ 39,896.68
2840. Division of Geology	30,878.99	598.37	.....	31,477.36
Totals	$ 70,733.39	$ 640.65	$.....	$ 71,374.04

STATEMENT NO. 9—Continued

	Disbursements Authorized	Inter-Account Transactions		Net Expenditures
		Charges	Credits	
Railroad Commission				
2870. Railroad Commission	$ 20,648.41	$ 461.00	$	$ 21,109.41
Allotments not Otherwise Classified				
3020. Overton Appropriation	$ 600.00	$	$	$ 600.00
3110. Money Refunded	8,293.50			8,293.50
3118. Confiscated Alcoholic Beverages	205.59	320.72		526.31
3120. Bonds of Elective Officers	1,185.00			1,185.00
3125. Refund—Alcoholic Bev. License Susp. Fees	275.00			275.00
3140. Judgments—Special	6,017.75			6,017.75
3141. Judgments—Special Mrs. Thurman Moore	636.00			636.00
3150. Interest on Land Grant Bonds	9,900.00			9,900.00
3170. Frankfort Cemetery	250.00			250.00
3180. Statutes and Codes for Courts	512.00			512.00
3185. Kentucky Directory	1,100.00			1,100.00
3199. Special Appropriation	39,567.55			39,567.55
Totals	$ 68,542.39	$ 320.72	$	$ 68,863.11
Jefferson County Fees				
3205. Circuit Clerk	$ 53,254.96	$	$	$ 53,254.96
3215. County Court Clerk	142,561.50			142,561.50
3220. Jailer	90,692.94			90,692.94
3230. Sheriff	107,070.01			107,070.01
Totals	$ 393,579.41	$	$	$ 393,579.41
Kenton County Fees				
3255. Circuit Court Clerk	$ 12,622.35	$	$	$ 12,622.35

3260. County Court Clerk	31,637.22	.....	.....	31,637.22
3270. Jailer	6,533.24	.....	.....	6,533.24
3280. Sheriff	21,609.18	.....	.....	21,609.18
Totals	$ 72,401.99	$.....	$.....	$ 72,401.99
Harlan County Fees				
3300. Circuit Court Clerk (75%)	$ 7,747.53	$.....	$.....	$ 7,747.53
3305. County Court Clerk	7,772.45	.....	.....	7,772.45
3310. Jailer	11,382.23	.....	.....	11,382.23
3315. Sheriff	6,134.81	.....	.....	6,134.81
Totals	$ 33,037.22	$.....	$.....	$ 33,037.02
Net Totals	$32,866,106.46	$ 734,873.52	$ 1,136,420.92	$32,464,559.06

STATEMENT NO. 10

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FROM THE GENERAL FUND BY OBJECTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1944 INCLUDING PAYMENTS DURING THE 90-DAY CLOSING PERIOD TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1944

	Personal Services (1)	Services Other Than Personal (2)	Materials and Supplies (3)	Other Current Expenses (4)	Capital Outlay (5)	Not Classified as to Objects (6)	Total (7)
General Assembly							
Legislative Session							
10. Legislative Session	$	$	$	$	$	$ 249,818.81	$ 249,818.81
20. Legislative Council	5,118.00	2,642.20	38.45				7,798.65
30. Lieutenant Governor	250.00	132.00					382.00
50. Council of State Government						250.00	250.00
Totals	$ 5,368.00	$ 2,774.20	$ 38.45	$	$	$ 250,068.81	$ 258,249.46
Judiciary and Court Costs							
100. Court of Appeals	$ 31,976.32	$ 1,472.66	$ 1,700.31	$	$ 661.60	$	$ 35,810.89
110. Clerk of Court of Appeals	15,181.14	887.47	200.91		241.70		16,511.22
120. Judicial Council	653.00	146.52					799.52
132. Clerk's Services	90,620.03						90,620.03
142. Criminal Prosecution	239,022.18						239,022.18
150. Salaries—Judges and Commonwealth Atty.	277,344.95						277,344.95
162. Jury Commissioners	3,444.00						3,444.00
172. Trustee of Jury Fund	322,967.07						322,967.07
182. Commissions on Fines and Forfeitures	288,800.26						288,800.26
192. Return of Escaped Convicts and Express Messengers						3,531.16	3,531.16
196. County Patrol—Sheriffs	159,001.23						159,001.23
194. Rewards						50.00	50.00
Totals	$1,421,010.18	$ 2,506.65	$ 1,901.22	$	$ 903.30	$ 3,585.16	$1,437,902.51

Governor							
(1) Regular Accounts							
200. Governor	$ 19,282.94	$ 3,121.62	$ 505.23	$	$	$	$ 22,909.79
210. Executive Cabinet	2,131.79	53.50					2,185.29
220. Contingent Fund						6,000.00	6,000.00
Totals	$ 21,414.73	$ 3,175.12	$ 505.23	$	$	$ 6,000.00	$ 31,095.08
(2) Special Accounts							
235. Special Executive Report	$	$	$	$	$	$ 981.90	$ 981.90
236. Special Trial Commissioner						992.60	992.60
260. Repairs and Capital Outlay					2,036,813.50		2,036,813.50
265. Equipment—Welfare Inst.					76,862.84		76,862.84
266. Capital Outlay—Ky. State Col. for Negroes					12,750.00		12,750.00
268. Repairs and Capital Outlay—Con't. Appro.					319,019.77		319,019.77
275. Governor—West Ky. Voc. Train'g School					1,500.00		1,500.00
276. Welfare—Special					20,930.38		20,930.38
278. Equipment—Welfare Inst. Con't Appro'n.					81,542.76		81,542.76
Totals	$ 20,491.66	$ 479.45	$	$	$2,549,419.25	$ 1,974.50	$2,551,393.75
Department of State							
300. Secretary of State	$ 19,316.66	$ 479.45	$ 425.81	$	$	$	$ 20,221.92
310. Land Office	1,175.00						1,175.00
Totals	$ 20,491.66	$ 479.45	$ 425.81	$	$	$	$ 21,396.92
Department of Law							
350. Attorney General	$ 36,590.21	$ 1,281.25	$ 1,130.49	$	$ 1,266.00	$	$ 40,267.95
360. Cost of Suits						2,079.72	2,079.72
370. Statute Revision Committee						17,044.70	17,044.70
Totals	$ 36,590.21	$ 1,281.25	$ 1,130.49	$	$ 1,266.00	$ 19,124.42	$ 59,392.37
Department of Treasury							
400. State Treasurer	$ 31,695.79	$ 3,702.40	$ 1,260.60	$ 9.00	$ 709.79	$	$ 37,377.58

STATEMENT NO. 10—Continued

	Personal Services (1)	Services Other Than Personal (2)	Materials and Supplies (3)	Other Current Expenses (4)	Capital Outlay (5)	Not Classified as to Objects (6)	Total (7)
410. Custodian of Securities	600.00						600.00
Totals	$ 32,295.79	$ 3,702.40	$ 1,260.60	$ 9.00	$ 709.79	$	$ 37,977.58
Auditor of Public Accounts							
460. Auditor of Public Accounts	$ 32,561.57	$ 636.66	$ 664.87	$ 11.00	$ 144.06	$	$ 34,018.16
Department of Finance							
500. Commissioner of Finance	$ 8,919.96	$ 1,285.01	$ 32.26	$ 312.83	$	$	$ 10,550.06
510. Division of the Budget	12,360.00						12,360.00
520. Division of Personnel Efficiency	18,170.09	523.60	702.31	11.69	104.90		19,512.59
530. Division of Accounts and Control	46,319.49	4,685.73	1,882.25	235.48	558.00		54,180.95
550. Division of Purchases	35,544.51	3,393.14	1,225.63	150.00	216.60		40,529.88
560. Merit System Committee					(-) 1.33		(-) 1.33
570. Division of Public Properties	70,770.36	21,941.36	18,426.90	3,721.23	64.64		114,924.49
580. Legal Services and Technical	2,674.98	85.37	18.86				2,779.21
Totals	$ 195,259.39	$ 31,914.21	$ 22,288.21	$ 4,431.23	$ 942.81	$	$ 254,835.85
Other Finance Department Allotments							
590. Public Printing	$	$	$	$		$ 14,587.20	$ 14,587.20
600. Public Record Books (Paper and Printing)						20,890.23	20,890.23
620. Paper for Ballots and General Assembly						7,834.62	7,834.62
630. Paper Revolving						8,107.96	8,107.96
640. Postage Revolving						1,065.43	1,065.43
655. Confederate Pensions						87,988.50	87,988.50
670. New Lands and Buildings—General						187,492.43	187,492.43
678. New Lands and Buildings—Con't. Appro.						20,220.80	20,220.80
Totals	$	$	$	$		$ 348,187.17	$ 348,187.17

Department of Revenue							
700. Office of the Commissioner	$ 16,716.40	$ 63.10	$	$			$ 16,779.50
720. Division of Income Taxation	27,973.45	3,198.71	1,532.96				32,705.12
730. Excise Taxes	10,263.84	24,649.24	259.76				35,177.84
740. Service Division	136,555.27	34,905.46	16,022.55	3,198.07	2,950.74		193,632.09
750. Research and Statistics	8,100.58	1,038.65	224.63				9,363.86
760. Division of Alcoholic Control	12,239.81	516.13	28.92				12,784.86
770. Division of Local Relations	15,515.24	2,034.42	157.20				17,706.86
780. Escheats	7,510.78	432.81	11.84				7,955.44
Totals	$ 234,880.38	$ 66,838.52	$ 18,237.86	$ 3,198.07	$ 2,950.74	$	$ 326,105.57
Other Revenue Agencies							
802. County Tax Commissioners	$	$	$	$	$	$ 362,069.11	$ 362,069.11
812. County Board of Supervisors	$	$	$			17,197.25	17,197.25
Totals	$	$	$	$	$	$ 379,266.66	$ 379,266.36
Elections							
850. Board of Election Commissioners	$ 290.00	$		$	$	$	$ 290.00
870. State Board of Registration and Purgation						672.54	672.54
Totals	$ 290.00	$		$	$	$ 672.54	$ 962.54
Department of Conservation							
1000. Office of the Director	$ 4,000.04	$ 604.59	$ 469.35	$	$ 340.75	$	$ 5,414.73
1010. Division of State Parks	30,600.00						30,600.00
1020. Division of Forestry	19,998.66						19,998.66
1030. Division of Publicity	5,326.60	13,798.62	162.93				19,288.15
1040. My Old Ky. Home	6,992.33						6,992.33
1047. Cumberland Gap National Park					149,985.90		149,985.90
Totals	$ 66,917.63	$ 14,403.21	$ 632.28	$	$ 150,326.65	$	$ 232,279.77
Military Department							
1050. Office of Adjutant General	$ 11,620.37	$ 3,509.85	$ 1,216.45	$ 68.70	$ 1,304.05	$	$ 17,719.42
1060. Veteran's Division	12,638.03	3,604.36	277.67	455.00			16,975.06
1070. Division of Armories	3,288.94	5,372.10	162.32	32,104.20	879.50		41,807.06

STATEMENT NO. 10—Continued

	Personal Services (1)	Services Other Than Personal (2)	Materials and Supplies (3)	Other Current Expenses (4)	Capital Outlay (5)	Not Classified as to Objects (6)	Total (7)
1080. Ky. Active Militia	$	$	$	$	$	$ 16,641.09	$ 16,641.09
1087. State Aviation Board						765.71	765.71
1090. Civil Defense	5,879.49	1,499.87	1.85	66.55			7,447.76
1088. Ky. Active Militia (Emergency Fund)						2,304.85	2,304.85
Totals	$ 33,426.83	$ 13,986.18	$ 1,658.29	$ 32,694.45	$ 2,183.55	$ 19,711.65	$ 103,660.95
Department of Agriculture							
1100. Salaries and Clerical Expenses	$ 34,290.00	$ 4,049.00	$ 899.52	$ 21.00	$ 182.34	$	$ 39,441.86
State Board of Agriculture							
1200. Per Diem and Expenses	$ 16,289.56	$ 2,992.75	$ 1,135.24	$ 85.15	$ 53.25	$	$ 20,555.95
1240. Bangs Disease	7,661.77	1,060.37	127.30	17,103.14	26.50		25,979.08
1290. Boys' and Girls' Clubs						5,000.00	5,000.00
Totals	$ 23,951.33	$ 4,053.12	$ 1,262.54	$ 17,188.29	$ 79.75	$ 5,000.00	$ 51,535.03
State Fair Board							
1270. Premiums	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1287. M. and M. Building Bonds (Retirement)						14,000.00	14,000.00
1300. State Fair Board	360.00	334.25					694.25
Totals	$ 360.00	$ 334.25	$	$	$	$ 14,000.00	$ 14,694.25
Soil Conservation Committee							
1350. Operation Expenses	$ 3,104.00	$ 1,573.90	$ 196.93	$	$ 112.40	$	$ 5,077.23
Department of Health							
1400. Department of Health	$ 124,263.25	$ 39,193.20	$ 9,821.68	$ 1,081.72	$ 640.15	$	$ 175,000.00
1410. Prevention of Blindness		2,500.00					2,500.00

1435. Special Heating System	———	———	———	———	4,000.00	———	4,000.00
1440. County Health	———	———	———	———	———	311,500.00	311,500.00
1445. Julius Marks Sanatorium	———	———	———	———	———	10,000.00	10,000.00
1450. Kenton County T. B. Sanatorium	———	———	———	———	———	7,475.00	7,475.00
1455. Warren County T. B. Sanatorium	———	———	———	———	———	5,000.00	5,000.00
1470. Hazelwood Sanatorium	70,011.05	5,117.60	12,871.24	———	———	———	87,999.89
1487. Interest on Bonds	———	———	———	———	———	9,600.00	9,600.00
1490. Ky. Crippled Children	22,113.90	69,747.76	7,872.49	5.00	261.75	———	100,000.90
Totals	$ 216,387.30	$ 116,558.56	$ 30,565.41	$ 1,086.72	$ 4,901.90	$ 343,575.00	$ 713,074.89
Department of Welfare							
I. Institutional							
A. Administration							
1510. Office of the Commissioner	$ 4,159.22	$ 199.88	$ ———	$ ———	$ ———	$ ———	$ 4,359.10
1530. Division of Fiscal Control of Management	29,112.65	6,043.78	1,195.39	362.84	598.40	———	37,313.06
Totals	$ 33,271.87	$ 6,243.66	$ 1,195.39	$ 362.84	$ 598.40	$ ———	$ 41,672.16
B. Hospitals and Mental Hygiene							
1550. Director's Office	$ 16,138.02	$ 1,825.64	$ ———	$ ———	$ ———	$ ———	$ 17,963.66
1560. Eastern State Hospital	176,677.66	16,289.46	192,647.49	11,582.16	1,881.87	———	399,078.64
1570. Central State Hospital	186,618.39	22,280.57	242,765.01	6,743.45	601.55	———	459,008.97
1580. Western State Hospital	176,922.67	8,988.25	183,390.48	8,797.36	1,680.56	———	379,779.32
1590. Feeble-Minded Institute	97,478.91	10,297.37	113,716.91	2,507.33	1,096.66	———	225,097.12
Totals	$ 653,835.65	$ 59,681.29	$ 732,519.89	$ 29,630.30	$ 5,260.58	$ ———	$1,480,927.71
C. Corrections							
1650. Director's Office	$ 1,783.00	$ 215.07	$ ———	$ ———	$ ———	$ ———	$ 1,998.07
1660. Houses of Reform	90,892.08	18,737.81	122,336.10	8,195.47	30.08	———	240,191.54
1670. Reformatory	183,359.27	30,720.16	147,826.20	11,966.72	131.37	———	374,003.72
1680. Penitentiary	135,178.63	4,944.06	165,149.44	7,875.20	1,555.78	———	314,703.11
1690. Women's Prison	19,343.55	3,619.60	10,607.17	932.84	5.50	———	34,508.66
1700. Probation and Parole	77,658.49	23,717.47	———	———	———	———	101,375.96
Totals	$ 508,215.02	$ 81,954.17	$ 445,918.91	$ 28,970.23	$ 1,722.73	$ ———	$1,066,781.06

STATEMENT NO. 10—Continued

	Personal Services (1)	Services Other Than Personal (2)	Materials and Supplies (3)	Other Current Expenses (4)	Capital Outlay (5)	Not Classified as to Objects (6)	Total (7)
D. Ky. Children's Home Society							
1730. Operation and Maintenance	$ 38,632.70	$ 6,885.19	$ 43,779.35	$ 471.05	$ 70.00	$	$ 89,838.29
Total Institutional	$1,233,955.24	$ 154,764.31	$1,223,413.54	$ 59,434.42	$ 7,651.71	$	$2,679,219.22
II. Division of Public Assistance							
A. Administration							
1500. Office of the Commissioner—Soc. Sec.	$ 5,545.60	$ 13.39	$	$	$	$	$ 5,558.99
1520. Fiscal Control and Management—Soc. Sec.	16,412.64	30,907.35	12,017.90	3,340.68	3,067.49		65,746.06
Totals	$ 21,958.24	$ 30,920.74	$ 12,017.90	$ 3,340.68	$ 3,067.49	$	$ 71,305.05
B. Child Welfare							
1720. Director's Office	$ 22,223.55	$ 4,122.01	$	$	$	$	$ 36,345.56
C. Public Assistance							
1760. Director's Office	$ 61,896.57	$ 1,371.20	$	$	$	$	$ 63,267.77
1775. Old Age Assistance Payments						3,413,915.73	3,413,915.73
1785. Aid to the Blind						106,572.00	106,572.00
1790. Benefits for Dependent Children						26,667.01	26,667.01
1795. Aid to Dependent Children						403,282.50	403,282.50
Totals	$ 61,896.57	$ 1,371.20	$	$	$	$3,950,437.24	$4,013,705.01
D. Field Operations							
1821. Field Operations	$ 200,580.95	$ 61,997.25	$	$	$	$	$ 262,578.19
Total Public Assistance	$ 316,659.31	$ 98,411.19	$ 12,017.90	$ 3,340.68	$ 3,067.49	$3,950,437.24	$4,383,933.81

III. Special Appropriations							
1600. Home of Incurables	$	$	$	$	$	$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00
1610. Colored Red Cross Hospital						4,000.00	4,000.00
1810. U. S. Commodity Distribution						4,422.98	4,422.98
1860. Conveyance of Lunatics						8,008.41	8,008.41
1870. Pauper Idiots						66,690.06	66,690.06
Totals	$	$	$	$	$	$ 98,121.45	$ 98,121.45
Department of Education							
A. Administration							
2000. Supt. of Public Instruction	$ 47,735.93	$ 9,592.28	$ 804.51	$ 12.00	$ 125.43	$	$ 58,270.15
2010. Division of Certification	12,200.60	2,040.28	44.00				14,284.88
2020. Emergency Food Distribution						11,631.28	11,631.28
2030. State Board of Education	210.00	10,755.89	3,301.34				14,267.23
2040. State Textbook Commission							
Totals	$ 60,146.53	$ 22,388.45	$ 4,149.85	$ 12.00	$ 125.43	$ 11,631.28	$ 98,453.54
B. Common Schools							
2049. Equalization Fund	$	$	$	$	$	$ 399,999.95	$ 399,999.95
2050. Per Capita Fund						12,684,361.91	12,684,361.91
2051. Emergency Fund—Teachers Training	26,985.00						26,985.00
2055. Teachers Retirement						650,000.00	650,000.00
2060. Free Textbooks	10,141.17	5,969.44	481,803.40				497,914.01
2070. War Orphans and Scholarships						150.00	150.00
Totals	$ 37,126.17	$ 5,969.44	$ 481,803.40	$	$	$13,734,511.86	$14,259,410.87
C. Vocational Education							
2080. Vocational Education	$ 33,062.47	$ 6,905.77	$ 1,119.91	$ 196.87	$ 319.00	$ 3,692.00	$ 45,296.02
2095. Vocational Rehabilitation				39,991.90			39,991.90
Totals	$ 33,062.47	$ 6,905.77	$ 1,119.91	$ 40,188.77	$ 319.00	$ 3,692.00	$ 85,287.92
D. Higher Education for Negroes							
2100. Ky. State College for Negroes	$ 97,640.88	$ 9,664.17	$ 18,261.96	$ 3,025.01	$ 1,346.96	$	$ 129,938.98
2120. West Ky. Vocational Training School	24,699.12	4,978.60	7,351.01	152.54	330.60		37,511.87

STATEMENT NO. 10—Continued

	Personal Services (1)	Services Other Than Personal (2)	Materials and Supplies (3)	Other Current Expenses (4)	Capital Outlay (5)	Not Classified as to Objects (6)	Total (7)
2140. College Tuition for Negroes	$	$	$	$	$	$ 7,704.96	$ 7,704.96
Totals	$ 122,340.00	$ 14,642.77	$ 25,612.97	$ 3,177.55	$ 1,677.56	$ 7,704.96	$ 175,155.81
E. Schools for the Blind and Deaf							
2200. Ky. School for the Blind—White	$ 44,638.83	$ 4,123.68	$ 18,171.69	$ 1,138.49	$ 903.79	$	$ 68,976.48
2210. Ky. School for the Blind—Colored	5,078.82	438.13	2,299.41	80.01	82.10		7,978.47
2220. Workshop for Adult Blind	11,894.60	979.36	1,396.28	526.55			14,796.79
2250. Schools for the Deaf—White	84,683.16	3,975.69	28,805.69	1,806.97	220.82		119,501.33
2260. School for Deaf—Colored	5,381.05	504.23	945.10	187.67			7,018.05
Totals	$ 151,676.46	$ 10,021.09	$ 51,618.17	$ 3,739.69	$ 1,215.71	$	$ 218,271.12
F. Mayo Vocational Training School							
2270. Operation and Maintenance	$ 20,848.48	$ 3,948.72	$ 6,155.36	$ 1,997.80	$ 1,829.01	$	$ 34,779.37
University of Kentucky							
2300. Division of Colleges	$ 821,800.00	$ 22,726.20	$ 61,327.45	$ 14,204.63	$ 9,220.01	$	$ 929,278.28
2310. College of Agriculture	24,000.00						24,000.00
2320. Summer School	10,000.00						10,000.00
2330. Experiment Station	45,548.42			4,451.58			50,000.00
2339. Experiment Station—Tobacco Research					5,154.61		5,154.61
2340. Service Laboratories	20,388.49	29.64	928.81				21,346.94
2350. Nursery Inspection	1,999.92						1,999.92
2360. Princeton Sub-Station	12,721.80	549.65	1,974.25	716.20	38.10		16,000.00
2370. Quicksand Sub-Station	13,538.19	299.54	1,222.70	783.57	200.00		16,044.00
2380. Agricultural Extension	155,000.00						155,000.00
2390. Horticulture	5,898.60	1,464.88	443.73		25.50		7,832.71
2400. Repairs to Buildings						30,000.00	30,000.00

2410. Library Equipment					9,448.10		9,448.10
2420. Scientific Laboratory Equipment					20,794.57		20,794.57
2430. Engineering Equipment					19,966.13		19,966.13
2440. Home Economic Equipment					9,995.72		9,995.72
2450. Strawberry Marketing Account and Labeling						1,222.77	1,222.77
2460. Research in Coal						13,891.63	13,891.63
2490. Capital Outlay					217,810.49		217,810.49
Totals	$1,110,895.42	$ 25,069.91	$ 65,896.94	$ 20,155.98	$ 292,653.23	$ 45,114.40	$1,559,785.88
State Teachers College							
2500. Eastern State Teachers College	$ 248,555.34	$ 13,527.75	$ 12,481.93	$ 3,165.28	$ 99.15	$	$ 277,829.45
2510. Morehead State Teachers College	200,965.18		34,167.94				235,133.12
2520. Murray State Teachers College	188,790.73	27,570.48	31,260.65	5,098.25	734.95		253,450.06
2540. Western State Teachers College	349,434.57	753.82	8,541.90	4,253.09	1,177.23		364,160.61
Totals	$ 987,745.82	$ 41,852.05	$ 86,452.42	$ 12,511.62	$ 2,011.33		$1,130,573.24
Library and Archives							
2600. Law Librarian	$ 9,266.64	$ 104.18	$ 51.58	$	$	$	$ 9,422.40
2610. Law Library Books					3,492.26		3,492.26
2620. Library Sales Account						9,772.32	9,772.32
2630. Distribution and Repair of Books						366.66	366.66
2640. Library Extension Division	9,073.78	917.36	4,755.44	44.30	198.50		14,989.38
2650. Ky. State Historical Society	7,927.20	540.18	144.60	70.62			8,682.60
Totals	$ 26,267.62	$ 1,561.72	$ 4,951.62	$ 114.92	$ 3,690.76	$ 10,138.98	$ 46,725.62
Department of Business Regulations							
2710. Division of Athletic Control	$ 5,339.90	$ 560.46	$ 4.33	$ 240.00	$	$	$ 6,144.69
2720. Banking and Small Loans	33,535.20	11,106.40	73.40	282.67			44,997.67
2730. Division of Insurance	30,459.28	3,560.39	1,470.07	511.54	14.00		36,015.28
2740. Division of Securities	6,105.97	747.41	190.04	77.96			7,121.38
Totals	$ 75,440.35	$ 15,974.66	$ 1,737.84	$ 1,112.17	$ 14.00	$	$ 94,279.02

STATEMENT NO. 10—Continued

	Personal Services (1)	Services Other Than Personal (2)	Materials and Supplies (3)	Other Current Expenses (4)	Capital Outlay (5)	Not Classified as to Objects (6)	Total (7)
Department of Industrial Relations							
2800. Office of the Commissioner	$ 6,793.38	$ 1,387.26	$ 52.95	$	$	$	$ 8,233.59
2810. Wage Hours for Women and Minors	20,980.99	8,887.71	786.68	761.00			31,416.38
Totals	$ 27,774.37	$ 10,274.97	$ 839.63	$ 761.00	$	$	$ 39,649.97
Department of Mines and Minerals							
2830. Coal Mining	$ 29,775.27	$ 7,984.39	$ 689.72	$ 823.80	$ 623.50	$	$ 39,896.68
2840. Division of Geology	10,570.19	19,080.76	1,271.96	344.45	210.00		31,477.36
Totals	$ 40,345.46	$ 27,065.15	$ 1,961.68	$ 1,168.25	$ 833.50	$	$ 71,374.04
Railroad Commission							
2870. Railroad Commission	$ 17,684.92	$ 1,373.59	$ 207.70	$ 34.80	$	$ 1,808.40	$ 21,109.41
Allotments not Otherwise Classified							
3020. Overton Appropriation	$	$	$	$	$	$ 600.00	$ 600.00
3110. Money Refunded						8,293.50	8,293.50
3115. Interest on Non-Resident Tax Deposits							
3118. Confiscated Alcoholic Beverages						526.31	526.31
3120. Bonds of Elective Officers						1,185.00	1,185.00
3125. Refund—Alcoholic Beverage License Susp. Fees						275.00	275.00
3140. Judgments—Special						6,017.75	6,017.75
3141. Judgments—Spec.—Mrs. Thurman Moore						636.00	636.00
3150. Interest on Land Grant Bonds						9,900.00	9,900.00
3170. Frankfort Cemetery						250.00	250.00
3180. Statutes and Codes for Courts						512.00	512.00

3185. Kentucky Directory						1,100.00	1,100.00
3199. Special Appropriation						39,567.55	39,567.55
Totals	$	$	$	$	$	$ 68,863.11	$ 68,863.11
Jefferson County Fees							
3205. Circuit Clerk	$	$	$	$	$	$ 53,254.96	$ 53,254.96
3215. County Court Clerk						142,561.50	142,561.50
3220. Jailer						90,692.94	90,692.94
3230. Sheriff						107,070.01	107,070.01
Totals	$	$	$	$	$	$ 393,579.41	$ 393,579.41
Kenton County Fees							
3255. Circuit Court Clerk	$	$	$	$	$	$ 12,622.35	$ 12,622.35
3260. County Court Clerk						31,637.22	31,637.22
3270. Jailer						6,533.24	6,533.24
3280. Sheriff						21,609.18	21,609.18
Totals	$	$	$	$	$	$ 72,401.99	$ 72,401.99
Harlan County Fees							
3300. Circuit Court Clerk (75%)	$	$	$	$	$	$ 7,747.53	$ 7,747.53
3305. County Court Clerk						7,772.45	7,772.45
3310. Jailer						11,382.23	11,382.23
3315. Sheriff						6,134.81	6,134.81
Totals	$	$	$	$	$	$ 33,037.02	$ 33,037.02
GRAND TOTALS	$6,648,657.62	$ 708,490.47	$2,049,606.64	$ 206,389.41	$3,029,211.21	$19,822,203.71	$32,464,559.06

REVOLVING, TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS

STATEMENT NO. 11: COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

As of June 30, 1944 and June 30, 1943

Assets	June 30, 1944	June 30, 1943
Cash in Bank	$4,713,740.61	$4,151,228.47
Petty Cash Advances	17,525.00	13,757.92
Investments (Schedule "A")	17,200.00	29,200.00
Totals	$4,748,465.61	$4,194,186.39

Liabilities, Reserves and Surplus

Other Liabilities-Suspense Accounts (Schedule "B")	$ 13,437.61	$ 12,705.30
Reserve for Prior Year Encumbrances	1,295,391.14	1,279,495.73
Reserve for Petty Cash Advances	17,525.00	12,325.00
Investment Surplus (Schedule "A")	57,931.25	57,931.25
Allotment Surplus (Schedule "C")	3,364,180.61	2,831,729.11
Totals	$4,748,465.61	$4,194,186.39

Schedule "A"—Investments

Department of Education:	
Union County Public School Corp. 3%	$ 13,000.00
Feeble-Minded Institute:	
Union County Public School Corp. 3%	2,000.00
State Historical Society:	
Henry Fisher Packing Co. 6%	200.00
Todd County Public School Corp.	2,000.00
Total	$ 17,200.00

Schedule "B"—Other Liabilities

Non-Resident Income Tax	$ 3,988.80
Department of Education—Revenue from Investments	9,119.25
Feeble-Minded Institute—Revenue from Investment	329.56
Totals	$ 13,437.61

Schedule "C"—Investment Surplus

Available Balance (Statement No. 17)	$3,582,299.26
Reserve for Lapses	218,118.65
Net Surplus Forwarded	$3,364,180.61

REVOLVING, TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS
STATEMENT NO. 12: ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN ALLOTMENT SURPLUS
Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1944 and June 30, 1943

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1944			Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1943		
Allotments Brought Forward—Beginning of Year			$ 2,831,729.11			$ 2,646,524.13
Three-Months Closing Period						
Encumbrances Brought Forward		$ 1,291,820.73			$ 736,026.26	
Encumbrances Paid	$ 438,119.87			$ 352,295.48		
Lapses and Transfers from Other Funds	132,262.19			44,727.20		
Total Disbursements		570,382.06			397,022.68	
Balance Forwarded During 90-Day Period			721,438.67			339,003.58
Total Allotments Brought Forward			$ 3,553,167.78			$ 2,985,527.71
Less—Returns to Federal Government			182,410.78			207,424.78
Net Total Allotments Forwarded			$ 3,370,757.00			$ 2,778,102.93
Additions						
Revenue Receipts		$12,444,271.49			$13,265,918.52	
Transfers from Federal Fund		3,944,404.73			3,617,450.39	
Transfers from Road Fund		190,000.00			190,000.00	
Refunds Prior Yr.—O.A.A. and Aid to Dependent Children		223.52			2,985.13	
Refunds of Prior Year Disbursements		4,063.37			1,494.71	
Total Additional Allotments			16,582,963.11			17,077,848.75
Total Allotments			$19,953,720.11			$19,855,951.68
Deductions						
Net Disbursements		$15,276,623.36			$15,132,401.84	
Encumbrance Charges and Reserves		1,295,391.14			1,279,495.73	
Reserve for Petty Cash		17,525.00			12,225.00	
Total Deductions			16,589,539.50			16,424,222.57
Allotment Surplus—Close of Year			$ 3,364,180.61			$ 2,831,729.11

REVOLVING, TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS

STATEMENT NO. 13: SOURCES AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1944

1. Source of Funds:

Cash Balance—Beginning of Year		$ 4,151,228.47
Receipts and Credits:		
Revenue Receipts	$12,444,271.49	
Transfer from Other Funds	4,134,404.73	
Refunds of Prior Year Disbursements	4,063.37	
Liability Increases—Suspense Accts	732.31	
Refunds of Assistance—Prior Years	223.52	
Decrease in Investments	12,000.00	
Total Increases		16,595,695.42
Total Available Funds		$20,746,923.89

2. Application of Funds:

Disbursements—Current Year	$15,276,623.36	
Disbursements—Prior Year Encumbrances	438,119.87	
Lapses and Transfers to Other Funds	132,262.19	
Refunds of Federal Allotments	182,410.78	
Petty Cash Increases	3,767.08	
Total Disbursements		16,033,183.28
Cash Balance—Close of Year		$ 4,713,740.61

REVOLVING, TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS

STATEMENT NO. 14. CONDENSED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1944

		Total Receipts Fiscal Year	Increase Over Preceding Year or Decrease *
I.	Special Corporation Taxes	$ 326,282.41	$ 181,021.18
II.	Excise Taxes	.28	16.46*
III.	Licenses—Other than Alcohol	920,250.00	22,034.31*
IV.	Departmental Fees, Sales and Rentals		
	A. Examination Fees, State Boards	15,607.25	891.25*
	B. Registration on Other Fees. State Boards	74,105.00	3,708.20*
	C. Tuition Fees, State Colleges	482,083.22	101,814.31*
	D. Board and Room—State Colleges	697,098.30	1.70
	E. Other Fees, Sales and Rentals	2,024,288.96	395,459.56
V.	Subvention and Grants	7,852,665.28	1,224,651.59*
VI.	Miscellaneous Revenue	51,890.79	45,013.35*
	Total Revenue	$12,444,271.49	$ 821,647.03*
	Inter-Fund Credits	4,134,404.73	330,830.51
	Non-Revenue Receipts (Less Transfers)	449,735.85	103,786.31
	GRAND TOTALS	$17,028,412.07	$ 387,030.21*

REVOLVING, TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS

STATEMENT NO. 15: DETAILED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1944

		Total Receipts Fiscal Year	Increase Over Preceding Year or Decrease *
I.	**Special Corporation Taxes**		
1051.	Workmen's Compensation—Insurance Carriers	$ 109,959.66	$ 109,959.66
1052.	Workmen's Compensation—Self Carriers	80,398.32	57,408.09
1053.	Fire Prevention and Rates—½ on Premiums	86,365.18	7,803.39
1054.	Unemployment Compensation—Adm.	49,559.25	5,850.04
	Totals	$ 326,282.41	$ 181,021.18
II.	**Excise Taxes**		
1105.	Gross Receipts—County Portion (Prior Year)	$ .28	$ 16.46*
III.	**Licenses—Other than Alcohol**		
1201.	Operator's Licenses (Portion for Admr.)	$ 27,808.66	$ 2,400.87*
1203.	Truck Licenses (½ for Counties)	655,883.83	22,694.68
1204.	Insurance Agents License (25%)	17,415.00	207.50*
1205.	Certification of Compliance Ins. (25%)	911.75	247.75
1211.	Hunting and Fishing Licenses	173,369.42	34,805.48*
1212.	Dog Licenses	4,562.73	541.78*
1251.	Case Sales Distilled Spirits	40,298.61	7,021.11*
	Totals	$ 920,250.00	$ 22,034.31*
IV.	**Departmental Fees, Sales and Rentals**		
A.	**Examination Fees, State Boards**		
1302.	Accounting	$ 1,175.00	$ 175.00
1303.	Architects		25.00*
1304.	Barbers and Beauticians	5,007.00	626.00*
1305.	Chipropractors	350.00	975.00*
1306.	Dental	1,220.00	580.00*
1307.	Embalmers	925.00	100.00
1308.	Pharmacy	1,300.00	750.00*
1309.	Trained Nurses	3,030.00	90.00
1310.	Veterinary	42.00	110.00*
1313.	Mine Foremen	2,553.25	1,809.75
	Totals	$ 15,607.25	$ 891.25*
B.	**Registration and Other Fees, State Boards**		
1322.	Accountancy	$ 410.00	$ 40.00
1323.	Architects	586.00	291.00*
1324.	Barber and Beauticians	21,555.00	1,354.00*
1325.	Chiropractors	1,629.00	163.00
1326.	Dental	3,337.00	56.00
1327.	Embalmers	9,267.00	1,253.00*
1328.	Pharmacy	8,276.00	768.00*
1329.	Trained Nurses	11,478.00	212.00*
1330.	Veterinary	424.00	58.00
1331.	Pharmacy—Prophylactic	7,330.00	640.00*
1332.	Professional Engineers	7,097.00	2,750.80
1333.	Ky. Real Estate Licenses	2,716.00	2,327.00*
1334.	Certification of Librarians		21.00*
	Totals	$ 74,105.00	$ 3,708.20*

STATEMENT NO. 15—Continued

		Total Receipts Fiscal Year	Increase Over Preceding Year or Decrease *
C. Tuition Fees, State Colleges			
1340.	Lincoln Institute	$ 15,375.54	$ 4,575.02
1341.	Ky. State College for Negroes	14,267.63	2,768.39
1342.	W. Ky. Vocational Training School	442.68	312.68
1343.	University of Kentucky	238,816.68	46,531.87*
1344.	Eastern State Teachers College	35,143.86	15,509.74*
1345.	Morehead State Teachers College	90,188.18	23,124.59*
1346.	Murray State Teachers College	30,015.28	11,914.61*
1347.	Western State Teachers College	48,003.97	13,353.12*
1348.	Morehead State Teachers College—Science	9,829.40	989.53
1349.	Mayo Vocational Training School		26.00*
	Totals	$ 482,083.22	$ 101,814.31*
D. Board and Room—State Colleges			
1351.	Ky. State College for Negroes	$ 46,447.24	$ 921.94
1352.	W. Ky. Vocational Training School	5,209.89	621.35
1353.	University of Kentucky	129,698.65	4,778.14*
1354.	Eastern State Teachers College	16,742.35	3,943.94*
1355.	Morehead State Teachers College	264,666.85	30,240.60*
1356.	Murray State Teachers College	227,670.33	81,000.93
1357.	Western State Teachers College	2,418.15	40,796.37*
1359.	Mayo Vocational Training School	4,244.84	2,783.47*
	Totals	$ 697,098.30	$ 1.70
E. Other Fees, Sales and Rentals			
1361.	Division of State Parks	$ 51,406.00	$ 5,105.44
1362.	Game and Fish Comm.—Misc. Receipts	17,794.98	3,467.21
1663.	My Old Ky. Home Comm.—Fees and Sales	7,923.92	7,143.19*
1364.	Pennyrile State Park—Misc. Receipts	750.00	250.00
1365.	Division of Publicity	7,793.25	1,786.11*
1366.	R. R. Policemen—Fees	155.00	725.00*
1367.	Forestry—Federal—Misc. Receipts	12,007.68	3,367.60*
1368.	Secy. of State—Nat'l Defense—Spec. Police	170.00	292.00*
1369.	State Auditor—County Share—Cost of Audits	7,642.72	5,718.12*
1370.	Secy. of State—Process Agents—Filing Fees	7,500.00	
1371.	Secy. of State—Foreign Corp. Filing Fees	7,500.00	
1372.	Military Dept.—Non-Elective Peace Officers	775.00	140.00
1373.	Dept. of Health—Egg Candling Fees	10,138.00	200.00
1374.	Dept. of Health—Hotels and Restaurants	23,701.34	2,136.46*
1375.	Dept. of Health—Laboratory Fees and Sales	6,328.05	698.45*
1376.	Dept. of Health—Plumbing Fees	7,662.10	1,350.85*
1377.	Dept. of Health—Vital Statistics	104,706.34	97,427.24*
1378.	Dept. of Health—Other Fees and Sales	21,024.67	16,598.30*
1379.	Dept. of Health—Medical Practice Set Fees	3,999.00	33.50*
1380.	Dept. of Health—Optometrist Fees	2,130.90	194.10*
1381.	Dept. of Health—Radiography Fees	10.00	20.00*
1382.	Hazelwood Sanatorium Fees	64,329.11	1,195.71
1383.	Ky. Crippled Children's Comm.—Misc. Fees	7,659.01	4,297.43
1385.	Dept. of Agriculture—Weighmen's Fees	1,675.00	235.00*
1386.	Dept. of Agriculture—Tobacco Whse. Weighmen	4,285.00	215.00*
1388.	State Fair—Operating Expense	65,309.73	36,050.56
1391.	Eastern State Hospital—Misc. Receipts	31,997.19	2,229.36
1392.	Central State Hospital—Misc. Receipts	51,117.92	12,501.96
1393.	Western State Hospital—Misc. Receipts	20,297.30	1,119.12*

STATEMENT NO. 15—Continued

		Total Receipts Fiscal Year	Increase Over Preceding Year or Decrease *
1394.	Feeble-Minded Institute	4,007.97	400.35
1396.	Welfare—Boyle-Mercer	6,677.85	3,255.39
1398.	Houses of Reform—Misc. Receipts	30,622.66	351.42
1400.	Reformatory—Miscellaneous Receipts	6,611.00	2,939.03*
1402.	Penitentiary—Misc. Receipts	3,023.63	1,325.29*
1403.	Ky. Children's Home Society	2,806.37	1,752.26*
1405.	Metal Stamping Plant—Sales	2,419.14	86.85
1406.	Surplus Commodity—Salvage Fund	756.07	10,568.89*
1411.	Ky. State Industrial College—Misc. Receipts	7,870.38	3,913.43*
1412.	W. Ky. Voca. Training School—Misc. Receipts	138.04	7.56*
1413.	Workshop for Adult Blind—Sales and Misc. Rec't	54,884.74	9,229.75*
1414.	Ky. School for Deaf—White—Misc. Receipts		943.36*
1421.	University of Ky.—Misc. Receipts	43,713.57	25,281.07*
1422.	University of Ky.—Experiment Station	372,990.43	85,053.63
1431.	Eastern State Teachers College—Misc. Receipts	203,690.74	144,867.69
1432.	Morehead State Teachers College—Misc. Receipts	30,212.40	11,241.69
1433.	Murray State Teachers College—Misc. Receipts	207,208.53	76,389.94
1434.	Western State Teachers College	364,053.10	294,714.50
1435.	Mayo Vocational Training School—Misc. Receipts		150.00*
1441.	Library Extension Division	261.17	34.27
1442.	Ky. Historical Society—Misc. Receipts	1,128.20	188.04
1444.	Division of Banking—Small Loan	1,000.00	1,000.00
1445.	Division of Banking—Examination Fees	15,484.96	4,016.10
1446.	Division of Banking—Small Loans Exam. Fees	150.00	150.00
1447.	Division of Banking—Misc. Receipts	395.00	390.00
1448.	Division of Insurance—Other Misc. Receipts	113.75	71.25*
1449.	Division of Insurance—Annual Statement Fees	3,607.50	413.75
1451.	Division of Insurance—Examination Fees	25,838.52	3,416.16
1452.	Louisville Office of State Treasurer—Fees	3,600.00	.26*
1460.	Fish and Game Comm.—Sale of Fish Cars	2,908.44	6,344.20*
1461.	Public Service Commission—Assessments	75,954.42	96,115.89*
1470.	Unemployment Compensation Admr.	653.24	599.97
1475.	Div. of Geology—Petroleum Lab. Fees	95.00	95.00
1476.	Div. of Geology—Sale of Maps, etc.	2,437.84	1,561.01
1480.	Div. of Geology—Private Donations	300.00	500.00*
1485.	Mines and Minerals—Inspection Fees	885.00	.89*
	Totals	$ 2,024,288.96	$ 395,459.56
V.	**Subventions and Grants**		
1501.	Jefferson County M. C.—Suspense	$ 87.30	$ 258.54*
1510.	Federal Admission Tax—State Parks	1,550.75	1,556.79*
1530.	Auditor of Public Accounts—Misc. Fees	433.00	284.00
1601.	Forestry—Federal	60,966.78	11,682.75
1603.	Dept. of Health—Venereal Disease	353,588.90	9,290.65
1604.	Ky. Crippled Children's Comm.—Federal	87,049.62	7,211.38*
1605.	Dept. of Health—U.S.P.H. Service Ext.	353,004.00	11,636.00
1606.	Dept. of Health—T. V. A.	7,262.67	1,848.34
1607.	Dept. of Health—Maternal and Child Health	654,075.00	464,870.00
1608.	Old Age Assistance—Federal	3,096,416.19	1,013,178.78*
1609.	Dept. of Welfare—Child Welfare—Federal	37,063.17	8,805.63*
1611.	Dept. of Education—General Education Board	8,300.00	1,800.00
1612.	Dept. of Education—Jeannes Fund	1,061.68	138.32*
1615.	Dept. of Education—Geo. Dean Fund—Federal	343,702.93	29,642.44*
1616.	Dept. of Education—Smith Hughes Fund—Federal	143,176.43	10,717.50*
1617.	Vocational Education—Defense Workers	520,400.00	1,347,665.15*

STATEMENT NO. 15—Continued

		Total Receipts Fiscal Year	Increase Over Preceding Year or Decrease *
1618.	Vocational Rehabilitation—Federal	141,199.55	52,204.14
1619.	Vocational Rehabilitation—Private	292.00	995.00*
1621.	Ky. State Col. for Negroes—Bankhead-Jones—Fed.	7,609.17	
1622.	Ky. State College for Negroes—Morrill-Nelson	7,250.00	
1624.	Ky. State College for Negroes—Construction—Fed.		
1625.	Vocational Education—Out of School Youth—Fed.	494,514.73	105,161.98
1627.	Vocational Education—Nat'l. Defense Equipment	18,655.21	114,355.02*
1628.	Nat'l. Defense—Rental of Space—Federal	480.00	2,717.50*
1631.	U. of Ky.—Bankhead-Jones Fund—Federal	44,867.87	
1632.	U. of Ky.—Morrill-Nelson Fund—Federal	42,750.00	
1640.	Extended School Service—Federal	428,461.78	427,321.78
1645.	Enemy Alien Program—Federal	500.00	300.00
1646.	Civilian War Assistance Program—Federal	500.00	200.00*
1650.	Merit System Admr.	7,129.00	1,771.84
1651.	Unemployment Compensation Admr.—Federal	443,832.32	77,576.32*
1653.	Employment Ser. Admr.—Local		6,000.00*
1660.	Aid to Dependent Children	419,551.06	298,899.35
1661.	Aid to Dependent Children Admr.		31,170.14*
1662.	Aid to Blind	118,906.35	62,175.12
1663.	Aid to Blind Admr.		22,301.84*
1675.	Special Election Expense—Federal		5,529.06*
1676.	Vocational—Itinerant Teachers	2,477.35	1,072.00
1690.	Levi Jackson State Park	2,540.00	2,040.00
1699.	Ky. State College for Negroes—Private	3,010.47	3,010.47
	Totals	$ 7,852,665.28	$ 1,224,651.59*
VI.	**Miscellaneous Revenue**		
1701.	Ky. State Historical Society—Stephenson	$ 109.03	4.81*
1712.	Penalties on Back Taxes—Revenue Agents New Law 15%	50,281.76	43,300.08*
1750.	Murray State Teachers College—Scholarship Malaria Control	1,500.00	1,708.46*
	Totals	$ 51,890.79	$ 45,013.35*
VII.	**Transfers from General Fund**		
1932.	Old Age Assistance	$ 3,419,304.73	$ 66,144.49*
1935.	Interest on Land Grant Bonds	9,900.00	
1985.	Aid to Blind	107,300.00	66,300.00
1990.	Aid to Dependent Children	407,900.00	349,400.00
1940.	State Fair		14,000.00*
1950.	Dept. of Motor Transportation		4,725.00*
	Totals	$ 3,944,404.73	$ 330,830.51
VIII.	**Transfers from Road Fund**		
1942.	Dept. of Motor Transportation	$ 60,000.00	$
1943.	Dept. of Revenue—Gasoline Tax	45,000.00	
1944.	Dept. of Revenue—Automobile	85,000.00	
	Totals	$ 190,000.00	$
Non-Revenue Receipts			
1910.	National Forest Fund	$ 10,345.59	$ 4,021.05
1920.	Refunds Preceding Year Disbursements (90-Day Period)	26,707.22	25,142.83

STATEMENT NO. 15—Continued

		Total Receipts Fiscal Year	Increase Over Preceding Year or Decrease *
1921.	Refunds Prior Year Disbursements	4,063.37	2,093.66
1922.	Refunds Current Year Disbursements	158,419.21	44,907.87
1924.	Old Age Assistance—Refunds of Prior Year Disbursements	210.52	2,793.61*
1925.	Social Security—Clearing	175.00	98.00
1930.	Petty Cash Repayments—Current Year	4,342.94	1,384.40
1931.	Petty Cash Repayments—Prior Year	5,890.82	4,978.36
1945.	Education—Proceeds from Sale of Investments	12,000.00	2,000.00*
1946.	Education—Revenue from Investments	712.31	514.50*
1948.	F. M. I.—Revenue from Investments	30.00	90.00*
1970.	Non-Elective Peace Officers	226,838.87	30,550.11
1977.	County Truck License—Suspense		3,876.17*
2000.	Education—Accrued Interest		115.69*
	Totals	$ 449,735.85	$ 103,786.31

STATEMENT NO. 16

REVOLVING, TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS

Summary of Allotments, Expenditures and Balances Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1944, Including Expenditures During the 90-Day Closing Period to September 30, 1944

	Allotment Balances Beginning of Year (1)	Net Allotment Increases (2)	Total Allotments (3)	Net Expenditures Sept. 30, 1944 (4)	Unexpended Balance Sept. 30, 1944 (5)
Secretary of State	$ 607.72	$ 15,155.00	$ 15,762.72	$ 14,289.18	$ 1,473.54
Special Police Officers	40.77	170.00	210.77	15.38	195.39
Auditor of Public Accounts	----------	8,075.72	8,075.72	8,019.72	56.00
Department of Finance	462.53	----------	462.53	53.10	409.43
Department of Revenue	19,905.34	157,845.20	177,750.54	122,314.15	55,436.38
Other Revenue Activities	716,338.15	746,464.48	1,462,802.63	704,773.79	758,028.84
Department of Conservation	139,204.19	339,014.52	478,218.71	294,076.19	184,142.52
Industrial Peace Officers	1,961.82	775.00	2,736.82	492.87	2,243.95
Department of Agriculture	119,995.79	75,832.46	195,828.25	28,788.11	167,040.14
Department of Health	203,991.65	1,706,729.31	1,910,720.96	1,509,387.61	401,333.35
Hospitals and Mental Hygiene	134,384.96	114,098.32	248,483.28	12,405.55	236,077.73
Division of Corrections	208,230.29	42,676.43	250,906.72	161.03	250,745.69
Division of Public Assistance	639,270.97	7,611,227.46	8,250,498.43	8,118,232.37	132,266.06
Department of Education	2,646.60	9,361.68	12,008.28	8,747.69	3,260.59
Vocational Education	442,380.33	1,918,561.12	2,360,941.45	2,157,162.91	203,778.54
Ky. State College for Negroes	7,659.23	103,085.93	110,745.16	101,775.64	8,969.52
West Ky. Vocational Training School	3,162.68	5,790.61	8,953.29	3,315.26	5,638.03
Schools for the Blind and Deaf	51,704.67	54,884.74	106,589.41	58,375.77	48,213.64
University of Kentucky	223,565.94	881,793.85	1,105,359.79	774,368.67	330,991.12
State Teachers College	96,625.24	1,531,601.63	1,628,226.87	1,174,575.97	453,650.90
Department of Library and Archives	1,268.79	1,498.40	2,767.19	1,210.54	1,556.65
Department of Business Regulations	162,412.55	302,060.87	464,473.42	231,530.71	232,942.71
Public Service Commission	158,987.23	75,954.42	234,941.65	73,044.49	161,897.16
Ky. Real Estate Board	12,130.25	----------	12,130.25	----------	12,130.25

STATEMENT NO. 16—Continued

	Allotment Balances Beginning of Year (1)	Net Allotment Increases (2)	Total Allotments (3)	Net Expenditures Sept. 30, 1944 (4)	Unexpended Balance Sept. 30, 1944 (5)
Department of Industrial Relations	$ 171,891.70	$ 691,531.79	$ 863,423.49	$ 511,902.20	$ 351,521.29
Department of Mines and Minerals	3,506.83	6,276.09	9,782.92	4,733.64	5,049.28
Jefferson County Master Commissioner	30,831.56	87.30	30,918.86		30,918.86
Totals	$ 3,553,167.78	$16,400,552.33	$19,953,720.11	$15,913,752.54	$ 4,039,967.57
Refund of Federal Allotments	182,410.78	182,410.78			
Net Grand Total	$ 3,370,757.00	$16,582,963.11	$19,953,720.11	$15,913,752.54	$ 4,039,967.57

STATEMENT NO. 17

REVOLVING, TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS

Detailed Statement of Allotments and Expenditures for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1944, Including Payments During the 90-Day Closing Period to September 30, 1944

	Allotment Balances Beginning of Year (1)	Net Allotments Made (2)	Total Allotments (3)	Net Expenditures Sept. 30, 1944 (4)	Unexpended Balance Sept. 30, 1944 (5)
Secretary of State					
4060. Railroad Policemen	$ 607.72	$ 155.00	$ 762.72	$	$ 762.72
4070. Secretary of State—Process Agents		7,500.00	7,500.00	7,408.22	91.78
4080. Secretary of State—Corporations		7,500.00	7,500.00	6,880.96	619.04
Totals	$ 607.72	$ 15,155.00	$ 15,762.72	$ 14,289.18	$ 1,473.54
Special Police Officers					
4090. National Defense Officers Fees	$ 40.77	$ 170.00	$ 210.77	$ 15.38	$ 195.39
Auditor of Public Accounts					
4120. Cost of County Audits	$	$ 7,642.72	$ 7,642.72	$ 7,642.72	$
4230. Auditor of Public Accounts		433.00	433.00	377.00	56.00
Totals	$	$ 8,075.72	$ 8,075.72	$ 8,019.72	$ 56.00
Department of Finance					
4140. Division of Duplication	$ 462.53	$	$ 462.53	$ 53.10	$ 409.43
Department of Revenue					
4200. Gasoline Tax	$	$ 45,000.00	$ 45,000.00	$ 38,732.15	$ 6,267.85
4210. Automobile Division		85,036.54	85,036.54	61,332.93	23,703.61

4220. Operator's Licenses	19,905.34	27,808.66	47,714.00	22,249.07	25,464.93
Totals	$ 19,905.34	$ 157,845.20	$ 177,750.54	$ 122,314.15	$ 55,436.39
Other Revenue Activities					
4230. Distilled Spirits and Wine—Fair Trade Act	$ 18,369.49	$ 40,298.61	$ 58,668.10	$ 37,114.11	$ 21,553.99
4250. Revenue Agents (Old Law)	1,202.39		1,202.39		1,202.39
4260. Back Tax Section (New Law)	35,381.05	50,281.76	85,662.81	39,746.66	45,916.15
4270. Gross Receipts Tax—County Portion	769.99	.28	770.27		770.27
4280. ½ Truck License—County Share	638,816.72	650,257.46	1,289,074.18	627,913.02	661,161.16
4281. County Share Truck License—Suspense	21,798.51	5,626.37	27,424.88		27,424.88
Totals	$ 716,338.15	$ 746,464.48	$ 1,462,802.63	$ 704,773.79	$ 758,028.84
Department of Conservation					
4300. Division of State Parks	$ 966.66	$ 59,329.92	$ 60,296.58	$ 57,852.84	$ 2,443.74
4301. Federal Admission Tax		1,550.75	1,550.75	1,550.75	
4303. Federal Admission Tax—In Suspense	99.32		99.32	99.32	
4305. Pennyrile State Parks	121.15	750.00	871.15	595.35	275.80
4306. Levi Jackson State Park—Private Grant	500.00	2,540.00	3,040.00		3,040.00
4310. Forestry	2,255.89	72,977.76	75,233.65	72,901.22	2,332.43
4340. Game and Fish Commission	59,006.31	191,164.40	250,170.71	152,740.75	97,429.96
4345. Game and Fish—Special Fund	17,778.64	2,908.44	20,687.08		20,687.08
4348. Game and Fish—Suspense Fund	50,000.00		50,000.00		50,000.00
4350. My Old Ky. Home—Investments Proceeds	33.65		33.65		33.65
4360. My Old Ky. Home—Special	484.92		484.92		484.92
4380. Division of Publicity	7,957.65	7,793.25	15,750.90	8,335.96	7,414.94
Totals	$ 139,204.19	$ 339,014.52	$ 478,218.71	$ 294,076.19	$ 184,142.52
Military Department					
4460. Industrial Peace Officers	$ 1,961.82	$ 775.00	$ 2,736.82	$ 492.87	$ 2,243.95
Department of Agriculture					
4500. Dog Law Enforcement	$ 57.06	$ 4,562.73	$ 4,619.79	$ 2,742.71	$ 1,877.08
4510. Inspection—Stockyard Weighmen	.53	1,675.00	1,675.53	1,673.39	2.14
4520. Inspection—Tobacco Warehouse Weighmen	22.87	4,285.00	4,307.87	4,275.22	32.65

STATEMENT NO. 17—Continued

	Allotment Balances Beginning of Year (1)	Net Allotments Made (2)	Total Allotments (3)	Net Expenditures Sept. 30, 1944 (4)	Unexpended Balance Sept. 30, 1944 (5)
4545. State Fair—Construction	$ 5,299.20	$	$ 5,229.20	$ 3,082.65	$ 2,146.55
4546. State Fair—Continuing—Operation	114,686.13	65,309.73	179,995.86	17,014.14	162,981.72
Totals	$ 119,996.79	$ 75,832.46	$ 195,828.25	$ 28,788.11	$ 167,040.14
Department of Health					
4550. Department of Health—General	$ 136,957.81	$ 187,023.67	$ 323,981.48	$ 206,491.06	$ 117,490.42
4551. Department of Health—U.S.P.H. Service Title VI	701.07	353,004.00	353,705.07	345,998.16	7,706.91
4552. Department of Health—Maternal and Child	56,239.02	654,075.00	710,314.02	443,021.14	267,292.88
4553. Department of Health—Venereal Disease—Federal	11.10	353,588.90	353,600.00	350,602.42	2,997.58
4560. Hazelwood Sanatorium	2,895.78	64,329.11	67,224.89	61,379.33	5,845.56
4570. Ky. Crippled Children's Commission	7,186.87	94,708.63	101,895.50	101,895.50	
Totals	$ 203,991.65	$ 1,706,729.31	$ 1,910,720.96	$ 1,509,387.61	$ 401,333.35
Hospitals and Mental Hygiene					
4600. Eastern State Hospital	$ 35,001.37	$ 31,997.19	$ 66,998.56	$ 3,667.57	$ 63,330.99
4610. Central State Hospital	58,783.78	51,117.92	109,901.70	1,600.00	108,301.70
4620. Western State Hospital	27,385.51	20,297.39	47,682.90		47,682.90
4630. Feeble-Minded Institute	5,823.22	4,007.97	9,831.19		9,831.19
4635. Boyle-Mercer Farm	7,391.08	6,677.85	14,068.93	7,137.98	6,930.95
Totals	$ 134,384.96	$ 114,098.32	$ 248,483.28	$ 12,405.55	$ 236,077.73
Division of Corrections					
4640. Houses of Reform	$ 63,832.80	$ 30,622.66	$ 94,455.46	$	$ 94,455.46
4650. Reformatory	24,468.36	6,611.00	31,079.36	2,152.97	28,926.39
4660. Penitentiary	21,173.76	3,023.63	24,197.39	995.32	23,202.07
4690. Metal Stamping Plant	98,755.37	2,419.14	101,174.51	(—) 2,987.26	104,161.77
Totals	$ 208,230.29	$ 42,676.43	$ 250,906.72	$ 161.03	$ 250,745.69

Division of Public Assistance					
4700. Federal Grants	$ 14,133.84	$ 37,063.17	$ 51,197.01	$ 42,863.21	$ 8,333.80
4720. Ky. Children's Home Society	7,745.63	2,806.37	10,552.00	----------	10,552.00
4730. Old Age Assistance Payments—Trust Account	----------	6,838,033.00	6,838,033.00	6,827,255.00	10,778.00
4731. Old Age Assistance—Unmatched Federal Fund	501,763.40	(—) 469,573.72	32,189.68	----------	32,189.68
4760. Aid to Dependent Children (Trust Acct.)	----------	815,800.00	815,800.00	806,565.00	9,235.00
4761. Aid to Dependent Children Unmatched Federal Funds	78,690.36	(—) 26,587.42	52,102.94	----------	52,102.94
4762. Aid to Dependent Children Admr.	----------	38,251.48	38,251.48	43,616.34	(—) 5,364.86
4765. Aid to the Blind (Trust Acct.)	----------	214,600.00	214,600.00	213,144.00	1,456.00
4766. Aid to the Blind Unmatched Funds	10,501.14	525.29	11,026.43	----------	11,026.43
4767. Aid to the Blind Adm. Federal	----------	11,081.06	11,081.06	12,539.23	(—) 1,458.17
4770. Old Age Assistance Administration—Federal	25,088.19	147,472.16	172,560.35	170,681.37	1,878.98
4776. Enemy Alien Program—Federal	2.01	553.21	555.22	70.14	485.08
4777. Civilian War Assistance Program—Federal	484.04	446.79	930.83	386.35	544.48
4780. Welfare—Surplus Commodity	862.36	756.07	1,618.43	1,111.73	506.70
Totals	$ 639,270.97	$ 7,611,227.46	$ 8,250,498.43	$ 8,118,232.37	$ 132,266.06
Department of Education					
4800. General Education Board	$ 2,294.28	$ 8,300.00	$ 10,594.28	$ 7,504.48	$ 3,089.80
4810. Jeannes Fund	352.32	1,061.68	1,414.00	1,243.21	170.79
Totals	$ 2,646.00	$ 9,361.68	$ 12,008.28	$ 8,747.69	$ 3,260.59
Vocational Education					
4835. Extended School Service—Federal	$ 358.60	$ 428,103.18	$ 428,461.78	$ 428,461.78	$ ----------
4840. George-Deen Fund	50,766.30	343,960.93	394,727.23	353,189.90	41,537.33
4850. Smith-Hughes Fund	17,706.51	143,176.43	160,882.94	148,563.19	12,319.75
4860. Vocational Rehabilitation—Federal	5,955.56	141,374.55	147,330.11	137,788.78	9,541.33
4870. Vocational Rehabilitation—Private	993.84	292.00	1,285.84	355.49	930.35
4890. Mayo Vocational School	2,707.18	4,244.84	6,952.02	4,652.93	2,299.09
4891. Vocational Education—Itinerant Teachers	562.33	2,477.35	3,039.68	2,009.53	1,030.15
4895. Vocational Education—Defense Workers	----------	520,400.00	520,400.00	449,244.50	71,155.50
4895.A. Vocational Education—War Training	237,678.06	(—) 161,201.28	76,476.78	75,637.35	839.43
4896. Vocational Education—Rural War Production	----------	339,730.48	339,730.48	327,699.41	12,031.07
4896A. Out of School Youth Defense	108,920.22	152,172.44	261,092.66	215,670.88	45,421.78
4898. National Defense Equipment	----------	6,522.41	6,522.41	543.18	5,979.23

STATEMENT NO. 17—Continued

	Allotment Balances Beginning of Year (1)	Net Allotments Made (2)	Total Allotments (3)	Net Expenditures Sept. 30, 1944 (4)	Unexpended Balance Sept. 30, 1944 (5)
4898A. National Defense Equipment	$ 15,766.73	$ (—) 2,207.21	$ 13,559.52	$ 12,865.99	$ 693.53
4899. National Defense Rental	965.00	(—) 485.00	480.00	480.00	
Totals	$ 442,380.33	$ 1,918,561.12	$ 2,360,941.45	$ 2,157,162.91	$ 203,778 54
Ky. State College for Negroes					
4900. Operation and Maintenance	$ 2,744.04	$ 67,796.55	$ 70,540.59	$ 68,452.25	$ 2,088.34
4901. Athletics	591.31	788.70	1,380.01	1,297.54	82,47
4905. Operation and Maintenance—Lincoln Institute	4,323.88	15,375.54	19,699.42	15,933.53	3,765.89
4910. Bankhead-Jones Fund		7,609.17	7,609.17	7,609.17	
4920. Morrill-Nelson Fund		8,505.50	8,505.50	8,505.50	
4930. Smith-Hughes Fund				(—) 22.35	22.35
4959. Private Grant		3,010.47	3,010.47		3,010.47
Totals	$ 7,659.23	$ 103,085.93	$ 110,745.16	$ 101,775.64	$ 8,969.52
West Ky. Vocational Training School					
4960. Operation and Maintenance	$ 3,162.68	$ 5,790.61	$ 8,953.29	$ 3,315.26	$ 5,638.03
Schools for the Blind and Deaf					
4970. School for the Deaf—White	$ 1,259.26	$	$ 1,259.26	$	$ 1,259.26
4980. Workshop for Adult Blind	50,445.40	54,884.74	105,330.14	58,375.77	46,954.37
4990. Federal Blind Rehabilitation Fund	.01		.01		.01
Totals	$ 51,704.67	$ 54,884.74	$ 106,589.41	$ 58,375.77	$ 48,213.64
University of Kentucky					
5000. Division of Colleges	$ 97,570.10	$ 412,523.12	$ 510,093.22	$ 442,216.55	$ 67,876.67
5010. Experiment Station	125,995.84	248,008.36	374,004.20	235,889.75	138,114.45
5015. Experiment Station—Suspense Fund		65,000.00	65,000.00		65,000.00
5016. Experiment Station—Post War Adj. Exp.		60,000.00	60,000.00		60,000.00

5020. Bankhead-Jones Fund		44,867.87	44,867.87	44,867.87	
5030. Morrill-Nelson Fund		51,394.50	51,394.50	51,394.50	
Totals	$ 223,565.94	$ 881,793.85	$ 1,105,359.79	$ 774,368.67	$ 330,991.12
State Teachers Colleges					
5050. Eastern State Teachers College	$ 26,160.56	$ 255,576.95	$ 281,737.51	$ 165,097.85	$ 116,639.66
5055. Eastern State Teachers College—Athletics	5,986.02		5,986.02	433.45	5,552.57
5060. Morehead State Teachers College	16,727.73	381,327.46	398,055.19	389,556.23	8,498.96
5061. Morehead State Teachers College—Science Rev. Bldg.	2,317.22	3,282.78	5,600.00		5,600.00
5062. Morehead State Teachers Col.—Int. & Bond Sinking Fund	1,593.38	6,546.62	8,140.00	7,920.00	220.00
5065. Morehead State Teachers College—Athletics	763.28	3,933.46	4,696.74	926.05	3,770.69
5070. Murray State Teachers College	12,607.82	458,573.81	471,181.63	424,541.52	46,640.11
5075. Murray State Teachers College—Athletics	5,582.89	6,385.33	11,968.22	3,677.19	8,291.03
5079. Murray State Teachers Col.—Scholarship Malaria Control		1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	
5080. Western State Teachers College	19,156.00	408,589.38	427,745.38	177,335.18	250,410.20
5085. Western State Teachers College—Athletics	5,730.34	5,885.84	11,616.18	3,588.50	8,027.68
Totals	$ 96,625.24	$ 1,531,601.63	$ 1,628,226.87	$ 1,174,575.97	$ 453,650.90
Department of Library and Archives					
5150. Library Extension Division	$ 363.20	$ 261.17	$ 624.37	$ 211.52	$ 412.85
5160. Ky. Historical Society	402.14	1,128.20	1,530.34	904.35	625.99
5170. Stephenson Fund	291.86	109.03	400.83	94.67	306.16
5180. Board of Certification	211.65		211.65		211.65
Totals	$ 1,268.79	$ 1,498.40	$ 2,767.19	$ 1,210.54	$ 1,556.65
Department of Business Regulations					
5200. Supervision of Professional Regulations	$ 417.53	$ 10,032.66	$ 10,450.19	$ 9,885.12	$ 565.07
5210. State Board of Accountancy	760.27	1,444.56	2,204.83	1,313.66	891.17
5220. State Board of Architects	880.33	458.79	1,339.12	1,195.48	143.64
5230. State Board of Barbers and Beauticians	852.03	23,404.19	24,256.22	22,354.46	1,901.76
5240. State Board of Chiropractic Examiners	4,974.68	1,714.64	6,689.32	1,867.37	4,821.95
5250. State Board of Dental Examiners	4,551.36	4,041.64	8,593.00	3,868.12	4,724.88
5260. State Board of Embalmers	6,193.07	8,923.88	15,116.95	11,430.24	3,686.71
5270. State Board of Pharmacy	4,899.69	8,377.48	13,277.17	10,497.80	2,779.37
5271. Pharmacy—Prophylactic	5,768.94	6,484.18	12,253.12	4,122.77	8,130.35

STATEMENT NO. 17—Continued

	Allotment Balances Beginning of Year (1)	Net Allotments Made (2)	Total Allotments (3)	Net Expenditures Sept. 30, 1944 (4)	Unexpended Balance Sept. 30, 1944 (5)
5280. State Board of Trained Nurses	$ 19,515.61	$ 13,051.23	$ 32,566.84	$ 9,161.92	$ 23,404.92
5290. State Board of Veterinary Examiners	188.67	411.57	600.24	378.98	221.26
5300. Division of Motor Transportation	.....	60,000.00	60,000.00	54,765.00	5,235.00
5305. Division of Insurance—Fire Prevention and Rates	.....	100,531.21	100,531.21	54,663.86	45,867.35
5306. Fire Prevention and Rates—Suspense	86,625.29	7,881.97	94,507.26	.....	94,507.26
5310. Insurance Examiners Expense	2.00	25,838.52	25,840.52	25,838.52	2.00
4100. Louisville Securities Office	16.45	3,600.00	3,616.45	3,575.78	40.67
5320. State Board of Professional Engineers	18,188.05	6,552.11	24,740.16	4,969.04	19,771.12
5330. Ky. Real Estate Commission	5,166.24	2,257.07	7,423.31	4,448.37	2,974.94
5340. Division of Banking	3,412.34	17,055.17	20,467.51	7,194.22	13,273.29
Totals	$ 162,412.55	$ 302,060.87	$ 464,473.42	$ 231,530.71	$ 232,942.71
Public Service Commission					
5400. Salaries and Expenses	$ 158,987.23	$ 75,954.42	$ 234,941.65	$ 73,044.49	$ 161,897.16
Ky. Real Estate Board					
5450. Public Property Fund	$ 3,380.25	$	$ 3,380.25	$	$ 3,380.25
5451. Sale of Welfare Property	8,750.00	.....	8,750.00	.....	8,750.00
Totals	$ 12,130.25	$	$ 12,130.25	$	$ 12,130.25
Department of Industrial Relations					
5500. Unemployment Compensation—Admr.	$ 15,667.70	$ 445,792.19	$ 461,459.89	$ 427,191.79	$ 34,268.10
5501. Unemployment Compensation—Suspense	108,156.33	49,559.25	157,715.58	.....	157,715.58
5510. Merit System Admr. (U.C.C. Share)	.....	5,822.37	5,822.37	4,672.18	1,150.19
5520. Workmen's Compensation Board	48,067.67	190,357.98	238,425.65	80,038.23	158,387.42
Totals	$ 171,891.70	$ 691,531.79	$ 863,423.49	$ 511,902.20	$ 3,351,521.29

Department of Mines and Minerals					
5650. Division of Geology	$ 1,872.44	$ 2,532.84	$ 4,405.28	$ 1,629.52	$ 2,775.76
5660. Division of Geology—Private Donations		300.00	300.00	300.00	
5670. Coal Mining Division	1,634.39	3,443.25	5,077.64	2,804.12	2,273.52
Totals	$ 3,506.83	$ 6,276.09	$ 9,782.92	$ 4,733.64	$ 5,049.28
Jefferson County Master Commissioner					
5800. Jefferson County Master Commissioner	$ 30,831.56	$ 87.30	$ 30,918.86	$	$ 30,918.86
Totals	$ 3,553,167.78	$16,400,552.33	$19,953,720.11	$15,913,752.54	$ 4,039,967.57
Refund of Federal Allotments	182,410.78	182,410.78			
Net Grand Totals	$ 3,370,757.00	$16,582,963.11	$19,953,720.11	$15,913,752.54	$ 4,039,967.57
Net Otherwise Classified					
5940. National Forest Fund—Suspense	$	$ 10,345.59	$ 10,345.59	$ 10,345.59	$
5950. Payment on Prior Year Encumbrances				438,119.87	(—) 438,119.87
5980. Non-Resident Income Tax—Suspense	3,988.80		3,988.80		3,988.80
4990. Refund of Receipts				15,042.57	(—) 15,042.57
3991. Refund of Federal Allotments				182,410.78	(—) 182,410.78
6025. Social Security Clearing	10.00	175.00	185.00	185.00	
6040. Dept. of Education—Special Investments	28,731.25	12,000.00	40,731.25		40,731.25
6050. Dept. of Education—Revenue from Investments	8,406.94	712.31	9,119.25		9,119.25
6970. Feeble-Minded Institute—Revenue from Investments	299.56	30.00	329.56		329.56
6980. Non-Elective Peace Officers		226,838.87	226,838.87	226,838.87	
Totals	$ 41,436.55	$ 250,101.77	$ 291,538.32	$ 872,942.68	$(—) 581,404.63

STATEMENT NO. 18

REVOLVING, TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS

Analysis of Net Expenditures for Fiscal Year 1943-1944
Including Expenditures During the 90-Day Closing Period to September 30, 1944

	Disbursements Authorized (1)	Inter-Account Transactions		Net Expenditures (Statement 17) (4)
		Charges (2)	Credits (3)	
Secretary of State				
4070. Sec'y. of State—Process Agents	$ 6,585.97	$ 1,058.61	$ 236.36	$ 7,408.22
4080. Sec'y. of State—Corporations	6,627.85	253.11	.....	6,880.96
Totals	$ 13,213.82	$ 1,311.72	$ 236.36	$ 14,289.18
Special Police Officers				
4090. National Defense Officers Fees	$ 11.30	$ 4.08	$.....	$ 15.38
Auditor of Public Accounts				
4120. Cost of County Audits	$ 7,642.72	$.....	$.....	$ 7,642.72
4230. Auditor of Public Accounts	377.00	.....	.....	377.00
Totals	$ 8,019.72	$.....	$.....	$ 8,019.72
Department of Finance				
4140. Division of Duplication	$ 53.10	$.....	$.....	$ 53.10
Department of Revenue				
4200. Gasoline Tax	$ 39,631.07	$ 10.15	$ 909.07	$ 38,732.15
4210. Automobile Division	47,556.37	13,946.37	169.81	61,332.93
4220. Operator's Licenses	21,749.38	612.85	122.16	22,249.07
Totals	$ 108,936.82	$ 14,578.37	$ 1,201.04	$ 122,314.15

Other Revenue Activities				
4230. Distilled Spirits and Wine—Fair Trade Act	$ 31,078.83	$ 6,035.28	$	$ 37,114.11
4260. Back Tax Section (New Law)	39,855.39	.89	109.62	39,746.66
4280. ½ Truck License—County Share	627,913.02			627,913.02
Totals	$ 698,847.24	$ 6,036.17	$ 109.62	$ 704,773.79
Department of Conservation				
4300. Division of State Parks	$ 51,032.61	$ 8,751.06	$ 1,930.83	$ 57,852.84
4301. Federal Admission Tax	1,550.75			1,550.75
4303. Federal Admission Tax—In Suspense	99.32			99.32
4305. Pennyrile State Parks	595.35			595.35
4306. Levi Jackson State Park—Private Grant	24.80		24.80	
4310. Forestry	73,265.05	2,547.82	2,911.65	72,901.22
4340. Game and Fish Commission	151,944.22	2,490.05	1,693.52	152,740.75
4380. Division of Publicity	4,984.98	3,406.88	55.09	8,335.96
Totals	$ 283,497.08	$ 17,195.81	$ 6,616.70	$ 294,076.19
Military Department				
4460. Industrial Peace Officers	$ 140.16	$ 352.71	$	$ 492.87
Department of Agriculture				
4500. Dog Law Enforcement	$ 1,416.61	$ 1,326.10	$	$ 2,742.71
4510. Inspection—Stockyard Weighmen	513.82	1,159.57		1,673.39
4520. Inspection—Tobacco Warehouse Weighmen	2,688.01	1,587.21		4,275.22
4545. State Fair—Construction	3,082.65			3,082.65
4546. State Fair—Continuing—Operation	17,012.16	1.98		17,014.14
Totals	$ 24,713.25	$ 4,074.86	$	$ 28,788.11
Department of Health				
4550. Department of Health—General	$ 87,205.97	$ 119,405.44	$ 120.35	$ 206,491.06
4551. Department of Health—U.S.P.H. Service Title VI	278,690.29	67,346.51	38.64	345,998.16
4552. Department of Health—Maternal and Child	382,519.13	60,502.01		443,021.14
4553. Department of Health—Venereal Disease Federal	275,935.32	74,694.12	27.02	350,602.42
4560. Hazelwood Sanatorium	61,379.33			61,379.33

STATEMENT NO. 18—(Continued)

	Disbursements Authorized (1)	Inter-Account Transactions		Net Expenditures (Statement 17) (4)
		Charges (2)	Credits (3)	
4570. Ky. Crippled Children's Commission	$ 101,895.50	$	$	$ 101,895.50
Totals	$ 1,187,625.54	$ 321,948.08	$ 186.01	$ 1,509,387.61
Hospitals and Mental Hygiene				
4600. Eastern State Hospital	$ 2,613.57	$ 1,054.00	$	$ 3,667.57
4610. Central State Hospital	1,600.00			1,600.00
4635. Boyle-Mercer Farm	8,503.15	1,687.24	3,052.41	7,137.98
Totals	$ 12,716.72	$ 2,741.24	$ 3,052.41	$ 12,405.55
Division of Corrections				
4650. Reformatory	2,152.97	$	$	$ 2,152.97
4660. Penitentiary	995.32			995.32
4690. Metal Stamping Plant	16,163.16	1,790.66	20,941.08	(—) 2,987.26
Totals	$ 19,311.45	$ 1,790.66	$ 20,941.08	$ 161.03
Division of Public Assistance				
4700. Federal Grants	$ 42,794.41	$ 68.80	$	$ 42,863.21
4730. Old Age Assistance Payments—Trust	6,827,255.00			6,827,255.00
4760. Aid to Dependent Children (Trust Acct.)	806,565.00			806,565.00
4762. Aid to Dependent Children Admr.	43,616.34			43,616.34
4765. Aid to the Blind (Trust Account)	213,144.00			213,144.00
4767. Aid to the Blind Adm.—Federal	12,539.23			12,539.23
4770. Old Age Assistance Administration—Federal	170,681.37			170,681.37
4776. Enemy Alien Program—Federal	70.14			70.14
4777. Civilian War Assistance Program—Federal	386.35			386.35
4780. Welfare—Surplus Commodity	1,096.35	15.38		1,111.73
Totals	$ 8,118,148.19	$ 84.18	$	$ 8,118,232.37

Department of Education				
4800. General Education Board	$ 7,456.01	$ 48.47	$	$ 7,504.48
4810. Jeannes Fund	1,136.96	106.25		1,243.21
Totals	$ 8,592.97	$ 154.72	$	$ 8,747.69
Vocational Education				
4835. Extended School Service—Federal	$ 428,461.78	$	$	$ 428,461.78
4840. George-Dean Fund	308,980.34	44,209.56		353,189.90
4850. Smith-Hughes Fund	126,187.07	22,958.98	582.86	148,563.19
4860. Vocational Rehabilitation—Federal	120,138.62	18,005.65	355.49	137,788.78
4870. Vocational Rehabilitation—Private		355.49		355.49
4890. Mayo Vocational School	6,840.13	500.00	2,687.20	4,652.93
4891. Vocational Education—Itinerant Teachers	13,915.77	205.87	12,112.11	2,009.53
4895. Vocational Education—Defense Workers	448,931.90	312.60		449,244.50
4895A. Vocational Education—War Training	75,715.17	116.88	194.70	75,637.35
4896. Vocational Education—Rural War Training—Prod...	326,709.31	1,070.10	80.00	327,699.41
4896A. Out of School Youth Defense	214,775.62	895.26		215,670.88
4898. National Defense Equipment	543.18			543.18
4898A. National Fefense Equipment	12,614.39	251.60		12,865.99
4899. National Defense Rental	480.00			480.00
Totals	$ 2,084,293.28	$ 88,881.99	$ 16,012.36	$ 2,157,162.91
Ky. State College for Negroes				
4900. Operation and Maintenance	$ 59,982.20	$ 9,518.92	$ 1,048.87	$ 68,452.25
4901. Athletics	1,297.54			1,297.54
4905. Operation and Maintenanee—Lincoln Institute	18,836.18		2,902.65	15,933.53
4910. Bankhead-Jones Fund		7,609.17		7,609.17
4920. Morrill-Nelson Fund		8,505.50		8,505.50
4930. Smith-Hughes Fund		1,683.92	1,706.27	(—) 22.35
Totals	$ 80,115.92	$ 27,317.51	$ 5,657.79	$ 101,775.64
West Ky. Vocational Training School				
4960. Operation and Maintenance	$ 5,273.26	$	$ 1,958.00	$ 3,315.26

STATEMENT NO. 18—(Continued)

	Disbursements Authorized (1)	Inter-Account Transactions		Net Expenditures (Statement 17) (4)
		Charges (2)	Credits (3)	
Schools for the Blind and Deaf				
4970. School for the Deaf—White	$	$	$	$
4980. Workshop for Adult Blind	58,909.65		533.88	58,375.77
Totals	$ 58,909.65	$	$ 533.88	$ 58,375.77
University of Kentucky				
5000. Division of Colleges	$ 596,031.78	$ 75,386.69	$ 229,201.92	$ 442,216.55
5002. University—Revenue Bonds	52,300.00		52,300.00	
5010. Experiment Station	108,828.52	134,475.02	7,413.79	235,889.75
5020. Bankhead-Jones Fund		44,867.87		44,867.87
5030. Morrill-Nelson Fund		51,394.50		51,394.50
Totals	$ 757,160.30	$ 306,124.08	$ 288,915.71	$ 774,368.67
State Teachers Colleges				
5050. Eastern State Teachers College	$ 153,949.31	$ 11,703.75	$ 555.21	$ 165,097.85
5055. Eastern State Teachers College—Athletics	433.45			433.45
5060. Morehead State Teachers College	386,188.61	26,182.03	22,814.41	389,556.23
5062. Morehead State Teachers College—Interest and Bond Sinking Fund	7,920.00			7,920.00
5065. Morehead State Teachers College—Athletics	951.05	300.00	325.00	926.05
5070. Murray State Teachers College	434,124.15	16,685.64	26,268.27	424,541.52
5075. Murray State Teachers College—Athletics	3,677.19	300.00	300.00	3,677.19
5079. Murray State Teachers College—Scholarship Malaria Control	1,500.00			1,500.00
5080. Western State Teachers College	178,260.59	812.30	1,737.71	177,335.18
5085. Western State Teachers College—Athletics	3,563.50	325.00	300.00	3,588.50
Totals	$ 1,170,567.85	$ 56,308.72	$ 52,300.60	$ 1,174,575.97

Department of Library and Archives				
5150. Library Extension Division	$ 211.52	$	$	$ 211.52
5160. Ky. Historical Society	800.32	104.03		904.35
5170. Stephenson Fund	94.67			94.67
Totals	$ 1,106.51	$ 104.03	$	$ 1,210.54
Department of Business Fund				
5200. Supervision of Professional Regulations	$ 10,925.32	$ 67.75	$ 1,107.95	$ 9,885.12
5210. State Board of Accountancy	1,233.66	80.00		1,313.66
5220. State Board of Architects	1,136.41	59.07		1,195.48
5230. State Board of Barbers and Beauticians	21,835.03	519.43		22,354.46
5240. State Board of Chiropractic Examiners	1,816.93	50.44		1,867.37
5250. State Board of Dental Examiners	3,711.08	157.04		3,868.12
5260. State Board of Embalmers	11,063.58	366.66		11,430.24
5270. State Board of Pharmacy	10,248.71	249.09		10,497.80
5271. Pharmacy—Prophylactic	3,859.56	263.21		4,122.77
5280. State Board of Trained Nurses	8,391.45	770.47		9,161.92
5290. State Board of Veterinary Examiners	368.27	10.71		378.98
5300. Division of Motor Transportation	52,603.27	2,161.73		54,765.00
5305. Division of Insurance—Fire Prevention and Rates	51,444.30	3,311.08	91.52	54,663.86
5310. Insurance Examiners Expense	25,838.52			25,838.52
4100. Louisville Securities Office	3,557.23	18.55		3,575.78
5320. State Board of Professsional Engineers	4,597.19	371.85		4,969.04
5330. Ky. Real Estate Commission	3,678.08	770.29		4,448.37
5340. Division of Banking	5,480.25	1,713.97		7,194.22
Totals	$ 221,788.84	$ 10,941.34	$ 1,199.47	$ 231,530.71
Public Service Commission				
5400. Salaries and Expenses	$ 72,759.35	$ 285.14	$	$ 73,044.49
Ky. Real Estate Board				
5450. Public Property Fund	$	$	$	$
Department of Industrial Relations				
5500. Unemployment Compensation—Admr.	$ 426,986.58	$ 618.21	$ 413.00	$ 427,191.79

STATEMENT NO. 18—(Continued)

	Disbursements Authorized (1)	Inter-Account Transactions		Net Expenditures (Statement 17) (4)
		Charges (2)	Credits (3)	
5510. Merit System Admr. (U.C.C. Share)	$ 99.95	$ 4,582.88	$ 10.65	$ 4,672.18
5520. Workmen's Compensation Board	77,595.83	3,789.96	1,347.56	80,038.23
Totals	$ 504,682.36	$ 8,991.05	$ 1,771.21	$ 511,902.20
Department of Mines and Minerals				
5650. Division of Geology	$ 1,588.15	$ 41.37	$	$ 1,629.52
5660. Division of Geology—Private Donations	300.00			300.00
5670. Coal Mining Division	2,529.22	274.90		2,804.12
Totals	$ 4,417.37	$ 316.27	$	$ 4,733.64
GRAND TOTALS	$15,444,902.05	$ 869,542.73	$ 400,692.24	$15,913,752.54

STATE ROAD FUND

STATEMENT NO. 19: COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

As of March 31, 1944 and March 31, 1943

Assets	March 31, 1944	March 31, 1943
Cash in Bank	$10,804,723.02	$10,232,787.23
Toll Bridge Petty Cash	565.00	615.00
Federal Aid Receivable	1,931,683.72	2,908,911.78
Totals	$12,736,971.74	$13,142,314.01

Liabilities, Reserves and Surplus		
Contractors' Deposits	$ 1,796.33	$ 1,796.33
Other Liabilities	.....	3,876.17
Reserve for Prior Year Encumbrances	4,797,791.90	7,151,088.31
Rural Highway Agreements	392,870.93	.....
Surplus	7,544,512.58	5,985,553.20
Totals	$12,736,971.74	$13,142,314.01

STATE ROAD FUND

STATEMENT NO. 20: ANALYSIS OF CHANGE IN SURPLUS

Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 1944 and March 31, 1943

	Year Ended March 31,1944	Year Ended March 31, 1943
Surplus—Beginning of Fiscal Year	$ 5,985,553.20	$ 2,199,926.57
Additions		
Prior Year Eucumbrances Forwarded	$ 5,008,581.94	$ 7,352,777.21
Prior Year Encumbrances Canceled	972,921.60	739,102.83
Revenue Receipts	18,578,095.54	19,814,288.37
Transfer from Other Funds	.....	900.00
Increase in Federal Aid Receivable	.....	26,455.12
Lapses of Transfers to Other Funds	42,498.31	7,310.86
Refunds Prior Year Disbursements	8,197.34	14,565.96
Net Surplus Credits	.....	4,355.36
Total Additions	$24,610,294.73	$27,959,756.21
Deductions		
Disbursements Authorized	$16,878,044.10	$17,023,041.27
Encumbrance Charges Outstanding	4,797,791.90	7,151,088.31
Rural Highway Agreements	392,870.93	.....
Decrease in Federal Aid Receivable	977,228.06	.....
Surplus Adjustments	5,400.36	.....
Total Deductions	$23,051,335.35	$24,174,129.58
Net Increase	$ 1,558,959.38	$ 3,785,626.63
Net Surplus—Close of Year	$ 7,544,512.58	$ 5,985,553.20

STATE ROAD FUND

STATEMENT NO. 21: ANALYSIS OF CHANGE OF SURPLUS

Showing Budgetary Operations

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1944

Surplus—Beginning of Year		$ 5,985,553.20
Add:		
Prior Year Encumbrances Forwarded	$ 5,008,581.94	
Prior Year Encumbrances Canceled	972,921.60	
Total Encumbrances		5,981,503.54
Lapses of Transfers to Other Funds		42,498.31
Refunds of Prior Year Disbursements		8,197.34
Excess of Allotments over Charges:		
Allotments	$24,021,243.18	
Less—Charges	21,675,836.00	
Net Excess		2,345,407.18
Excess of Revenue over Estimated Revenue:		
Revenue	$18,578,095.54	
Less—Estimated Revenue	17,441,809.48	
Net Excess		1,136,286.06
		$15,499,445.63
Deduct:		
Excess of Allotments over Estimated Revenue:		
Allotments	$24,021,243.18	
Less Estimated Revenue	17,441,809.48	
Net Excess	6,579,433.70	
Rural Highway Agreements Outstanding	392,870.93	
Decrease in Federal Aid Receivable	977,228.06	
Surplus Adjustments	5,400.36	
Total Deductions		7,954,933.05
Net Surplus—Close of Year		$ 7,544,512.58

SCEDULE OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR ALLOTMENT

Revenue Receipts		$18,578,095.54
Encumbrances of 1942-1943 Brought For'd		5,008,581.94
Encumbrances of 1942-1943 Canceled		972,921.60
Net Surplus Increases		45,295.29
Unappropriated Surplus—Beginning of Year		5,985,553.20
		$30,590,447.57
Decrease in Federal Aid Receivable		977,228.06
Total Available for Allotment		$29,613,219.51
Allotment During the Year		24,021,243.18
Excess of Available Funds over Allotments		$ 5,591,976.33
Excess of Available Funds over Allotments	$ 5,591,976.33	
Available Balance of Allotments	2,345,407.18	
	$ 7,937,383.51	
Less—Rural Highway Agreements	392,870.93	
Net Available Surplus		$ 7,544,512.58

STATE ROAD FUND

STATEMENT NO. 22: SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1944

1. Source of Funds:

Beginning Cash Balance		$10,232,787.23
Receipts and Credits:		
Revenue Receipts	$18,578,095.54	
Refunds of Prior Year Disbursements	8,197.34	
Lapses of Transfers to Other Funds	42,498.31	
Toll Bridge Change	50.00	18,628,841.19
Total Available Funds		$28,861,628.42

2. Application of Funds:

Net Disbursements Authorized	$16,878,044.10	
Prior year Encumbrances Paid	1,169,584.77	
Surplus Adjustments and Credits	9,276.53	18,056,905.40
Closing Cash Balance		$10,804,723.02

STATE ROAD FUND

STATEMENT NO. 23: SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1944

	Total Receipts Fiscal Year	Excess of Receipts Over Budget Estimate or Deficiency *	Increase of Receipts Over Preceding Year or Decrease *
I. Excise Taxes	$12,894,840.61	$ 904,840.61	$ 984,574.90*
II. Licenses and Permits	2,813,500.03	227,600.03	166,343.78
III. Department Fees, Sales and Rentals	33,558.90	3,845.42	5,735.37
IV. Subvention and Grants	2,815,340.80	.....	382,314.20*
V. Miscellaneous	20,855.20	.....	29,912.67*
Total Revenues	$18,578,095.54	$ 1,136,286.06	$ 1,236,193.36*
Non-Revenue	92,178.26		41,561.97
Grand Totals	$18,670,273.77		$ 1,194,631.39*

Note: Budget estimates were made for only the first three Groups.

STATE ROAD FUND

STATEMENT NO. 24: DETAILED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS—ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1944

	Total Receipts Fiscal Year	Excess of Receipts Over Budget Estimate or Deficiency *	Increase of Receipts Over Preceding Year or Decrease *
I. Excise Taxes			
2101. Gasoline Tax	$12,373,098.64	$ 873,098.64	$ 1,015,457.67*
2102. Tax on Other Motor Fuels	40,230.06	230.06	7,332.55*
2103. Bus Mileage Tax	260,263.18	14,736.82*	64,342.06
2104. Truck Mileage Tax	221,248.73	42,248.73	26,126.74*
Totals	$12,894,840.61	$ 904,840.61	$ 984,574.90*
II. Licenses and Permits			
2211. Passenger Car Licenses	$ 1,633,465.38	$ 148,465.38	$ 65,243.89
2212. Truck Licenses (½)	665,338.24	9,661.76*	32,516.32
2213. Motorcycle Licenses	2,779.12	279.12	15.08*
2214. Dealers' Motor Licenses	13,028.50	6,628.50	5,094.00
2215. Transfer of Motor Licenses	161,852.13	11,852.13	9,590.91
2216. Special Motor Licenses	1,246.94	253.06*	245.56*
2217. In-Transit Motor Licenses	411.00	89.00*	99.90
2218. Penalties (Motor Licenses)	540.08	40.08	145.24
2221. Bus Licenses (Except City)	205,399.81	30,399.81	17,898.72
2222. City Bus Licenses	55,858.08	25,858.08	41,381.87
2223. Common Carrier Certificates	9,160.00	2,160.00	2,745.00
2224. Taxi Licenses	8,892.75	1,392.75	132.20*
2225. Truck Permits	36,680.00	11,680.00	9,625.20*
2226. Bus Driver Certificates	28,848.00	1,152.00*	1,646.00
Totals	$ 2,813,500.03	$ 227,600.03	$ 166,343.81

III. Departmental Fees, Sales and Rentals			
2302. Pickup Service Fees	$ 4.34	$.....	$ 31.15*
2303. Fees—Truck Permits	22,375.00	10,375.00	1,900.50
2304. Contractors Prequalification Fees	3,350.00	1,550.00	1,436.90
2311. Sale of Specifications and Permits	2,159.92	659.92	433.01
2312. Sale of Material	18.48	.....	18.48
2314. Sale of Junk	3,760.50	8,739.50*	11,057.30*
2315. Sales not Otherwise Classified	967.75	.....	912.24
2323. Rentals of Buildings	40.60	.....	40.60
2324. Rentals not Otherwise Classified	882.31	.....	611.35
Totals	$ 33,558.90	$ 3,845.42	$ 5,735.37*
IV. Subvention and Grants			
2602. Federal Aid	$ 2,815,340.80	$.....	$ 297,699.20*
2611. County Aid	.....	.....	84,615.00*
Totals	$ 2,815,340.80	$.....	$ 382,314.20*
V. Miscellaneous Revenue			
2501. Fines	$.....	$.....	$ 3,931.28*
2712. Damages to Dept. Property	20,855.20	.....	25,981.39*
Totals	$ 20,855.30	$.....	$ 29,912.67
Non-Revenue			
2820. Refund Preceding Year Disbursements	$ 6,077.96	$.....	$ 6,077.96
2821. Refund Prior Year Disbursements	8,197.34	.....	6,368.62*
2822. Refund Current Year Disbursements	35,269.65	.....	10,530.18
2823. Repayments Toll Bridge Advances	135.00	.....	35.00
2825. Recovery-Workmen's Compensation	.....	.....	3,000.00*
2855. Lapse of Previous Year Allotments Transferred to Other Fund	42,498.31	.....	35,187.45
2860. Transferred from General Fund	.....	.....	900.00*
Totals	$ 92,178.26	.....	$ 41,561.97

STATE ROAD FUND
STATEMENT NO. 25: CHARGES AND ALLOTMENTS
Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1944 as of March 31, 1944

	Encumbrances Outstanding	Non-cash Charges	Inter-Account Credits	Disbursements Authorized	Net Expenditures	Total Allotments	Available Balances
7000. Engineering	$	$ 69,970.37	$ 53,125.50	$ 449,249.35	$ 465,734.41	$ 702,141.42	$ 138,449.05
7001. Highway Planning Survey	4,826.59	3,868.67	227.56	44,963.51	48,604.62	60,000.00	6,568.79
7010. Construction	2,589,920.46	24,657.29	678.81	6,712,858.31	6,736,836.79	9,866,527.21	539,769.96
7020. Location	39,913.16	14,352.96	4,386.08	108,420.12	118,387.00	300,000.00	141,699.84
7030. Equipment	226,237.20	108,530.74	1,518,188.98	1,186,691.65	(—)222,966.59	67,828.90	64,558.29
7032. Office Building				4,527.00	4,527.00	4,527.00	
7033. New Equipment	15,657.75	17,672.92	1,160.24	35,986.39	52,499.07	68,595.30	438.48
7034. Lots and Buildings	10,770.34	2,856.70	7,384.72	28,484.53	23,956.51	45,957.69	11,239.84
7036. National Emergency	424.51	685.05		8,865.86	9,550.91	10,000.00	24.58
7040. Maintenance	1,057,186.68	935,394.94	121,487.59	5,091,509.09	5,905,416.44	7,451,809.13	489,206.01
7050. Reconstruction	208,093.15	81,210.32	6,102.44	324,651.85	399,759.73	902,506.98	294,654.10
7055. Coop. Const. W.P.A. Projects	32,051.37	25,764.20	927.06	40,658.68	65,495.82	156,235.04	58,687.85
7060. Administration	65,990.80	43,823.90	2,994.97	457,568.24	498,397.17	600,000.00	35,612.03
7070. Toll Bridges	46,888.89	5,436.43	374.84	201,364.16	206,425.75	275,000.00	21,685.36
7080. Highway Patrol	55,834.96	84,287.43	.50	276,420.04	360,706.97	500,000.00	83,458.07
7100. Workmen's Compensation	49,157.85	32.50		36,001.54	36,034.04	124,187.14	38,995.25
7130. Reserve Account	14,583.60			7,918.65	7,918.65	50,000.00	27,497.75
7150. Rural Highway 1941-1942	5,127.84	23,420.13	334.22	83,038.71	106,124.62	115,946.22	4,693.76
7191. Rural Highway 1942-1943	67,429.85	99,335.93	5,484.96	345,871.56	439,722.53	529,981.15	22,828.77
7192. Rural Highway 1943-1944	209,783.94	310,785.17	71,873.13	1,186,000.62	1,424,912.66	2,000,000.00	365,348.40
7210. Motor Transportation—Gas. & Auto License Tax Col.				190,000.00	190,000.00	190,000.00	
Totals	$ 4,797,791.90	$ 1,846,149.76	$ 1,789,155.52	$16,821,049.86	$16,878,044.10	$24,021,243.18	$ 2,345,407.18

Disbursements Not Chargeable Against Allotments											
7300. Truck License Refunds								$	282.14	$	
7310. Automobile License Refunds									.83		
7320. Refund of Receipts—Other than Truck and Auto									10,357.47		
7321. Refund of Prior Year Receipts									5,399.23		
7351. Toll Bridges—Charge Advances									85.00		
7362. Payments on Prior Year Encumbrances									1,169,584.77		
Totals		$		$		$		$	1,185,709.44	$	

STATE ROAD FUND

STATEMENT NO. 26: CHARGES AND ALLOTMENTS

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1944 as of June 30, 1944

	Encumbrances Outstanding	Non-cash Charges	Inter-Account Credits	Disbursements Authorized	Net Expenditures	Total Allotments	Available Balances
7000. Engineering	$	$ 69,970.37	$ 53,125.50	$ 464,812.37	$ 481,657.24	$ 702,141.42	$ 220,484.18
7001. Highway Planning Survey		4,488.01	231.16	46,439.11	50,695.96	60,000.00	9,304.04
7010. Construction		28,757.37	678.81	6,880,371.21	6,908,449.77	9,866,527.21	2,958,077.44
7020. Locations		16,776.32	5,221.59	122,493.76	134,048.49	300,000.00	165,951.51
7030. Equipment		111,349.36	1,676,569.78	1,297,295.37	(—) 267,925.05	67,828.90	335,753.95
7032. Office Building				4,527.00	4,527.00	4,527.00	
7033. New Equipment		18,316.23	1,160.74	36,771.13	53,926.62	68,595.30	14,668.68
7034. Lots and Buildings		2,908.22	7,414.72	28,484.53	23,978.03	45,957.69	21,979.66
7036. National Emergency		729.47		9,209.32	9,938.79	10,000.00	61.21
7040. Maintenance		1,034,249.41	129,848.28	5,676,825.28	6,581,226.41	7,451,809.13	870,582.72
7050. Reconstruction		92,511.50	6,432.69	387,579.58	473,658.39	902,506.98	428,848.59
7055. Cooperative		26,141.88	927.06	40,658.68	65,873.50	156,235.04	90,361.54
7060. Administration		54,891.47	4,016.43	466,205.11	517,080.15	600,000.00	82,919.85
7070. Toll Bridges		5,745.55	386.33	199,170.03	204,529.25	275,000.00	70,470.75
7080. Highway Patrol		96,210.08	1.25	300,458.23	396,667.06	500,000.00	103,332.94
7100. Workmen's Compensation		32.50		39,011.68	39,044.18	124,187.14	85,142.96
7130. Reserve Account				7,922.85	7,922.85	50,000.00	42,077.15
7190. Rural Highway 1941-1942		23,432.13	334.22	84,548.55	107,646.46	107,646.46	
7191. Rural Highway 1942-1943		100,236.38	6,160.96	365,475.27	459,550.69	459,550.69	
7192. Rural Highway 1943-1944		334,845.49	72,958.73	1,243,650.38	1,505,537.14	1,505,537.14	
7210. Motor Transportation—Gas. & Auto License Tax Col.				190,000.00	190,000.00	190,000.00	
Totals	$	$ 2,021,591.74	$ 1,965,468.25	$17,891,909.44	$17,948,032.93	$23,448,050.10	$ 5,500,017.17

Disbursements Not Chargeable Against Allotments						
7300. Truck License Refunds	$	$	$	$ 282.14	$	$
7310. Automobile License Refunds				.83		
7320. Refund of Receipts—Other than Truck and Auto				10,357.47		
7321. Refund of Prior Year Receipts				5,399.23		
7351. Toll Bridges—Charge Advances				85.00		
7362. Payments on Prior Year Encumbrances				1,169,584.77		
7365. Payment on Refunds Made in Error						
Totals	$	$	$	$ 1,185,709.44	$	$

BRIDGE BOND SINKING FUND

STATEMENT NO. 27: COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

As of June 30, 1944 and June 30, 1943

	June 30, 1944	June 30, 1943
Assets		
Cash in Bank	$ 371,257.06	$ 665,170.45
Surplus		
Available Surplus	$ 371,257.06	$ 665,170.45

STATEMENT NO. 28: OPERATIONS AND CHANGE IN SURPLUS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1944

Project No.	Beginning Balance	Receipts	Disbursements	Closing Balance
1. Burnside, Boonesboro, Tyrone, Spottsville, Canton, Eggner's Ferry, Paducah, Smithland	$ 283,441.51	$ 648,418.68*	$ 685,007.50	$ 246,852.69
2. Maysville	92,192.61	134,120.65	174,700.00	51,613.26
9. Paducah-Brookport	5,190.68	36,259.32*	41,300.00	150.00
10. Newport-Cincinnati	121,345.81	(—)118,818.13*	.....	2,527.68
11. Calhoun-Rumsey	5,549.44	28,919.05	33,945.00	523.49
12. Covington-Cincinnati	80,039.37	(—) 75,989.91*	.....	4,049.46
13. Milton-Madison	34,113.68	75,392.97	66,087.50	43,419.15
14. Catlettsburg-Kenova	12,520.62	7,804.38	20,275.00	50.00
15. Rockport	8,988.68	26,901.30	29,545.00	6,344.98
16. Livermore	21,788.05	36,913.30	42,975.00	15,726.35
Totals	$ 665,170.45	$ 799,921.61	$ 1,093,835.00	$ 371,257.06
Refund of Receipts	$.....	$.....	$ 649.98	$.....

Project No.	Receipts	Transfers	Total
1.	$ 449,873.50	$ 198,545.18	$ 648,418.68
9.	38,737.55	(—) 2,478.23	36,259.32
10.	(—) 16.25	(—) 118,801.88	(—) 118,818.13
12.	(—) 94.91	(—) 75,895.00	(—) 75,989.91
14.	9,174.45	(—) 1,370.07	7,804.38
Totals	$ 497,674.34	$	$ 497,674.34

Note: $198,545.18 was transferred from projects No. 5,9, 10, 12, and 14 to No. 1 as shown in schedule.

BRIDGE BOND SINKING FUND

STATEMENT NO. 29: BONDS OUTSTANDING

June 30, 1943

Project No.	Interest Rate	Total Issue	Retired or Called for Payment	Balance Outstanding
1.	1.75%	$ 3,125,000.00	$ 2,309,000.00	$ 816,000.00
2.	1%—1.25%	720,000.00	465,000.00	255,000.00
13.	1%—1.25%	730,000.00	270,000.00	460,000.00
15.	1.5%	353,000.00	75,000.00	278,000.00
16.	1.5%	235,000.00	110,000.00	125,000.00
Totals		$ 5,163,000.00	$ 3,229,000.00	$ 1,934,000.00

COUNTY ROAD TRUST FUND

STATEMENT NO. 30: COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

As of June 30, 1944 and June 30, 1945

Assets	June 30, 1944	June 30, 1943
Cash in Bank	$ 71,106.01	$ 23,706.83
Surplus		
Available Funds Held in Trust	$ 71,106.01	$ 23,706.83
		$ 23,726.83

STATEMENT NO. 31: CHANGES IN AVAILABLE FUNDS

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1944	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1943
Available Funds—Beginning of Year	$ 23,706.83	$ 70,851.83
Add:		
Receipts	47,399.18	37,470.00
Total Available	$ 71,106.01	$ 108,321.83
Deduct:		
Disbursements	.....	84,615.00
Available Funds—Close of Year	$ 71,106.01	$ 23,706.83

SPECIAL DEPOSIT TRUST FUND

STATEMENT NO. 32: COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

As of June 30, 1944 and June 30, 1943

Assets	June 30, 1944	June 30, 1943
Cash in Bank	$ 33,275.52	$ 16,813.39
Surplus		
Available Funds	$ 33,275.52	$ 16,813.39

STATEMENT NO. 33: CHANGES IN AVAILABLE FUNDS

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1944	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1943
Available Funds—Beginning of Year	$ 16,813.39	$ 43,556.42
Add:		
Receipts	273,188.97	287,834.58
Total Available	$ 290,002.36	$ 331,391.00
Deduct:		
Disbursements	256,726.84	314,577.61
Available Funds—Close of Year	$ 33,275.52	$ 16,813.39

STATE FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT NO. 34: COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

As of June 30, 1944 and June 30, 1943

Assets and Charges	June 30, 1944	June 30, 1943
Cash in Bank	$ 52,121.75	$ 30,671.37
Investments (Schedule "B")	847,000.00	718,000.00
Unamortized Premiums	2,574.62	4,179.01
Accrued Interest Purchased	.....	9.72
Charges for Loss Claims	17,564.62	11,983.74
Totals	$ 919,260.99	$ 764,843.84
Liabilities, Reserves and Surplus		
Advanced from General Fund	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00
Reserve for Loss Claims	17,564.62	11,983.74
Surplus (Schedule "A")	801,696.37	652,860.10
Totals	$ 919,260.99	$ 764,843.84

SCHEDULE "A"—AVAILABLE FUNDS

Surplus	$ 801,696.37	$ 652,860.10
Add—Advance from General Fund	100,000.00	100,000.00
Total Available Funds	$ 901,696.37	$ 752,860.10

SCHEDULE "B"—INVESTMENTS

Ashland, Ky. Public School Corporation	3½%	$ 8,000.00
Covington School Building Revenue	3½%	10,000.00
Calloway County School Corporation	3¼%	16,000.00
Dawson Springs—Street Improvement	5½%	1,500.00
Dawson Springs—Fire Fighting Equipment	5½%	2,000.00
Fleeming County Central High School Corporation	3%	13,000.00
Franklin County—Thorn Hill School	2¾%	1,000.00
Franklin County—Peaks Mill School	2¾%	13,000.00
Franklin County—Bald Knob	2¾%	11,000.00
Greenville—Municipal Bldg. Corp.	4%	10,000.00
Hartford, Ky.—Water Works	3½%	17,500.00
Hopkins County Public School Corp.	3½%	25,000.00
Morehead State Teachers College	4%	30,000.00
Marion School Bldg.	3½%	16,000.00
Middlesboro Board of Education	5%	14,000.00
Middlesboro Refunding	4½%	14,000.00
Middlesboro Refunding Improvement	5%	12,000.00
Ohio County Court House	4%	6,000.00
Owen County School Bonds	3¼%	13,000.00
Owensboro—Daviess County Hospital	3¼%	30,000.00
Paducah—Floodwall Protection Works	3½%	6,000.00
Pike County Bonds	3½%	35,000.00
Pineville Refunding	4½%	31,000.00
U. S. Treasury Bonds	2½%	445,000.00
U. S. Treasury Certificates		37,000.00
Vanceburg Elec. Light Heat and Power	3½%	20,000.00
Total		$847,000.00

STATE FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT NO. 35: CHANGES IN SURPLUS

Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1944 and June 30, 1943

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1944	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1943
Surplus—Beginning of Year	$652,860.10	$531,165.29
Prior Year Claims Forwarded or Canceled		6.77
Receipts	169,627.05	171,755.31
Totals	$822,487.15	$702,927.37
Deduct:		
Disbursements (Schedule "A")	20,790.78	50,067.27
Surplus—Close of Year	$801,696.37	$652,860.10

Schedule "A"—Disbursements

Loss Claims Paid	$13,348.52
Administration Expense	4,094.92
Refunds Prior Year Receipts (J. V. 235)	559.25
Re-Insurance Premiums	2,788.09
Totals	$20,790.78

STATE FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE FUND
STATEMENT NO. 36: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

	Year Ended June 30, 1944	Combined Total July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1944
Receipts		
Premium Revenue	$152,031.62	$ 950,896.46
Income and Profit on Bond Sales	17,595.43	89,467.85
Cash Advanced from General Fund	.....	100,000.00
Total Receipts	$169,627.05	$1,140,364.31
Expenditures		
Loss Claims Paid	$ 13,348.52	$ 119,440.81
Administration Expense	4,094.92	37,910.31
Re-Insurance Premiums	2,788.09	80,151.73
Refund of Prior Year Receipts	559.25	1,165.09
Total Expenditures	$ 20,790.78	$ 238,667.94
Excess Receipts over Expenditures	$148,836.27	$ 901,696.37

STATE FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT NO. 37: PREMIUM REVENUE

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1944

Transferred from General Fund:		Department	Amount	Total
505.	Office of Commissioner	Finance	$ 1.97	
525.	Division of Personnel	Finance	11.69	
535.	Division of Accounts and Control	Finance	39.40	
575.	Division of Public Properties	Finance	3,205.39	
630.	Paper-Revolving	Finance	56.10	
670.	New Lands and Buildings	Finance	732.58	
745.	Service Division	Revenue	125.43	
1075.	Division of Armories	Military	4,014.20	
1405.	Department of Health—Gen.	Health	274.87	
1440.	County Health—Division	Health	362.40	
1525.	Social Security	Welfare	270.28	
1565.	Eastern State Hospital	Welfare	11,283.66	
1575.	Central State Hospital	Welfare	6,472.95	
1585.	Western State Hospital	Welfare	8,687.36	
1595.	Feeble-Minded Institute	Welfare	1,965.58	
1665.	Houses of Reform	Welfare	7,424.95	
1675.	Reformatory	Welfare	7,130.97	
1685.	Penitentiary	Welfare	5,567.80	
1695.	Women's Prison	Welfare	737.84	
2085.	Vocational Education	Education	196.87	
2105.	Ky. State College for Negroes	Education	2,767.51	
2125.	West Ky. Vocational Training School	Education	825.15	
2205.	Ky. School for the Blind—White	Education	1,070.74	
2215.	Ky. School for the Blind—Colored	Education	80.01	
2225.	Ky. Workshop for the Adult Blind	Education	414.86	
2255.	Ky. School for the Deaf—White	Education	1,445.21	
2265.	Ky. School for the Deaf—Colored	Education	187.67	
2275.	Mayo State Vocational Training School	Education	483.92	
2305.	Division of Colleges	University	13,767.48	
2335.	Experiment Station	University	4,451.58	
2365.	Princeton Sub-Station	University	716.20	
2375.	Quicksand Sub-Station	University	783.57	
2505.	Eastern State Teachers College	Colleges	3,165.28	
2525.	Murray State Teachers College	Colleges	4,532.76	
2545.	Western State Teachers College	Colleges	3,788.86	
2645.	Library Extension Division	Library and Archives	44.30	
2655.	Ky. State Historical Society	Library and Archives	70.62	
2725.	Division of Banking and Small Loans	Business Regulations	1.58	
2735.	Division of Insurance	Business Regulations	22.15	
2745.	Division of Securities	Business Regulations	2.96	
2815.	Division of Wage Hours	Industrial Relations	7.50	
2845.	Division of Geology	Mines and Minerals	224.77	
3118.	Confiscated Alcoholic Beverages		209.50	
	Total General Funds			$ 97,626.47

STATEMENT NO. 37—Continued

Transferred from Revolving Funds:				
4300.	Division of State Parks	Conservation	$ 5,349.12	
4310.	Division of Forestry	Conservation	252.57	
4340.	Game and Fish Commission	Conservation	392.14	
4635.	Boyle-Mercer Farm	Welfare	68.76	
5000.	Division of Colleges—Camp Robinson	University	127.01	
5060.	Morehead State Teachers College	University	1,484.52	
5200.	Supervision of Professional Regulations	Business Regulations	5.40	
5230.	Board of Barber and Beauticians	Business Regulations	5.49	
5250.	Board of Dental Examiners	Business Regulations	2.04	
5270.	Board of Pharmacy	Business Regulations	22.05	
5280.	Board of Nurse Examiners	Business Regulations	8.27	
5300.	Division of Motor Transportation	Business Regulations	22.15	
5305.	Division of Insurance	Business Regulations	13.29	
5400.	Public Service Commission	Public Service Comm.	76.85	
5520.	Workmen's Compensation Board	Industrial Relations	29.55	
	Total Revolving Funds			$ 7,859.21
Transferred from State Road Funds:				
7030.	Equipment	Highway	$ 46,545.94	$ 46,545.94
	Grand Totals			$152,031.62

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND

STATEMENT NO. 38: COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

As of June 30, 1944 and June 30, 1943

Assets	June 30, 1944	June 30, 1943
Cash in Bank (Schedule "A")	$ 130,821.74	$ 121,584.93
Deposits in Trust with Federal Gov't.	70,415,492.99	57,988,098.58
Totals	$70,546,314.73	$58,109,683.51
Surplus and Allotments		
Unallotted Receipts	$70,442,049.30	$58,015,289.64
Allotments Available for Benefits	104,265.43	94,393.87
Totals	$70,546,314.73	$58,109,683.51

SCHEDULE "A"—CASH BALANCE, JUNE 30, 1944

Unallotted Receipts	$70,442,049.30	
Deposits in Trust	70,415,492.99	
Receipts in Bank (Not Transferred)		$ 26,556.31
Allotments Available for Benefits		104,265.43
Total Cash		$ 130,821.74

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND

STATEMENT NO. 39: OPERATIONS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1944

1. Cash Account:		
Beginning Balance		$ 121,584.93
Contributions Received		11,999,365.25
Interest on Deposits (Federal Government)		1,197,394.41
Transfers from Federal Government for Benefits		770,000.00
Total		$14,088,344.59
Deduct:		
Benefits Paid	$ 760,128.44	
Transfers to Federal Government	13,197,394.41	13,957,522.85
Cash Balance—Close of Year		$ 130,821.74
2. Deposits in Trust with Federal Government:		
Beginning Balance		$57,988,098.58
Transfers to Federal Government		13,197,394.41
Total		$71,185,492.99
Deduct:		
Transfers from Federal Government for Benefits		770,000.00
Balance—Close of Year		$70,415,492.99
3 Unallotted Receipts:		
Beginning Balance		$58,015,289.64
Contributions Received		11,999,365.25
Interest on Deposits		1,197,394.41
Total		$71,212,049.30
Deduct:		
Allotment for Benefits		770,000.00
Balance—Close of Year		$70,442,049.30
4. Benefit Account:		
Beginning Balance		$ 94,393.87
Transfers from Federal Government		770,000.00
Total		$ 864,393.87
Deduct:		
Benefits Paid		760,128.44
Balance—Close of Year		$ 104,265.43

COUNTY ROAD SINKING FUND

STATEMENT NO. 40: COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

As of June 30, 1944 and June 30, 1943

Assets	June 30, 1944	June 30, 1943
Cash in Bank	$ 136,403.95	$ 126,381.17
Investments	251,664.30	200,382.80
Accrued Interest Purchased	.....	43.48
Totals	$ 388,068.25	$ 326,807.45
Surplus		
Available Funds (Distributed)	$ 385,461.70	$ 326,807.45
Accrued Interest Earned (Undistributed)	1,281.50	.....
Revenue from Investments (Undistributed)	1,325.05	.....
Totals	$ 388,068.25	$ 326,807.45

STATEMENT NO. 41

COUNTY ROAD SINKING FUND

Operations and Change in Surplus for Fiscal Yeear Ended June 30, 1944

Acct. No.	BONDS	Beginning Balance	Receipts	Disbursements	Closing Balance
10040.	Ballard County—Voted	$ 12,503.80	$ 13,797.52	$ 4,500.00	$ 21,801.32
10041.	Ballard County—Non-Voted	7,514.45	7,405.55	14,920.00	.....
10070.	Bell County—Voted	18,018.59	34,105.35	40,837.75	11,286.19
10071.	Bell County—Non-Voted	6,174.32	11,610.70	14,092.25	3,692.77
10072.	Bell County—Unlimited Tax	8,233.09	8,507.01	8,891.25	7,848.85
10130.	Breathitt County—Voted	7,036.15	8,471.55	11,123.47	4,384.23
10131.	Breathitt County—Non-Voted	903.41	4,659.81	2,433.00	3,130.22
10140.	Breckinridge County—Voted	9,383.92	12,655.66	16,713.47	5,326.11
10141.	Breckinridge County—Non-Voted	155.62	1,908.57	892.50	1,171.69
10160.	Butler County—Voted	5,559.74	5,949.16	5,825.00	5,683.90
10161.	Butler County—Non-Voted	1,199.15	5,101.20	1,873.50	4,426.85
10180.	Calloway County—Voted	2,303.55	14,158.32	11,115.00	5,346.87
10190.	Campbell County—Voted	28,225.43	70,087.30	65,500.00	32,812.73
10191.	Campbell County—Non-Voted	.....	8,520.00	8,520.00	.....
10200.	Carlisle County—Voted	7 456.96	7,379.01	11,448.00	3,387.97
10201.	Carlisle County—Non-Voted	905.61	5,000.00	4,540.00	1,365.61
10210.	Carroll County—Voted	532.37	13,613.15	8,068.75	6,076.77
10211.	Carroll County—Non-Voted	3,755.72	6,000.00	4,880.00	4,875.72
10261.	Clay County—Non-Voted	2,515.45	.....	2,515.45	.....
10280.	Crittenden County—Voted	2,273.56	8,936.16	8,862.50	2,347.22
10330.	Estill County—Voted	5,578.03	14,955.80	14,689.10	5,844.73
10331.	Estill County—Non-Voted	250.68	10,000.00	9,435.00	815.68
10361.	Floyd County—Non-Voted	20,715.76	40,000.00	22,730.00	37,985.76
10380.	Fulton County—Voted	8,626.15	11,823.85	13,855.00	6,595.00
10381.	Fulton County—Non-Voted	2,910.09	9,000.00	6,000.00	5,910.09
10441.	Green County—Non-Voted	640.75	2,600.00	1,960.00	1,280.75
10480.	Harlan County—Voted	15,426.18	68,403.78	64,080.00	19,749.96
10530.	Hickman County—Voted	21,729.67	11,006.89	16,311.25	16,425.31

10551.	Jackson County—Non-Voted	710.26	1,600.00	1,460.00	850.26
10580.	Johnson County—Voted	400.29	18,531.89	16,605.00	2,327.18
10581.	Johnson County—Non-Voted	185.58	6,686.28	6,480.00	391.86
10601.	Knott County—Non-Voted	.....	1,460.00	.....	1,460.00
10611.	Knox County—Non-Voted	.....	1,162.50	1,162.50	.....
10641.	Lawrence County—Non-Voted	23,181.31	9,803.24	10,238.96	22,745.59
10650.	Lee County—Voted	2,923.37	7,910.00	8,010.00	2,823.37
10651.	Lee County—Non-Voted	119.52	6,320.00	6,280.33	819.19
10660.	Leslie County—Voted	3,855.29	5,282.52	3,112.50	6,025.31
10670.	Letcher County—Voted	19,454.42	25,106.64	19,367.80	25,193.26
10671.	Letcher County—Non-Voted	10,525.01	15,063.99	19,290.25	6,298.75
10700.	Livingston County—Voted	.....	17,904.77	15,720.85	2,183.92
10740.	McCreary County—Voted	1,205.26	19,429.87	8,355.14	12,279.99
10741.	McCreary County—Non-Voted	26.33	20,187.81	13,372.50	6,841.64
10750.	McLean County—Voted	8,442.10	10,498.23	10,770.75	8,169.58
10770.	Magoffin County—Voted	3,296.85	6,762.22	5,110.00	4,949.07
10771.	Magoffin County—Non-Voted	1,503.50	4,400.00	5,861.25	42.25
10791.	Marshall County—Non-Voted	4,316.53	6,000.00	4,432.00	5,884.53
10801.	Martin County—Non-Voted	550.00	2,100.00	1,100.00	1,550.00
10860.	Monroe County—Voted	2,462.93	5,779.00	4,450.00	3,791.93
10880.	Morgan County—Voted	2,738.39	6,139.19	4,826.67	4,050.91
10881.	Morgan County—Non-Voted	.....	6,967.58	6,071.05	896.53
10921.	Ohio County—Non-Voted	.....	1,772.50	1,772.50	.....
10940.	Owen County—Voted	351.66	11,750.00	6,100.00	6,001.66
10970.	Perry County—Voted	.....	123,360.00	123,360.00	.....
10971.	Perry County—Non-Voted	217.34	2,772.00	1,058.22	1,931.12
10991.	Powell County—Non-Voted	400.73	600.00	600.00	400.73
11000.	Pulaski County—Voted	7,344.45	28,611.52	20,237.50	15,718.47
11001.	Pulaski County—Non-Voted	11,313.22	10,500.00	11,010.00	10,803.22
11021.	Rockcastle County—Non-Voted	2,348.14	5,848.00	5,910.00	2,286.14
11031.	Rowan County—Non-Voted	1,759.10	2,875.00	2,240.00	2,394.10
11041.	Russell County—Non-Voted	1,680.00	2,915.27	3,360.00	1,235.27
11101.	Todd County—Non-Voted	.....	4,875.00	4,875.00	.....
11180.	Whitley County—Voted	12,724.27	19,456.48	29,100.00	3,080.75
11181.	Whitley County—Non-Voted	.....	4,500.00	4,260.00	240.00
11190.	Wolfe County—Voted	1,583.40	3,159.42	2,520.00	2,222.82
	Totals	$326,807.45	$843,747.26	$785,093.01	$385,461.70

TEACHERS RETIREMENT FUND

STATEMENT NO. 42: COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

As of June 30, 1944 and June 30, 1943

Assets	June 30, 1944	June 30, 1943
Cash in Bank	$ 107,214.31	$ 63,591.17
Investments	4,045,000.00	2,985,000.00
Unamortized Premiums on Investments	15,600.19	16,058.77
Accrued Interest Purchased	2,141.42	20.49
Totals	$4,169,955.92	$3,064,670.43
Surplus and Reserves		
Reserve for Prior Year Encumbrances	$ 235.26	$ 155.20
Surplus	4,169,720.66	3,064,515.23
Totals	$4,169,955.92	$3,064,670.43

TEACHERS RETIREMENT FUND

STATEMENT NO. 43: ANALYSIS OF CHANGE IN SURPLUS

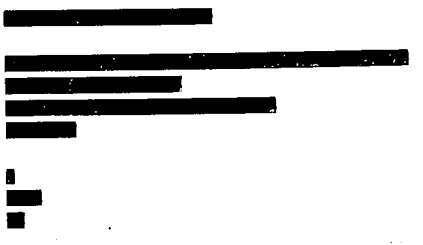
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1944

Surplus—Beginning of Year		$3,064,515.23
Receipts:		
Teachers' Contributions	$546,804.72	
State Contributions (To Fund)	625,300.00	
State Contributions (Expense)	24,700.00	
Interest Earned on Investments	67,612.30	
Refund of Prior Year Disbursements	133.45	
Total Receipts		1,264,550.47
Total Increase		$3,329,065.70
Charges:		
Disbursements—Expense Fund	$ 24,464.74	
Reserve for Encumbrances—Expense	235.26	
Disbursements—Allowance Reserve Fund	51,566.72	
Disbursements—Annual Allowance Payments	83,078.32	
Total Charges		159,345.04
Surplus—Close of Year		$4,169,720.66

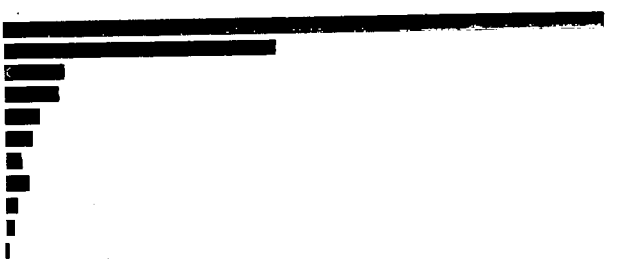
ANNUAL REPORT
COMMISSIONER OF FINANCE
For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1945—All Funds

GENERAL FUND 1944-1945

Revenue	Amount	% of Total
I. Property and Inheritance Taxes	$ 6,929,656.72	18.86
II. Income and Special Corporation Taxes	12,140,644.91	33.04
III. Excise Taxes—Other than Alcohol	5,526,143.29	15.03
IV. Alcohol Taxes and Licenses	8,559,120.85	23.29
V. License Taxes—Other than Alcohol	1,932,449.49	5.26
VI. Departmental Fees, Sales and Rentals	111,340.66	0.33
VII. County and Court Fees	1,093,046.35	2.97
VIII. Miscellaneous Revenue	448,690.10	1.22
Total	$36,741,092.37	100.00



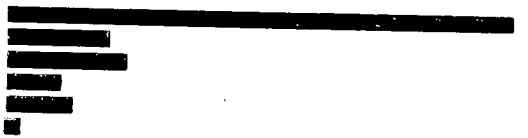
Expenditures		
1. Education	$19,640,621.31	59.86
2. Welfare	7,389,911.53	22.52
3. General Governmental Adm'r	1,412,683.87	4.31
4. Judiciary and Court Costs	1,407,664.67	4.29
5. New Lands and Buildings	890,111.68	2.71
6. Health	773,245.83	2.36
7. Jefferson, Kenton and Harlan Counties	488,937.28	1.49
8. Conservation, Agriculture, Regulations	546,634.18	1.66
9. Military	137,691.42	.42
10. Confederate Pensions	75,433.00	.23
11. Legislative	49,716.90	.15
Total	$32,812,651.67	100.00



STATE ROAD FUND 1944-1945

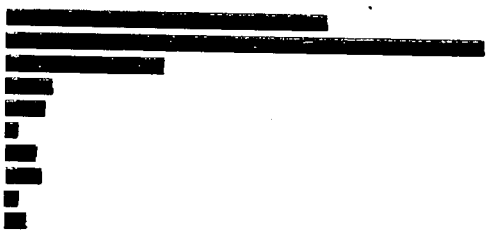
Receipts

	Amount	% of Total
1. Gasoline Taxes	$12,275,111.94	71.40
2. Federal Grants	1,469,035.93	8.54
3. Automobile Licenses	1,693,668.67	9.85
4. Truck Licenses (½)	685,276.13	3.99
5. Bus Licenses and Taxes	877,659.71	5.10
6. Dept. Sales and Misc.	191,765.28	1.12
Total	$17,192,517.66	100.00



Expenditures

1. Construction	$ 3,840,168.31	26.60
2. Maintenance	6,398,340.95	44.32
3. Rural Highways	1,785,295.44	12.37
4. Engineering, Location, Planning	634,483.80	4.39
5. Administration	520,644.13	3.61
6. New Equipment, Lots and Buildings	51,997.84	.36
7. Highway Patrol	413,810.04	2.87
8. Reconstruction	448,068.89	3.10
9. Toll Bridges	105,792.93	.73
10. Other Expenditures	238,557.09	1.65
Total	$14,437,159.42	100.00



COMMENTS

GENERAL FUND

Fiscal Year 1944-1945

At the beginning of the year, July 1, 1944, the gross amount of cash in bank, excluding the cold check fund, was $12,633,550.67. Against this cash, encumbrance charges amounting to $2,389,790.15 had been entered, leaving a net free balance of $10,243,760.52. Petty cash advances amounting to $25,283.17 were in the hands of various agencies, on account of which additional encumbrances for the same amounts had been charged to the various appropriations.

During the three-months closing period, ending September 30, 1944, disbursements amounting to $1,056,891.67 were approved and paid on the encumbrances outstanding June 30, 1944. The petty cash accounts including encumbrances, were closed. As a result of these transactions relating to the preceding year, encumbrances amounting to $1,358,181.65 remained unliquidated on September 30, 1944. Of this amount, $1,226,-817.29 was forwarded to the year 1944-1945 because of war emergency conditions, while encumbrances amounting to $131,364.36 were canceled. These cancellations added to the free cash balance of $10,243,760.52 on June 30, 1944 made a total adjusted free cash balance of $10,375,124.88 available for 1944-1945 transactions as shown in statement No. 4 of this report. Under the current Budget Act the adjusted free cash balance at the beginning of the year was provided for as follows:

Special Institutional Improvement Fund	$ 5,300,000.00
Emergency Expenditure Fund	3,319,050.00
Unappropriated Cash	1,756,074.88
Total	$10,375,124.88

Statement No. 4 shows the additions and deductions during the fiscal year. Since the Special Institutional Improvement Fund of $5,300,000.00 was invested in governmental bonds that fund is accounted for separately in Statement No. 1. Excluding this fund, there remained an unencumbered balance of $9,346,341.22 at the close of the year, June 30, 1945. Considering the probability that some of the encumbrances outstanding at the close of the year, June 30, 1945, will be canceled during the three months closing period, a free cash balance of approximately $1,000,000.00 less than at the beginning of the year is indicated, excluding the Special Institutional Improvement Fund of $5,300,000.00 (originally). In other words, during the fiscal year, excess receipts over probable expenditures are approximately $1,000,000.00 less than the Special Institutional Improvement Fund of $5,300,000.00. The accuracy of this estimate of excess receipts over final results depends upon the amount of cancellations of encumbrances during the three-months closing period.

The current Budget Act provides that expenditures during the fiscal year 1945-1946 will be limited to the receipts plus any necessary amount of the Emergency Expenditure Fund of $3,319,050.00. Under this provision, the $3,319,050.00 constitutes a contingent appropriation that may or may not be available for expenditure. Any remaining portion of the free cash balance at the close of the year is unappropriated.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

CASH POSITION—ALL FUNDS

Close of Fiscal Year 1944-1945

FUND	Cash Balance	Encumbrances	Free Balance
General Fund:			
Regular Account	$ 7,644,566.12	$ 1,617,274.90	$ 6,027,291.22
Institutional Improvement Fund	127,624.15	.....*	127,624.15
Emergency Expenditure Fund	3,319,050.00	.....	3,319,050.00
Cold Check Fund	24,755.83	.....	24,755.83
Total—General Fund	$11,115,996.10	$ 1,617,274.90	$ 9,498,721.20
Revolving, Trust and Agency Funds	5,325,843.07	1,311,123.32	4,014,719.75
State Road Fund (March 31, 1945)	14,054,258.99	5,756,992.47	8,297,266.52
Bridge Bond Sinking Fund	434,550.67	.....	434,550.67
County Road Trust Fund	72,559.63	.....	72,559.63
Special Deposit Trust Fund	52,986.56	.....	52,986.56
Fire and Tornado Insurance Fund	164,604.09	73,068.81	91,535.28
Unemployment Compensation Fund	97,460.79	.....	97,460.79
County Sinking Fund	245,800.68	.....	245,800.68
Teachers Retirement System	6,271.79	835.23	5,436.56
Totals	$31,570,332.37	$ 8,759,294.73	$22,811,037.64

* Contracts amounting to $331,624.65 will be liquidated through additional proceeds of investments.

In addition to above there are cash investments as follows: Special Institutional Improvement Fund, $5,100,000.00; Revolving, Trust and Agency Funds, $2,200.00; Fire and Tornado Insurance Fund, $904,000.00; County Road Sinking Fund, $253,856.60; Teachers' Retirement Fund, $5,545,000.00. The Unemployment Commission has on deposit in trust with the Federal Government, $83,201,897.02.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS

GENERAL FUND

	1944–1945	1943–1944	1942–1943	1941–1942
I. Property and Inheritance Taxes	$ 6,929,656.72	$ 6,364,341.63	$ 6,047,533.70	$ 5,523,335.71
II. Income and Special Corporation Taxes	12,140,644.91	10,617,915.98	10,949,449.71	10,167,166.11
III. Excise Taxes—Other than Alcohol	5,526,143.29	5,769,917.85	5,104,011.68	5,100,308.68
IV. Alcohol Taxes and Licenses	8,559,120.85	5,521,679.53	7,138,216.95	9,505,583.00
V. License Taxes—Other than Alcohol	1,932,449.49	1,819,913.59	1,945,582.61	1,948,722.52
VI. Departmental Fees, Sales and Rentals	111,340.66	93,895.88	122,967.91	86,223.34
VII. County and Court Costs	1,093,046.35	1,101,695.70	1,340,221.32	1,191,217.26
VIII. Miscellaneous Revenue	448,690.10	40,910.29	44,022.30	58,391.68
Totals	$36,741,092.37	$31,330,270.45	$32,692,006.18	$33,580,948.30

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT NO. 1: COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

As of June 30, 1945 and June 30, 1944

Assets	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1944
Cash in Bank (Checking Acct.)	$ 7,644,566.12	$12,633,550.67
Add—Emergency Expenditure Fund Cash	3,319,050.00	.....
Total Cash	$10,963,616.12	$12,633,550.67
Deduct—Encumbrances Outstanding	1,617,274.90	2,389,790.15
Net Available Cash Balance	$ 9,346,341.22*	$10,243,760.52
Cold Check Cash	24,755.83	14,246.24
Petty Cash Advances	15,181.23	25,283.17
Cash in Closed Bank	6,562.40	6,562.40
Cold Checks in Suspense	244.17	10,753.76
Advances to Other Funds	100,000.00	100,000.00
Inventory of Ballot Paper	5,838.00	5,838.00
Totals	$ 9,498,922.85	$10,406,444.09
Liabilities, Reserves and Surplus		
Reserve for Petty Cash Advances	$ 15,181.23	$ 25,283.17
Reserve for Cash in Closed Bank	6,562.40	6,562.40
Surplus	9,477,179.22	10,374,598.52
Totals	$ 9,498,922.85	$10,406,444.09

*Not including Special Institutional Improvement Fund

Special Institutional Improvement Fund

Cash in Bank	$ 127,624.15
Investments	5,100,000.00
Unexpended Appropriation	$ 5,227,624.15
Contracts Outstanding	331,624.65
Unencumbered Balance (Schedule "A")	$ 4,895,999.50

Schedule "A"

Appropriation—Special Institutional Improvement Fund	$ 5,300,000.00
Interest Earnings on Investments	102,162.32
Totals	$ 5,402,162.32
Actual Expenditures	174,538.17
Unexpended Balance of Appropriation	$ 5,227,624.15
Contracts Outstanding	331,624.65
Unencumbered Balance	$ 4,895,999.50

GENERAL FUND

SCHEDULE "B"—SPECIAL INSTITUTIONAL IMPROVEMENT FUND

($5,300,000.00 APPROPRIATION)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945

Institution	Contracts Outstanding (Balance Unpaid)	Expended to June 30th	Total Charges June 30th
Western State Hospital	$ 7,752.50	$ 13,363.06	$ 21,115.56
Central State Hospital	21,078.50	23,800.15	44,878.65
Eastern State Hospital	36,595.90	23,948.86	60,544.76
Feeble-Minded Institute	85,187.68	3,473.82	88,661.50
Houses of Reform	70,763.07	91,684.40	162,447.47
School for the Deaf	.....	2,529.97	2,529.97
School for the Blind	.....	1,956.99	1,956.99
Hazelwood Sanatorium	34,647.00	.....	34,647.00
Professional Services—Sanatoriums	75,600.00	12,400.00	88,000.00
General Administration Expense	.....	1,380.92	1,380.92
Totals	$331,624.65	$174,538.17	$506,162.82

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT NO. 2: ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN SURPLUS

Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1945 and June 30, 1944

	Year Ended June 30, 1945	Year Ended June 30, 1944
Surplus—Beginning of Year	$10,374,598.52	$11,994,575.75
Encumbrances Canceled During 90-Day Closing Period	131,364.36	141,151.69
Adjusted Surplus after Closing Period	$10,505,962.88	$12,135,727.44
Additions		
Prior Year Encumbrances Forwarded	$ 1,226,817.29	$ 667,569.59
Refunded of Prior Year Disbursements	4,662.17	6,122.39
Lapses of Money Transferred to Other Funds (Schedule "A")	47,118.12	42,176.70
Surplus Credits (Schedule "B")	4,717.37	1,972.30
Old Warrants and Interest Charged Off	.....	13,500.36
Revenue Receipts	36,741,092.37	31,330,270.45
Total Additions	$38,024,407.32	$32,061,611.79
Deductions		
Disbursements Charged Against Allotments	$32,120,734.85	$31,407,667.39
Encumbrances (Including Reserve for Petty Cash)	1,632,456.13	2,415,073.32
Appropriation for Special Institutional Improvement	5,300,000.00	.....
Total Deductions	$39,053,190.98	$33,822,740.71
Surplus—Close of Year	$ 9,477,179.22	$10,374,598.52

Schedule "A"—Lapses

	1944-1945	1943-1944
Secretary of State—Process Agent	$ 91.78	$ 25.65
Secretary of State—Corporations	619.04	15.45
Auditor—Miscellaneous	56.00	149.00
Auditor—County Audits	.....	353.25
Fire Prevention and Rates	45,844.60	38,524.21
Surplus Commodities	506.70	.....
Motor Bus Transportation	.....	220.80
Teachers' Retirement	.....	2.36
Alcoholic Inspectors	.....	2,885.98
Totals	$ 47,118.12	$ 42,176.70

Schedule "B"—Surplus Credits

Surplus Receipts (R-954)	$ 1,437.70	$ 867.00
Salvage Sales (R-958)	659.93	30.64
Sale of Real Estate (R-959)	2,825.00	.....
Net Surplus Adjustment	(—) 205.26	312.18
Net Totals	$ 4,717.37	$ 1,209.82

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT NO. 3: ANALYSIS OF CHANGE IN SURPLUS SHOWING BUDGETRY OPERATIONS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945

Surplus—Beginning of Year (July 1)		$10,374,598.52
Encumbrances Canceled (During 90-Day Closing Period)		131,364.36
Adjusted Surplus		$10,505,962.88
Add:		
Excess of Revenue over Estimated Revenue:		
Revenue	$36,741,092.37	
Estimated Revenue	31,555,750.00	
Net Excess		$ 5,185,342.37
Excess of Appropriations over Allotment:		
Appropriations—Current Year	$33,671,663.91	
Appropriations Continued	1,226,817.29	
Total	$34,898,481.20	
Allotments	34,709,524.11	
Net Excess		188,957.09
Excess of Allotments over Charges:		
Allotments	34,709,524.11	
Charges	33,753,190.98	
Net Excess		956,333.13
Total		$16,836,595.43
Deduct:		
Excess of Appropriations over Estimated Revenue:		
Appropriations (as above)	$34,898,481.20	
Estimated Revenue	33,555,750.00	
Net Excess		3,342,731.20
Net from Budgetry Operations		$13,493,864.27
Add—Surplus Additions:		
Refunds of Prior Year Disbursements	$ 4,662.17	
Lapses of Transfers (See Sch. "A", Statement 2)	47,118.12	
Surplus Credits (See Sch. "B", Statement 2)	4,717.37	
Prior Year Encumbrances Forwarded	1,226,817.29	
Total Surplus Additions		1,283,314.95
		$14,777,179.22
Deduct Special Institutional Improvement Fund not Considered above		5,300,000.00
Net Surplus—Close of Year		$ 9,477,179.22

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT NO. 4: STATEMENT OF CASH (SOURCE AND APPLICATION)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945

Free Cash Balance—Beginning of Year		$10,243,760.52
Add—Encumbrances Canceled (Closing Period)		131,364.36
Adjusted Free Cash Balance (As of September 30, 1944)		$10,375,124.88
Encumbered Cash Forwarded		1,226,817.29
Total Cash		$11,601,942.17
Additions:		
Revenue	$36,741,092.37	
Refunds of Prior Year Disbursements	4,662.17	
Lapses of Revolving Funds	47,118.12	
Surplus Credits	4,717.37	
Total Additions		$36,797,590.03
Total to be Accounted for		$48,399,532.20
Deductions:		
Net Disbursements	$32,120,734.85	
Appropriations—Special Institutional Improvement Fund (Invested in Bonds)	5,300,000.00	
Total Deductions		$37,420,734.85
Balance		10,978,797.36
Deduct—Encumbrances Outstanding		1,632,456.13
Free Cash Balance—Close of Year		$ 9,346,341.22
Free Cash Balance Consists of		
Regular Checking Account:		
Gross Amount	$ 7,644,566.12	
Less Encumbrances	1,617,274.90	
Net Free Balance	6,027,291.22	
Emergency Expenditure Fund	3,319,050.00	
Total	$ 9,346,341.22	

Note the Special Institutional Improvement Fund is accounted for separately.—See Schedule "A", Statement No. 1.

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT NO. 5: CONDENSED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS COMPARED WITH BUDGET ESTIMATES AND WITH PRECEDING YEAR RECEIPTS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945

	SOURCE	Total Receipts Fiscal Year	Excess of Receipts Over Budget Estimates or Deficiency *	Increase of Receipts Over Preceding Year or Decrease *
I.	Property and Inheritance Taxes	$ 6,929,656.72	$ 653,656.72	$ 565,315.09
II.	Income and Special Corporation Taxes	12,140,644.91	1,084,644.91	1,522,728.93
III.	Excise Taxes—Other than Alcohol	5,526,143.29	357,143.29	243,774.56*
IV.	Alcohol Taxes and Licenses	8,559,120.85	2,522,120.85	3,037,441.32
V.	Licenses and License Taxes—Other than Alcohol	1,932,449.49	194,699.49	112,535.90
VI.	Departmental Fees, Sales and Rentals	111,340.66	21,340.66	17,444.78
VII.	County and Court Costs	1,093,046.35	56,953.65*	8,649.35*
VIII.	Miscellaneous Revenue	448,690.10	408,690.10	407,779.81
	Total Revenue Receipts	$36,741,092.37	$ 5,185,342.37	$ 5,410,821.92
	Non-Revenue (Less Bank Transfers)	329,396.87	.....	13,604.72*
	GRAND TOTALS	$37,070,489.24	$.....	$ 5,397,217.20

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT NO. 6: DETAILED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS COMPARED WITH BUDGET ESTIMATES AND WITH PRECEDING YEAR RECEIPTS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945

Acct. No.	SOURCE	Total Receipts Fiscal Year	Excess of Receipts Over Budget Estimates or Deficiency *	Increase of Receipts Over Preceding Year or Decrease *
I.	**Property and Inheritance Taxes**			
1.	Real Property Taxes	$ 642,831.54	$ 42,831.54	$ 34,274.89
2.	Tangible Personal Property Taxes	1,493,300.84	293,300.84	138,492.81
3.	Intangible Personal Property Taxes	2,391,718.51	141,718.51	309,898.96
4.	Tax on Bank Deposits	645,927.80	45,927.80	94,680.22
5.	Tax on Exchange Accounts	31,278.10	11,278.10	2,651.04
11.	Omitted Assessments and Back Tax Judgments	88,277.40	131,722.60*	109,236.00*
12.	Omitted Tax Penalties (General Fund Portion)	6,674.96	4,325.04*	9,454.61*
13.	Delinquent Taxes (Sheriff Revenue)	27,637.91	2,637.91	4,163.95
21.	Inheritance and Estate Taxes	1,602,009.66	252,009.66	99,843.83
	Totals	$ 6,929,656.72	$ 653,656.72	$ 565,315.09
II.	**Income and Special Corporation Taxes**			
51.	Personal Income Taxes	$ 4,436,281.16	$ 63,718.84*	$ 23,690.63
52.	Corporation Income Taxes	4,142,004.89	442,004.89	790,355.65
61.	Tax on Building and Loan Associations	116,980.64	16,980.64	6,607.31
62.	Tax on Foreign Life and Fire Insurance Co.	1,537,574.98	287,574.98	136,738.67
71.	Tax on Franchise Corps. Real Property	99,293.09	9,293.09	41,513.04
72.	Tax on Franchise Corps. Tangible Personal Property	1,036,197.70	236,197.70	504,223.59
73.	Tax on Franchise Corps. Franchise Tax	636,294.11	26,294.11	102,468.23*
75.	Tax on Insurance Carriers-Workmen's Compensation	101,519.48	101,519.48	101,519.48
81.	Corporation Organization Tax	34,498.86	28,498.86	20,548.79
	Totals	$12,140,644.91	$ 1,084,644.91	$ 1,522,728.93

III. Excise Taxes—Other than Alcohol			
101. Oil Production Tax	$ 73,767.86	$ 6,232.14*	$ 13,323.17
102. Motor Vehicle Usage Tax	359,435.91	284,435.91	24,111.16
111. Tax on Utility Receipts—Electricity	560,539.82	10,539.82	16,014.46
112. Tax on Utility Receipts—Gas	310,143.13	60,143.13	28,469.47
113. Tax on Utility Receipts—Telegraph	2,031.32	1,968.68*	1,553.72*
114. Tax on Utility Receipts—Telephone	364,660.78	24,660.78	23,432.57
115. Tax on Utility Receipts—Water	198,043.90	13,043.90	7,914.24
121. Cigarette Tax	2,413,200.00	86,799.99*	463,483.51*
126. Amusement Tax	1,161,400.70	61,400.70	101,174.04
127. Tax on Race Track Admissions	55,453.65	5,453.65	2,270.10*
128. Tax on Bank Night Awards	27,465.58	7,534.42*	9,093.60
141. Gross Receipts Tax (Prior Year)	.63	.63	.06
Totals	$ 5,526,143.29	$ 357,143.29	$ 243,774.56*
IV. Alcohol Taxes and Licenses			
151. Production Tax on Distilled Spirits	$ 1,785,075.99	$ 785,075.99	$ 1,772,282.73
152. Importer's Tax	611,414.70	411,414.70	305,894.64
153. Tax on Spirits Withdrawn from Bonded Warehouses	432,112.58	157,112.58	35,188.55
160. Case Sale of Distilled Spirits	51,397.32	51,397.32	51,397.32
161. Tax on Sale of Beer	1,511,582.93	11,582.93	113,976.07*
162. Tax on Sale of Wine	125,572.90	25,572.90	25,559.73*
163. Tax on Sale of Distilled Spirits	3,413,538.30	913,538.30	944,975.63
171. Manufacturer's Permits	40,125.02	5,125.02	1,124.98
172. Rectifier's Permits	34,250.00	14,250.00	1,999.99*
173. Wholesaler's Permits	34,479.96	4,749.96	6,421.71*
174. Permits of Hotels, Restaurants and Clubs	225,966.18	55,966.18	35,402.73
175. Dispenser's Permits	183,277.02	63,277.02	29,798.58
177. Vinter's Permits	2,000.00	500.00	208.33
178. Transport Licenses—Distilled Spirits and Wines	1,137.35	137.35	181.52
179. General Dining Car Beer License	300.00	300.00	25.00
180. Special Licenses—Distilled Spirits and Wines	4,803.82	1,803.82	1,797.23
181. R. R. System Licenses	2,050.00	950.00*	50.00*
182. Brewer's Licenses	8,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
183. Distributor's Licenses—Malt Beverages	12,399.97	399.97	1,343.34*
184. Beer Retailer's Licenses	78,666.52	18,666.52	4,140.99
186. Beer Transporter's Licenses	320.17	170.17	135.59

STATEMENT NO. 6—Continued

Acct. No.	SOURCE	Total Receipts Fiscal Year	Excess of Receipts Over Budget Estimates or Deficiency *	Increase of Receipts Over Preceding Year or Decrease *
187.	Special Temporary Licenses	$ 380.12	$ 30.12	$ 238.34
	Totals	$ 559,120.85	$ 2,522,120.85	$ 3,037,441.32
V.	**License and License Taxes—Other than Alcohol**			
201.	Corporation Licenses	$ 458,972.32	$ 58,972.32	$ 94,288.04
202.	Store License Tax	147,153.60	7,153.60	4,026.27
210.	Occupational Licenses—Carnivals, Circuses and Fairs	10,500.00	10,500.00	1,700.00*
211.	Occupational Licenses—General	350,439.40	50,439.43	23,267.47
212.	Small Loan Company Licenses	10,546.89	1,453.11*	2,953.11*
213.	Insurance Agents License (75% to Gen. Fund)	52,542.00	2,542.00	297.00
214.	Security Dealer's Licenses	4,400.00	400.00	300.00
215.	Security Salesmen's Licenses	595.00	95.00	20.00
216.	Certification of Compliance-Ins. Cos. (75% to Gen. Fund)	4,684.25	3,684.25	1,949.00
217.	Foreign Insurance Agents Licenses	7,707.00	707.00	240.00
222.	Race Track Licenses	94,000.00	26,000.00	14,000.00*
232.	Driver's Licenses (80% to Gen. Fund)	441,002.82	55,002.82	3,761.36*
233.	Employment Agency Licenses	200.00	50.00*	50.00*
241.	Tax on Legal Processes—Clerk of Court of Appeals	993.00	7.00*	126.50*
242.	Tax on Legal Processes—Circuit Clerk	16,575.38	1,575.38	141.90
243.	Tax on Legal Processes—County Clerks	331,699.83	31,699.83	11,057.22
244.	Tax on Legal Processes—Land Office	341.00	659.00*	519.03*
245.	Tax on Legal Processes—Inferior Court	97.00	97.00	59.00
	Totals	$ 1,932,449.49	$ 194,699.49	$ 112,535.90
VI.	**Departmental Fees, Sales and Rentals**			
301.	Clerk of Court of Appeals—Miscellaneous Fees	$ 9,116.31	$ 2,616.31	$ 830.06*
302.	Secy. of State—Process Agents Fees	3,146.00	554.00*	22.00*
303.	Secy. of State—Miscellaneous Fees	6,178.19	1,178.19	788.17*

304. Secy. of State—Corporation Fees	2,918.09	1,116.09	2,067.61
308. Statute Revision Committee—Sale of Revised Statutes	11,985.65	1,985.65	9,418.29
309. Attorney General—Fees	.....	.....	10.00*
312. Div. of Purchases and Public Property Misc. Sales	.....	1,225.00*	60.00*
316. Dept. of Revenue—Misc. Receipts	551.11	48.89*	420.02*
321. Dept. of Agriculture—Registration of Farm Names	2.00	1.00	.....
322. Livestock Sanitary Board—Misc. Receipts	450.00	61.00	300.00
331. Dept. of Education—Certification	11,584.51	1,884.51	1,001.48*
332. Dept. of Education—Text Books Filing Fees	3,860.00	360.00	3,860.00
333. Dept. of Education—Textbook Sales	1,318.40	568.40	1,447.46*
336. Dept. of Library and Archives—Sale of Reports	4,163.40	713.40	1,374.65
341. Division of Athletic Control—Fees	4,275.22	675.22	858.79*
342. Division of Banking—Bank Examination Fees	33,625.11	625.11	3,523.11
343. Division of Banking—Small Loan Exam. Fees	400.00	50.00*	150.00
344. Division of Banking—Misc. Receipts	428.00	172.00*	720.00*
247. Division of Insurance—Dry Cleaning Exam. Fees	3,450.00	2,915.00	3,250.00
348. Division of Insurance—Other Misc. Fees (75% to Gen. Fund)	777.00	327.00	435.75
349. Division of Insurance—Annual Statement Fees	9,210.75	6,660.75	1,611.75*
351. Division of Securities—Security Registration Fees	3,900.92	1,650.92	835.10
Totals	$ 111,340.66	$ 21,340.66	$ 17,444.78
VII. County and Court Fees			
505. Jefferson County Fees—Circuit Clerk	$ 77,371.37	$ 7,771.37	$ 5,443.52
515. Jefferson County Fees—County Court Clerk	205,871.62	9,271.62	11,479.54
520. Jefferson County Fees—Jailer	117,595.10	11,495.10	201.40
530. Jefferson County Fees—Sheriff	197,806.42	48,993.58*	17,341.89
535. Kenton County Fees—Circuit Clerk	17,159.91	640.09*	304.03
560. Kenton County Fees—County Court Clerk	49,940.01	340.01	1,248.78*
570. Kenton County Fees—Jailer	8,566.80	258.20*	1,088.60
571. Fines and Forfeitures	358,499.74	11,899.74	13,265.43*
580. Kenton County Fees—Sheriff	31,388.37	10,211.63*	25.54
591. Penalties and Interest Charged County Officials	681.56	2,643.44*	140.12*
600. Harlan County—Circuit Clerk	3,968.00	4,532.00*	4,026.07*
605. Harlan County—County Court Clerk	3,131.04	8,068.96*	12,855.57*
610. Harlan County—Jailer	8,217.43	13,282.57*	9,706.37*

STATEMENT NO. 6—Continued

Acct. No.	SOURCE	Total Receipts Fiscal Year	Excess of Receipts Over Budget Estimates or Deficiency *	Increase of Receipts Over Preceding Year or Decrease *
615.	Harlan County—Sheriff	$ 12,848.98	$ 9,101.02*	$ 3,291.53*
	Totals	$ 1,093,046.35	$ 56,953.65*	$ 8,649.35*
VIII.	**Miscellaneous Revenue**			
711.	Escheats	$ 336,452.69	$ 336,452.69	$ 336,081.28
715.	Proceeds from Confiscated Alcoholic Beverages	16,167.98	2,332.02*	3,340.04
720.	State Portion of T. V. A. (Gross Proceeds)	81,804.46	61,404.46	58,262.26
725.	Alcoholic Beverages License Suspension Fee	14,010.00	12,910.00	10,060.00
730.	Federal Housing Authority	254.97	254.97	27.23
	Totals	$ 448,690.10	$ 408,690.10	$ 407,779.81
Non-Revenue Receipts				
911.	Refund of Advances for Trustee Jury Fund—Current Year	$ 179,235.27	$	$ 2,494.32*
912.	Refund of Advances for Trustee Jury Fund—Prior Year	21,469.38		2,129.51*
920.	Refund Credit to Preceding Year Disb. (90-Day Period)	3,473.73		926.75*
921.	Refunds of Prior Year Disbursements	4,662.17		1,460.22*
922.	Refunds of Current Year Disbursements	28,424.41		15,899.90*
930.	Petty Cash Repayments—Current Year	3,668.77		3,237.77
931.	Petty Cash Repayments—Prior Year	3,464.17		34.70*
941.	Cold Checks	32,958.22		2,863.50*
954.	Surplus Adjustments—Increase	1,437.70		570.70
957.	Lapse of Revolving Fund—Unexpended	47,118.12		4,941.42
958.	Salvage Sale of Old Equipment	659.93		629.29
959.	Sale of Real Estate—West Ky. Voc. Training School	2,825.00		2,825.00
	Total Excluding Bank Transfers	$ 329,396.87	$	$ 13,604.72*

STATEMENT NO. 7

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS, ALLOTMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1945 INCLUDING PAYMENTS DURING THE 90-DAY CLOSING PERIOD TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1945

	Appropriations After Transfers	Total Allotments	Net Expenditures Sept. 30, 1945	Unexpended Balance of Appropriations Sept. 30, 1945
Legislative	$ 96,466.00	$ 69,766.00	$ 49,716.90	$ 46,749.10
Judiciary and Court Costs	1,789,958.28	1,789,958.28	1,407,664.67	382,293.61
Governor	33,500.00	33,500.00	31,799.74	1,700.26
Governor—Special Appropriations	928,640.43	928,640.43	681,217.43	247,423.00
Department of State	57,200.00	57,200.00	49,096.64	8,103.36
Department of Law	97,149.78	97,149.78	87,409.89	9,739.89
Department of the Treasury	38,600.00	38,600.00	34,709.25	3,890.75
Auditor of Public Accounts	37,759.81	37,759.81	35,666.21	2,093.60
Department of Finance	295,891.18	295,891.18	255,454.59	40,436.59
Other Finance Department Allotments	511,480.57	511,480.57	312,884.21	198,596.36
Department of Revenue	354,081.15	354,081.15	329,332.26	24,748.89
Other Revenue Allotments	409,500.00	409,500.00	405,916.48	3,583.52
Elections	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,507.46	192.54
Department of Conservation	188,706.49	188,706.49	188,168.13	538.36
Military Department	177,413.16	177,413.16	137,691.42	39,721.74
Department of Agriculture	152,479.39	152,479.39	136,313.58	16,165.81
Soil Conservation Committee	22,088.50	22,088.50	19,592.23	2,496.27
Department of Health	773,500.00	773,500.00	773,245.83	254.17
Department of Welfare—Institutional	2,890,131.19	2,890,131.19	2,702,108.40	188,022.79
Department of Welfare—Public Assistance	4,734,584.90	4,734,584.90	4,599,685.79	134,899.11
Department of Welfare—Special Appropriations	102,000.00	102,000.00	88,117.34	13,882.66
Department of Education	116,547.72	116,547.72	107,889.95	8,657.77
Common Schools	16,300,614.68	16,300,614.68	16,136,824.64	163,790.04
Vocational Education	311,000.00	311,000.00	253,794.89	57,205.11
Higher Education for Negroes	247,250.00	247,250.00	243,379.07	3,870.93
Schools for the Blind and Deaf	260,734.20	260,734.20	255,949.76	4,784.44

STATEMENT NO. 7—Continued

	Appropriations After Transfers	Total Allotments	Net Expenditures Sept. 30, 1945	Unexpended Balance of Appropriations Sept. 30, 1945
Vocational Training Schools	31,000.00	31,000.00	29,220.25	1,779.75
University of Kentucky	1,491,027.55	1,491,027.55	1,469,015.11	22,012.44
State Teachers' Colleges	1,136,206.73	1,136,206.73	1,134,647.64	1,559.09
Library and Archives	63,175.00	63,175.00	52,653.62	10,521.38
Department of Business Regulations	101,940.00	101,940.00	89,854.99	12,085.01
Department of Industrial Relations	43,828.07	43,828.07	32,745.17	11,082.90
Department of Mines and Minerals	54,000.00	54,000.00	53,810.09	189.91
Railroad Commission	31,000.00	31,000.00	26,149.99	4,850.01
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	96,744.78	96,744.78	82,737.10	14,007.68
Allotments not Otherwise Classified	31,612.61	31,162.61	27,743.67	3,868.94
Jefferson County Fees	588,896.89	588,896.89	393,367.34	195,529.55
Kenton County Fees	114,781.54	114,781.54	77,978.80	36,802.74
Harlan County Fees	23,483.51	23,483.51	17,591.14	5,892.37
Governor's Emergency Fund-Unallotted	161,807.09	.....	.....	161,807.09
Totals	$34,898,481.20	$34,709,524.11	$32,812,651.67	$ 2,085,829.53
Deduct: Encumbrances Forwarded			$ 728,943.79	
Balance of County Fees			238,224.66	
Total Deductions				967,168.45
Net Unencumbered Balance				$ 1,118,661.08

STATEMENT NO. 8

GENERAL FUND

DETAILED STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS, ALLOTMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1945. INCLUDING PAYMENTS DURING THE 90-DAY CLOSING PERIOD TO SEPT. 30, 1945

	Appropriations (After Transfers)	Total Allotments	Net Expenditures Sept. 30, 1945	Unexpended Balance of Appropriations Sept. 30, 1945
Legislature				
10. Legislative Sessions	$ 95,016.00	$ 68,766.00	$ 48,816.57	$ 46,199.43
20. Legislative Council	200.00	.....	.....	200.00
30. Lieutenant Governor	1,000.00	705.00	650.33	349.67
50. Council of State Governments	250.00	250.00	250.00	.....
Totals	$ 96,466.00	$ 69,766.00	$ 49,716.90	$ 46,749.10
Judiciary and Court Costs				
100. Court of Appeals	$ 38,250.00	$ 38,250.00	$ 35,749.47	$ 2,500.53
110. Clerk of Court of Appeals	17,545.52	17,545.52	16,326.51	1,219.01
120. Judicial Council	800.00	800.00	800.00	.....
132. Clerk's Services	.....	110,000.00	84,533.18	.....
142. Criminal Prosecution	.....	364,700.00	236,165.03	.....
162. Jury Commissioners	1,300,000.00	3,800.00	3,735.00	363,662.87
172. Trustee of Jury Fund	.....	434,000.00	320,645.70	.....
182. Commissions on Fines and Forfeitures	.....	387,500.00	291,258.22	.....
150. Salaries—Judges and Commonwealth Atty.	290,000.00	290,000.00	275,847.96	14,152.04
192. Return of Escaped Convicts and Express Messengers	6,500.00	6,500.00	5,740.84	759.16
196. County Patrol—Sheriff	136,862.76	136,862.76	136,862.76	.....
Totals	$ 1,789,958.28	$ 1,789,958.28	$ 1,407,644.67	$ 382.293.61

Governor				
(1) **Regular Accounts**				
200. Governor	$ 24,500.00	$ 24,500.00	$ 22,799.74	$ 1,700.26
210. Executive Cabinet	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....
220. Contingent Fund	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	.....
Totals	$ 33,500.00	$ 33,500.00	$ 31,799.74	$ 1,700.26
(2) **Special Accounts**				
236. Special Trial Commissioner	$ 1,207.75	$ 1,207.75	$ 1,207.75	.....
268. Repairs and Capital Outlay-Con't. Appro.	886,892.15	886,892.15	643,885.08	243,007.07
278. Equipment-Welfare Inst. Con't. Appro.	40,540.53	40,540.53	36,124.60	4,415.93
Totals	$ 928,640.43	$ 928,640.43	$ 681,217.43	$ 247,423.00
Department of State				
300. Secretary of State	$ 56,000.00	$ 56,000.00	$ 47,941.64	$ 8,058.36
310. Land Office	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,155.00	45.00
Totals	$ 57,200.00	$ 57,200.00	$ 49,096.64	$ 8,103.36
Department of Law				
350. Attorney General	$ 46,470.00	$ 46,470.00	$ 40,368.83	$ 6,101.17
360. Cost of Suits	5,000.00	5,000.00	1,520.46	3,479.54
370. Statute Revision Committee	45,679.78	45,679.78	45,520.60	159.18
Totals	$ 97,149.78	$ 97,149.78	$ 87,409.89	$ 9,739.89
Department of Treasury				
400. State Treasurer	$ 38,000.00	$ 38,000.00	$ 34,109.25	$ 3,890.75
410. Custodian of Securities	600.00	600.00	600.00	.....
Totals	$ 38,600.00	$ 38,600.00	$ 34,709.25	$ 3,890.75
Auditor of Public Accounts				
450. Auditor of Public Accounts	$ 37,759.81	$ 37,759.81	$ 35,666.21	$ 2,093.60

STATEMENT NO. 8 — Continued

	Appropriations (After Transfers)	Total Allotments	Net Expenditures Sept. 30, 1945	Unexpended Balance of Appropriations Sept. 30, 1945
Department of Finance				
500. Commissioner of Finance	$	$ 12,000.00	$ 9,367.71	$ .....
510. Division of the Budget	.....	12,900.00	12,870.00	.....
520. Division of Personnel Efficiency	155,176.24	20,611.00	18,402.88	31,333.56
530. Division of Accounts and Control	.....	60,265.24	49,796.88	.....
550. Division of Purchases	.....	47,400.00	37,121.02	.....
560. Merit System Committee	.....	2,000.00	(—) 3,715.81	.....
570. Division of Public Properties	140,714.94	140,714.94	131,611.91	9,103.03
Totals	$ 295,891.18	$ 295,891.18	$ 255,454.59	$ 40,436.09
Other Finance Department Allotments				
590. Public Printing	$ 16,200.00	$ 16,200.00	$ 11,403.34	$ 4,793.66
600. Public Record Books (Paper & Printing)	64,500.00	64,500.00	20,198.25	44,301.75
610. Registration Books	500.00	500.00	.....	500.00
620. Paper for Ballots and General Assembly	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,146.12	853.88
630. Paper Revolving	12,291.88	21,291.88	(—) 15,308.64	36,600.52
640. Postage—Revolving	10,000.00	10,000.00	1,907.14	8,092.86
655. Confederate Pensions	95,000.00	95,000.00	75,433.00	19,567.00
670. New Lands and Buildings—General	200,000.00	200,000.00	164,320.75	35,679.25
678. New Lands and Buildings—Con't. Appro.	93,988.69	93,988.69	45,781.25	48,207.44
Totals	$ 511,480.57	$ 511,480.57	$ 312,884.21	$ 198,596.36
Department of Revenue				
700. Office of the Commissioner	$	$ 16,050.00	$ 15,772.30	$ .....
720. Division of Income Taxation	.....	46,290.00	42,271.88	.....
730. Excise Taxes	345,081.15	36,260.00	29,520.85	24,748.89
740. Service Division	.....	202,521.15	191,672.94	.....
750. Research and Statistics	.....	10,940.00	9,862.79	.....
770. Division of Local Relations	.....	18,800.00	17,892.45	.....

790. Escheats		23,220.00	22,339.05	
Totals	$ 354,081.15	$ 354,081.15	$ 329,332.26	$ 24,748.89
Other Revenue Agencies				
802. County Tax Commissioners	$ 391,000.00	$ 391,000.00	$ 387,778.48	$ 3,221.52
812. County Board of Supervisors	18,500.00	18,500.00	18,138.00	362.00
Totals	$ 409,500.00	$ 409,500.00	$ 405,916.48	$ 3,583.52
Elections				
850. Board of Election Commissioners	$ 500.00	$ 500.00	$ 455.03	$ 44.97
860. Presidential Electors	700.00	700.00	561.20	138.80
870. State Board of Registration and Purgation	500.00	500.00	491.23	8.77
Totals	$ 1,700.00	$ 1.700.00	$ 1,507.46	$ 192.54
Department of Conservation				
1000. Office of the Director	$ 6,753.20	$ 6,753.20	$ 6,284.07	$ 469.13
1010. Division of State Parks	25,400.00	25,400.00	25,400.00	
1020. Division of Forestry	50,000.00	50,000.00	49,998.60	1.40
1030. Division of Publicity	17,553.29	17,553.29	17,531.62	21.67
1040. My Old Ky. Home	9,000.00	9,000.00	8,953.84	46.16
1047. Cumberland Gap National Park	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	
1049. J. G. Weisiger Memorial State Park	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Totals	$ 188,706.49	$ 188,706.49	$ 188,168.13	$ 538.36
Military Department				
1050. Office of Adjutant General	$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00	$ 14,513.02	$ 486.98
1060. Veteran's Division	48,500.00	48,500.00	46,196.41	2,303.59
1070. Division of Armories	42,000.00	42,000.00	37,406.35	4,593.65
1080. Kentucky Active Militia	59,913.16	59,913.16	33,878.44	26,034.72
1087. State Aviation Board	10,000.00	10,000.00	5,555.51	4,444.49
1090. Civil Defense	2,000.00	2,000.00	141.69	1,858.31
Totals	$ 177,413.16	$ 177,413.16	$ 137,691.42	$ 39,721.74

STATEMENT NO. 8 — Continued

	Appropriations (After Transfers)	Total Allotments	Net Expenditures Sept. 30, 1945	Unexpended Balance of Appropriations Sept. 30, 1945
Department of Agriculture				
1100. Salaries and Clerical Expenses	$ 47,507.30	$ 47,507.30	$ 47,175.95	$ 331.35
State Board of Agriculture				
1200. Per Diem and Expenses	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 19,804.72	$ 195.28
1240. Bang's Disease	20,222.09	20,222.09	14,955.00	5,266.89
1290. Boys' and Girls' Clubs	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,994.16	5.84
Totals	$ 45,222.09	$ 45,222.09	$ 39,754.08	$ 5,468.01
State Fair Board				
1270. Premiums	$ 45,000.00	$ 45,000.00	$ 34,732.15	$ 10,267.85
1287. M. and M. Building Bonds (Unmatched)	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	.....
1300. State Fair Board	750.00	750.00	651.40	98.60
Totals	$ 59,750.00	$ 59,750.00	$ 49,383.55	$ 10,366.45
Soil Conservation Committee				
1350. Operation Expenses	$ 22,088.50	$ 22,088.50	$ 19,592.23	$ 2,496.27
Department of Health				
1400. Department of Health	$ 155,000.00	$ 155,000.00	$ 154,748.62	$ 251.38
1410. Prevention of Blindness	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....
1440. County Health	350,000.00	350,000.00	350,000.00	.....
1444. Cancer Control	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	.....
1445. Julius Marks Sanatorium	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....
1450. Kenton County T. B. Sanatorium	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	.....
1455. Warren County T. B. Sanatorium	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	.....
1470. Hazelwood Sanatorium	88,045.00	88,045.00	88,045.00	.....
1487. Interest on Bonds	12,955.00	12,955.00	12,955.00	.....

1490. Kentucky Crippled Children	125,000.00	125,000.00	124,997.21	2.79
Totals	$ 773,500.00	$ 773,500.00	$ 773,245.83	$ 254.17
Department of Welfare				
I. Institutional				
A. Administration				
1510. Office of the Commissioner	$ 4,900.00	$ 4,900.00	$ 4,418.52	$ 481.48
1530. Division of Fiscal Control and Management	56,005.00	56,005.00	54,708.68	1,296.32
Totals	$ 60,905.00	$ 60,905.00	$ 59,127.20	$ 1,777.80
B. Hospitals and Mental Hygiene				
1550. Director's Office	$ 17,913.12	$ 17,913.12	$ 17,691.83	$ 221.29
1560. Eastern State Hospital	396,033.99	396,033.99	381,608.61	14,425.38
1570. Central State Hospital	453,787.84	453,787.84	419,922.50	33,865.34
1580. Western State Hospital	421,685.61	421,685.61	394.090.84	27,594.77
1590. Feeble-Minded Institute	237,082.56	237,082.56	221,845.11	15,237.45
1620. Boyle-Mercer Farm	3,150.00	3,150.00	2,730.76	419.24
Totals	$ 1,529,653.12	$ 1,529,653.12	$ 1,437,889.65	$ 91,763.47
C. Corrections				
1650. Director's Office	$ 4,186.88	$ 4,186.88	$ 3,636.27	$ 550.61
1660. Houses of Reform	228,949.59	228,949.59	207,467.85	21,481.74
1670. Reformatory	435,071.75	435,071.75	406,165.56	28,906.19
1680. Penitentiary	309,792.49	309,792.49	282,364.05	27,428.44
1690. Women's Prison	41,425.42	41,425.42	34,398.72	6,440.70
1700. Probation and Parole	99,600.00	99,600.00	98,906.78	693.22
Totals	$ 1,119,026.13	$ 1,119,026.13	$ 1,033,525.23	$ 85,500.90
D. Ky. Children's Home Society and Engineering				
1730. Operation and Maintenance	$ 107,546.94	$ 107,546.94	$ 99,363.76	$ 8,183.18
1640. Engineering and Construction	73,000.00	73,000.00	72,202.56	797.44
Totals	$ 180,546.94	$ 180,546.94	$ 171,566.32	$ 8,980.62

STATEMENT NO. 8 — Continued

	Appropriations (After Transfers)	Total Allotments	Net Expenditures Sept. 30, 1945	Unexpended Balance of Appropriations Sept. 30, 1945
Total Institutional	$ 2,890,131.19	$ 2,890,131.19	$ 2,702,108.40	$ 188,022.79
II. Division of Public Assistance				
A. Administration				
1500. Office of the Commissioner—Soc. Sec.	$ 6,300.00	$ 6,300.00	$ 4,141.88	$ 2,158.12
1520. Fiscal Court and Management—Soc. Sec.	80,628.08	80,628.08	59,389.46	21,238.62
Totals	$ 86,928.08	$ 86,928.08	$ 63,531.34	$ 23,396.74
B. Child Welfare				
1720. Director's Office	$ 42,200.00	$ 42,200.00	$ 42,048.46	$ 151.54
C. Public Assistance				
1760. Director's Office	$ 79,350.00	$ 79,350.00	$ 66,853.95	$ 12,496.05
1775. Old Age Assistance Payments	3,487,000.00	3,487,000.00	3,473,638.50	13,361.50
1785. Aid to the Blind	128,720.00	128,720.00	124,235.64	4,484.36
1790. Benefits for Dependent Children	57,800.00	57,800.00	29,666.34	28,133.66
1795. Aid to Dependent Children	623,000.00	623,000.00	613,243.09	9,756.91
Totals	$ 4,375,870.00	$ 4,375,870.00	$ 4,307,637.52	$ 68,232.48
D. Field Operations				
1821. Field Operations	$ 229,586.82	$ 229,586.82	$ 186,468.47	$ 43,118.35
Total Public Assistance	$ 4,734,584.90	$ 4,734,584.90	$ 4,599,685.79	$ 134,899.11
III. Special Appropriations				
1600. Home for Incurables	$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00	$ .....
1610. Colored Red Cross Hospital	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	.....
1860. Conveyance of Lunatics	8,000.00	8,000.00	7,643.28	356.72

1870. Pauper Idiots	75,000.00	75,000.00	61,474.06	13,525.94
Totals	$ 102,000.00	$ 102,000.00	$ 88,117.34	$ 13,882.66
Department of Education				
A. Administration				
2000. Supt. of Public Instruction	$ 67,649.72	$ 67,649.72	$ 64,448.78	$ 3,200.94
2010. Division of Certification	14,565.21	14,565.21	14,207.49	357.72
2020. Emergency Food Distribution	17,332.79	17,332.79	15,421.32	1,911.47
2030. State Board of Education	15,000.00	15,000.00	11,903.53	3,096.47
2040. State Textbook Commission	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,908.83	91.17
Totals	$ 116,547.72	$ 116,547.72	$ 107.889.95	$ 8,657.77
B. Common Schools				
2049. Equalization Fund	$ 1,500,000.00	$ 1,500,000.00	$ 1,499,855.96	$ 144.04
2050. Per Capita Fund	13,500,000.00	13,500,000.00	13,492,280.40	7,719.60
2055. Teachers Retirement	799,000.00	799,000.00	799,000.00	.....
2060. Free Textbooks	501,614.68	501,614.68	345,688.28	155,926.40
Totals	$16,300,614.68	$16,300,614.68	$16,136,824.64	$ 163,790.04
C. Vocational Education				
2080. Vocational Education	$ 250,000.00	$ 250,000.00	$ 192,794.89	$ 57,205.11
2095. Vocational Rehabilitation	61,000.00	61,000.00	61,000.00	.....
Totals	$ 311,000.00	$ 311,000.00	$ 253,794.89	$ 57,205.11
D. Higher Education for Negroes				
2100. Kentucky State College for Negroes	$ 150,000.00	$ 150,000.00	$ 149,093.94	$ 906.06
2120. West Ky. Vocational Training School	48,250.00	48,250.00	46,347.12	1,902.88
2130. Lincoln Institute	42,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00	.....
2140. College Tuition for Negroes	7,000.00	7,000.00	5,938.01	1,061.99
Totals	$ 247,250.00	$ 247,250.00	$ 243,379.07	$ 3,870.93
E. Schools for the Blind and Deaf				
2200. Kentucky School for the Blind—White	$ 82,000.00	$ 82,000.00	$ 81,917.48	$ 82.52

STATEMENT NO. 8 — Continued

	Appropriations (After Transfers)	Total Allotments	Net Expenditures Sept. 30, 1945	Unexpended Balance of Appropriations Sept. 30, 1945
2210. Kentucky School for the Blind—Colored	$ 9,300.00	$ 9,300.00	$ 9,280.09	$ 19.91
2220. Workshop for Adult Blind	14,800.00	14,800.00	14,787.53	12.47
2250. School for the Deaf—White	145,634.20	145,634.20	141,321.30	4,312.90
2260. School for the Deaf—Colored	9,000.00	9,000.00	8,643.36	356.64
Totals	$ 260,734.20	$ 260,734.20	$ 255,949.76	$ 4,784.44
F. Vocational Training Schools				
2270. Mayo Vocational Training School	$ 30,000.00	$ 30,000.00	$ 28,279.84	$ 1,720.16
2280. Northern Ky. Vocational School	1,000.00	1,000.00	940.41	59.59
Totals	$ 31,000.00	$ 31,000.00	$ 29,220.25	$ 1,779.75
University of Kentucky				
2300. Division of Colleges	$ 1,031,657.45	$ 1,031,657.45	$ 1,021,245.52	$ 10,411.93
2310. College of Agriculture	26,400.00	26,400.00	26,400.00	.....
2320. Summer School	11,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	.....
2330. Experiment Station	56,360.34	56,360.34	56,360.28	.06
2339. Experiment Station—Tobacco Research	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,423.46	76.54
2340. Service Laboratories	23,391.32	23,391.32	23,390.13	1.19
2350. Nursery Inspection	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
2360. Princeton Sub-Station	17,600.00	17,600.00	17,598.25	1.75
2370. Quicksand Sub-Station	17,600.00	17,600.00	17,599.99	.01
2380. Agricultural Extension	170,500.00	170,500.00	170,500.00	.....
2390. Horticulture	10,150.00	10,150.00	9,896.83	253.17
2400. Repairs to Buildings	33,000.00	33,000.00	33,000.00	.....
2410. Library Equipment	11,537.76	11,537.76	11,428.79	108.97
2420. Scientific Laboratory Equipment	23,244.14	23,244.14	19,330.94	3,913.20
2430. Engineering Equipment	22,472.74	22,472.74	22,009.55	463.19

2440. Home Economic Equipment	11,000.00	11,000.00	10,451.72	548.28
2450. Strawberry Marketing Account and Labeling	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	.....
2460. Research in Coal	14,113.80	14,113.80	7,879.65	6,324.15
Totals	$ 1,491,027.55	$ 1,491,027.55	$ 1,469,015.11	$ 22,012.44
State Teachers College				
2500. Eastern State Teachers College	$ 282,058.69	$ 282,058.69	$ 281,287.36	$ 771.33
2510. Morehead State Teachers College	234,000.00	234,000.00	233,992.87	7.13
2520. Murray State Teachers College	254,438.42	254,438.42	254,398.27	40.15
2540. Western State Teachers College	365,709.62	365,709.62	364,969.14	740.48
Totals	$ 1,136,206.73	$ 1,136,206.73	$ 1,134,647.64	$ 1,559.09
Library and Archives				
2600. Law Librarian	$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00	$ 10,937.91	$ 4,062.09
2610. Law Library Books	6,100.00	6,100.00	5,558.74	541.26
2620. Library Sales Account	9,950.00	9,950.00	4,186.74	5,763.26
2630. Distribution and Repair of Books	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,159.39	90.61
2640. Library Extension Division	20,000.00	20,000.00	19,937.09	62.91
2650. Kentucky Historical Society	10,875.00	10,875.00	10,873.75	1.25
Totals	$ 63,175.00	$ 63,175.00	$ 52,653.62	$ 10,521.38
Department of Business Regulations				
2710. Division of Athletic Control	$ 4,000.00	$ 4,000.00	$ 3,972.96	$ 27.04
2720. Banking and Small Loans	45,000.00	45,000.00	44,956.40	43.60
2730. Division of Insurance	45,940.00	45,940.00	34,079.05	11,860.95
2740. Division of Securities	7,000.00	7,000.00	6,846.58	153.42
Totals	$ 101,940.00	$ 101,940.00	$ 89,854.99	$ 12,085.01
Department of Industrial Relations				
2800. Office of the Commissioner	$ 8,000.00	$ 8,000.00	$ 6,143.25	$ 1,856.75
2810. Wage Hours for Women and Minors	35,828.07	35,828.07	26,601.92	9,226.15
Totals	$ 43,828.07	$ 43,828.07	$ 32,745.17	$ 11,082.90

STATEMENT NO. 8 — Continued

	Appropriations (After Transfers)	Total Allotments	Net Expenditures Sept. 30, 1945	Unexpended Balance of Appropriations Sept. 30, 1945
Department of Mines and Minerals				
2830. Coal Mining	$ 40,000.00	$ 40,000.00	$ 39,854.65	$ 145.35
2840. Division of Geology	$ 14,000.00	$ 14,000.00	$ 13,955.44	$ 44.56
Totals	$ 54,000.00	$ 54,000.00	$ 53,810.09	$ 189.91
Railroad Commission				
2870. Railroad Commission	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 19,282.65	$ 4,717.35
2880. Railroad Commission-Asst. Atty. Gen.	7,000.00	7,000.00	6,867.34	132.66
Totals	$ 31,000.00	$ 31,000.00	$ 26,149.99	$ 4,850.01
2900. Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	$ 96,744.78	$ 96,744.78	$ 82,737.10	$ 14.007.68
Allotments Not Otherwise Classified				
3020. Overton Appropriation	$ 600.00	$ 150.00	$ 50.00	$ 550.00
3110. Money Refunded	6,950.00	6,950.00	5,999.20	950.80
3118. Confiscated Alcoholic Beverages	446.61	446.61	437.72	8.89
3120. Bonds of Elective Officers	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,140.00	360.00
3125. Refund—Alcoholic Beverage License Susp. Fees	.....	.....	187.50	(—) 187.50
3140. Judgments	10,000.00	10,000.00	7,939.25	2,060.75
3141. Judgments—Special	466.00	466.00	466.00	.....
3150. Interest on Land Grant Bonds	9,900.00	9,900.00	9,900.00	.....
3170. Frankfort Cemetery	250.00	250.00	250.00	.....
3180. Statutes and Codes for Courts	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,374.00	126.00
Totals	$ 31,612.61	$ 31,162.61	$ 27,743.67	$ 3,868.94

Jefferson County Fees				
3205. Circuit Clerk	$ 58,397.43	$ 58,397.43	$ 58,244.36	$ 153.07
3215. County Court Clerk	146,083.77	146,083.77	143,711.40	2,372.37
3220. Jailer	70,953.47	70,953.47	70,719.12	234.35
3230. Sheriff	172,868.92	172,868.92	120,692.46	52,176.46
3245. Fiscal Court—Jefferson County	140,593.30	140,593.30		140,593.30
Totals	$ 588,896.89	$ 588,896.89	$ 393,367.34	$ 195,529.55
Kenton County Fees				
3255. Circuit Court Clerk	$ 13,582.99	$ 13,582.99	$ 12,482.09	$ 1,100.90
3260. County Court Clerk	50,811.61	50,811.61	37,769.45	13,042.16
3270. Jailer	5,299.64	5,299.64	5,416.58	(—) 116.94
3280. Sheriff	21,405.08	21,405.08	22,310.68	(—) 905.60
3295. Fiscal Court—Kenton County	23,682.22	22,682.22		23,682.22
Totals	$ 114,781.54	$ 114,781.54	$ 77,978.80	$ 36,802.74
Harlan County Fees				
3300. Circuit Court Clerk (75%)	$ (—)1,433.63	$ (—)1,433.63	$ 4,253.82	
3301. Circuit Court Clerk (25%)	5,687.45	5,687.45		
3305. County Court Clerk	6.76	6.76	6.76	
3310. Jailer	4,597.38	4,597.38	4,597.38	
3315. Sheriff	8,733.18	8,733.18	8,733.18	
3325. Fiscal Court—Harlan County	5,892.37	5,892.37		5,892.37
Totals	$ 23,483.51	$ 23,483.51	$ 17,591.14	$ 5,892.37
Governor's Emergency Fund—Unalloted	$ 161,807.09	$	$	$ 161,807.09
Grand Totals	$34,898,481.20	$34,709,524.11	$32,812,651.67	$ 2,085,829.53
Unexpended Balance	$	$	$	$ 2,085,829.53
Less: Encumbrances Forwarded			728,943.79	
Balances of County Fees			238,224.66	967,168.45

STATEMENT NO. 8 — Continued

	Appropriations (After Transfers)	Total Allotments	Net Expenditures Sept. 30, 1945	Unexpended Balance of Appropriations Sept. 30, 1945
Net Unencumbered Balance of Appropriations Excluding County Fees	$	$	$	$ 1,118,661.08
Disbursements not Otherwise Classified			69,221.51	
Refunds—Income Tax			33,940.78	
Refunds—Inheritance Tax			29,169.24	
Refunds—Alcoholic Beverage Tax			61.50	
Refunds—Chain Store Tax			$ 1,340.17	
Refunds—Miscellaneous Tax	$	$	1,056,891.67	
Payments Prior Year Encumbrances			9,538.11	
Miscellaneous Refunds			110.30	
Cold Checks Charged Off				
Total	$	$	$ 1,200,273.28	$

GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE "A"—APPROPRIATION AMENDMENTS AND TRANSFERS
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945

Acct. No.	BUDGET UNIT	Regular Budget Appropriation	Special Appropriation	Transfers from Emergency Fund	Continued Appropriation	General Statutes	Transf'd from Other Appropriations	Transf'd to Other Appropriations	Totals
10.	Legislative Session	$ 5,000.00	$ 75,000.00	$	$ 15,016.00	$	$	$	$ 95,016.00
110.	Clerk of Court of Appeals	17,500.00			45.52				17,545.52
192.	Return of Fugitives from Justice	4,500.00		2,000.00					6,500.00
196.	County Patrol—Sheriffs	130,000.00				6,862.76			136,862.76
200.	Governor	20,500.00		3,000.00			1,000.00		24,500.00
210.	Executive Cabinet	4,000.00						1,000.00	3,000.00
236.	Special Trial Commissioner			1,207.75					1,207.75
268.	Repairs and Capital Outlay—Cont.				886,892.15				886,892.15
278.	Equipment—Welfare—Cont.				40,540.53				40,540.53
300.	Secretary of State	21,000.00		35,000.00					56,000.00
350.	Attorney General	46,300.00			170.00				46,470.00
370.	Statute Revision Committee	28,000.00			17,679.78				45,679.78
400.	State Treasurer	34,500.00		3,500.00					38,000.00
450.	Auditor of Public Accounts	37,500.00			259.81				37,759.81
500.	Department of Finance	155,000.00			176.24				155,176.24
570.	Division of Public Properties	130,000.00			10,714.94				140,714.94
590.	Public Printing	16,000.00			200.00				16,200.00
630.	Paper Revolving	20,000.00			1,291.88				21,291.88
678.	New Lands and Buildings—Cont.				93,988.69				93,988.69
700.	Department of Revenue	350,000.00		2,000.00	2,081.15				354,081.15
802.	County Tax Commissioners	351,000.00				40,000.00			391,000.00
812.	County Boards of Supervisors	18,000.00				500.00			18,500.00
1000.	Conservation—Director	4,250.00		2,500.00	403.20			400.00	6,753.20
1010.	Division of State Parks	25,000.00					400.00		25,400.00
1030.	Division of Publicity	17,500.00			53.29				17,553.29
1050.	Adjutant General	16,000.00						1,000.00	15,000.00
1060.	Veterans' Division	60,500.00						12,000.00	48,500.00

1080.	Ky. Active Militia	10,000.00		34,435.16	2,478.00		13,000.00		59,913.16
1100.	Department of Agriculture—Salaries and Clerical	47,500.00			7.30				47,507.30
1240.	Bangs Disease	20,000.00			222.09				20,222.09
1350.	Soil Conservation	21,400.00			688.50				22,088.50
1470.	Hazelwood Sanatorium	88,000.00					45.00		88,045.00
1487.	Interest on Bonds	13,000.00						45.00	12,955.00
1510.	Welfare—Institutional	2,760,000.00			130,131.19				2,890,131.19
1500.	Welfare—Social Security	4,400,000.00	331,956.82		2,628.08				4,734,584.90
2000.	Supt. of Public Instructions	67,500.00			149.72				67,649.72
2010.	Division of Certification	15,000.00			98.00			532.79	14,565.21
2020.	Emergency Food Distribution	16,000.00					532.79		17,332.79
2250.	School for the Deaf—White	145,000.00			634.20				145,634.20
2060.	Free Textbooks	500,000.00			1,614.68				501,614.68
2280.	Northern Ky. Vocational School			1,000.00					1,000.00
2300.	University of Kentucky	1,026,300.00		1,600.00	3,757.45				1,031,657.45
2330.	Experiment Station	55,000.00			1,360.34				56,360.34
2340.	Service Laboratories	23,100.00			291.32				23,391.32
2390.	Horticulture	10,000.00			150.00				10,150.00
2410.	Library Equipment	11,000.00			537.76				11,537.76
2420.	Scientific Laboratory Equipment	22,000.00			1,244.14				23,244.14
2430.	Engineering Equipment	22,000.00			472.74				22,472.74
2460.	Research in Coal	8,250.00			5,863.80				14,113.80
2500.	Eastern State Teachers College	280,000.00			2,058.69				282,058.69
2520.	Murray State Teachers College	254,000.00			438.42				254,438.42
2540.	West'n Ky. State Teachers College	365,000.00			709.62				365,709.62
2600.	Law Librarian	10,300.00					4,700.00		15,000.00
2610.	Law Library Books	3,500.00					2,600.00		6,100.00
2620.	Library Sales Account	17,500.00						7,550.00	9,950.00
2630.	Distribution of Books	1,000.00					250.00		1,250.00
2730.	Division of Insurance	45,000.00			940.00				45,940.00
2810.	Wage Hrs. for Women and Minors	35,000.00			828.07				35,828.07
2880.	Railroad Commission—Atty. Gen.		7,000.00						7,000.00
3110.	Money Refunded	5,000.00		1,950.00					6,950.00
3118.	Confiscated Alcoholic Beverage					446.61			446.61
3141.	Judgments—Special					466.00			466.00
	Totals	$11,810,200.00	$413,956.82	$88,192.91	$1,226,817.29	$48,275.37	$22,527.79	$22,527.79	$13,587,442.39

STATEMENT NO. 9

GENERAL FUND

ANALYSIS OF NET EXPENDITURES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1944-1945 INCLUDING PAYMENTS DURING THE 90-DAY CLOSING PERIOD TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1945

	Disbursements Authorized	Inter-Account Transactions		Net Expenditures
		Charges	Credits	
Legislature				
10. Legislative Sessions	$ 47,577.83	$ 1,238.74	$	$ 48,816.57
30. Lieutenant Governor	590.33			650.33
50. Council of State Governments	250.00			250.00
Totals	$ 48,418.16	$ 1,298.74	$	$ 49,716.90
Judiciary and Court Costs				
100. Court of Appeals	$ 35,711.08	$ 38.39	$	$ 35,749.47
110. Clerk of Court of Appeals	16,182.37	294.14	150.00	16,326.51
120. Judicial Council	800.00			800.00
132. Clerk's Services	84,533.18			84,533.18
142. Criminal Prosecution	236,165.03			236,165.03
150. Salaries—Judges of Commonwealth Attys.	275,847.96			275,847.96
162. Jury Commissioners	3,735.00			3,735.00
172. Trustee of Jury Fund	320,645.70			320,645.70
182. Commissions on Fines and Forfeitures	291,258.22			291,258.22
192. Return of Escaped Convicts & Express Messengers	5,740.84			5,740.84
196. County Patrol—Sheriffs	136,862.76			136,862.76
Totals	$ 1,407,482.14	$ 332.53	$ 150.00	$ 1,407,664.67
Governor				
(1) Regular Accounts				
200. Governor	$ 22,368.48	$ 431.26		$ 22,799.74
210. Executive Cabinet	3,000.00			3,000.00

220. Contingent Fund	6,000.00			6,000.00
Totals	$ 31,368.48	$ 431.26	$	$ 31,799.74
(2) Special Accounts				
236. Special Trial Commissioner	$ 1,207.75	$	$	$ 1,207.75
268. Repairs and Capital Outlay—Con't Appro.	643,885.08			643,885.08
278. Equipment—Welfare Inst. Con't Appro.	36,124.60			36,124.60
Totals	$ 681,217.43	$	$	$ 681,217.43
Department of State				
300. Secretary of State	$ 43,495.07	$ 4,450.57	$ 4.00	$ 47,941.64
310. Land Office	1,155.00			1,155.00
Totals	$ 44,650.07	$ 4,450.57	$ 4.00	$ 49,096.64
Department of Law				
350. Attorney General	$ 39,950.91	$ 417.92	$	$ 40,368.83
360. Cost of Suits	1,514.65	5.81		1,520.46
370. Statute Revision Committee	45,363.06	920.04	762.50	45,520.60
Totals	$ 86,828.62	$ 1,343.77	$ 762.50	$ 87,409.89
Department of Treasury				
400. State Treasurer	$ 33,135.71	$ 973.54	$	$ 34,109.25
410. Custodian of Securities	600.00			600.00
Totals	$ 33,735.71	$ 973.54	$	$ 34,709.25
Auditor of Public Accounts				
450. Auditor of Public Accounts	$ 35,626.60	$ 189.61	$ 150.00	$ 35,666.21
Department of Finance				
500. Commissioner of Finance	$ 8,038.21	$ 1,329.50	$	$ 9,367.71
510. Division of the Budget		12,870.00		12,870.00
520. Division of Personnel Efficiency	18,115.32	287.56		18,402.88

STATEMENT NO. 9—Continued

	Disbursements Authorized	Inter-Account Transactions		Net Expenditures
		Charges	Credits	
530. Division of Accounts and Control	$ 60,844.57	$ 1,822.31	$ 12,870.00	$ 49,796.88
550. Division of Purchases	35,086.34	2,034.68	.....	37,121.02
560. Merit System Committee	11,011.90	923.57	15,651.28	(—) 3,715.81
570. Division of Public Properties	164,652.57	10,688.82	43,729.48	131,611.91
Totals	$ 297,748.91	$ 29,956.44	$ 72,250.76	$ 255,454.59
Other Finance Department Allotments				
550. Public Printing	$ 7,543.06	$ 3,863.28	$.....	$ 11,406.34
600. Public Record Books (Paper and Printing)	20,198.25	.....	.....	20,198.25
620. Paper for Ballots and General Assembly	9,144.92	1.20	.....	9,146.12
630. Paper—Revolving	49,170.92	4,589.75	69,069.31	(—) 15,308.64
640. Postage—Revolving	79,860.30	.....	77,953.16	1,907.14
655. Confederate Pensions	75,433.00	.....	.....	75,433.00
670. New Lands and Buildings—General	169,058.51	5,019.39	9,757.15	164,320.75
678. New Lands and Buildings—Con't Appro.	45,781.25	.....	.....	45,781.25
Totals	$ 456,190.21	$ 13,473.62	$ 156,779.62	$ 312,884.21
Department of Revenue				
700. Office of the Commissioner	$ 15,772.30	$.....	$.....	$ 15,772.30
720. Division of Income Taxation	40,241.58	2,030.30	.....	42,271.38
730. Excise Taxes	29,515.85	5.00	.....	29,520.85
740. Service Division	177,506.21	14,908.13	741.40	191,672.94
750. Research and Statistics	9,827.02	35.77	.....	9,862.79
760. Division of Alcoholic Control	4,140.54	.....	4,140.54	.....
770. Division of Local Relations	17,889.51	2.94	.....	17,892.45
780. Escheats	22,320.71	18.34	.....	22,339.05
Totals	$ 317,213.72	$ 17,000.48	$ 4,881.94	$ 329,332.26

Other Revenue Agencies				
802. County Tax Commissioners	$ 387,778.48	$	$	$ 387,778.48
812. County Board of Supervisors	18,138.00			18,138.00
Totals	$ 405,916.48	$	$	$ 405,916.48
Elections				
850. Board of Election Commissioners	$ 427.71	$ 27.32	$	$ 455.03
860. Presidential Electors	561.20			561.20
870. State Board of Registration and Purgation	491.23			491.23
Totals	$ 1,480.14	$ 27.32	$	$ 1,507.46
Department of Conservation				
1000. Office of the Director	$ 5,965.01	$ 2,863.31	$ 2,544.25	$ 6,284.07
1010. Division of State Parks	31,313.89		5,913.89	25,400.00
1020. Division of Forestry	49,803.60	195.00		49,998.60
1030. Division of Publicity	15,283.47	2,259.60	11.45	17,531.62
1040. My Old Kentucky Home	8,953.84			8,953.84
1047. Cumberland Gap National Park	75,000.00			75,000.00
1049. J. G. Weisiger Memorial State Park	5,000.00			5,000.00
Totals	$ 191,319.81	$ 5,317.91	$ 8,469.59	$ 188,168.13
Military Department				
1050. Office of Adjutant General	$ 14,388.96	$ 424.06	$ 300.00	$ 14,513.02
1060. Veteran's Division	44,479.52	1,716.89		46,196.41
1070. Division of Armories	33,858.85	3,547.50		37,406.35
1080. Kentucky Active Militia	33,741.02	137.42		33,878.44
1087. State Aviation Board	5,363.45	192.06		5,555.51
1090. Civil Defense	142.55	104.89	105.75	141.69
Totals	$ 131,974.35	$ 6,122.82	$ 405.75	$ 137,691.42
Department of Agriculture				
1100. Salaries and Clerical Expenses	$ 64,156.14	$ 1,268.57	$ 18,248.76	$ 47,175.95

STATEMENT NO. 9—Continued

	Disbursements Authorized	Inter-Account Transactions		Net Expenditures
		Charges	Credits	
State Board of Agriculture				
1200. Per Diem and Expenses	$ 4,653.31	$ 15,151.41	$	$ 19,804.72
1240. Bang's Disease	14,895.84	59.36		14,955.20
1290. Boys' and Girls' Clubs	4,994.16			4,994.16
Totals	$ 24,543.31	$ 15,210.77	$	$ 39,754.08
State Fair Board				
1270. Premiums	$ 22,484.50	$ 12,247.65	$	$ 34,732.15
1287. M. and M. Building Bonds (Unmatched)	7,000.00	7,000.00		14,000.00
1300. State Fair Board	651.40			651.40
Totals	$ 30,135.90	$ 19,247.65	$	$ 49,383.55
Soil Conservation Committee				
1350. Operation Expenses	$ 16,256.89	$ 3,335.34	$	$ 19,592.23
Department of Health				
1400. Department of Health	$ 508,284.14	$ 1,186.95	$ 354,722.47	$ 154,748.62
1410. Prevention of Blindness	2,500.00			2,500.00
1440. County Health	349,637.60	362.40		350,000.00
1444. Cancer Control	13,303.50	1,696.50		15,000.00
1445. Julius Marks Sanatorium	10,000.00			10,000.00
1450. Kenton County T. B. Sanatorium	7,500.00			7,500.00
1455. Warren County T. B. Sanatorium	7,500.00			7,500.00
1470. Hazelwood Sanatorium	88,045.00			88,045.00
1487. Interest on Bonds	12,955.00			12,955.00
1490. Kentucky Crippled Children	124,949.71	47.50		124,997.21
Totals	$ 1,124,674.95	$ 3,293.35	$ 354,722.47	$ 773,245.83

Department of Welfare				
I. Institutional				
A. Administration				
1510. Office of the Commissioner	$ 8,988.49	$	$ 4,569.97	$ 4,418.52
1530. Division of Fiscal Control and Management	58,773.84	3,825.96	7,891.12	54,708.68
Totals	$ 67,762.33	$ 3,825.96	$ 12,461.09	$ 59,127.20
B. Hospital and Mental Hygiene				
1550. Director's Office	$ 17,691.83	$	$	$ 17,691.83
1560. Eastern State Hospital	373,677.22	14,613.70	6,682.31	381,608.61
1570. Central State Hospital	411,759.97	9,062.31	899.78	419,922.50
1580. Western State Hospital	385,056.63	9,034.21		394,090.84
1590. Feeble-Minded Institute	217,636.23	4,339.38	130.50	221,845.11
1620. Boyle-Mercer Farm	2,730.76			2,730.76
Totals	$ 1,408,552.64	$ 37,049.60	$ 7,712.59	$ 1,437,889.65
C. Corrections				
1650. Director's Office	$ 3,636.27	$	$	$ 3,636.27
1660. Houses of Reform	193,370.06	15,186.18	1,088.39	207,467.85
1670. Reformatory	422,804.82	10,687.55	27,326.81	406,165.56
1680. Penitentiary	279,937.78	5,785.71	3,359.44	282,364.05
1690. Women's Prison	31,449.15	3,535.57		34,984.72
1700. Probation and Parole	98,906.78			98,906.78
Totals	$ 1,030,104.86	$ 35,195.01	$ 31,774.64	$ 1,033,525.23
D. Kentucky Children's Home Society and Engineering				
1730. Operation and Maintenance	$ 88,932.08	$ 10,789.75	$ 358.07	$ 99,363.76
1640. Engineering and Construction	70,342.68	6,737.27	4,877.39	72,202.56
Totals	$ 159,274.76	$ 17,527.02	$ 5,235.46	$ 171,566.32
Total Institutional	$ 2,665,694.59	$ 93,597.59	$ 57,183.78	$ 2,702,108.40

STATEMENT NO. 9—Continued

	Disbursements Authorized	Inter-Account Transactions		Net Expenditures
		Charges	Credits	
II. Division of Public Assistance				
A. Administration				
1500. Office of the Commissioner—Soc. Sec.	$ (—) 428.09	$ 4,569.97	$.....	$ 4,141.88
1520. Fiscal Control and Management—Soc. Sec.	9,524.48	51,126.53	1,261.55	59,389.46
Totals	$ 9,096.39	$ 55,696.50	$ 1,261.55	$ 63,531.34
B. Child Welfare				
1720. Director's Office	$ 34,738.53	$ 7,309.93	$.....	$ 42,048.46
C. Public Assistance				
1760 Director's Office	$ 66,853.95	$.....	$.....	$ 66,853.95
1775. Old Age Assistance Payments	3,473,638.50	.....	.....	3,473,638.50
1785. Aid to the Blind	124,235.64	.....	.....	124,235.64
1790. Benefits for Dependent Children	29,666.34	.....	.....	29,666.34
1795. Aid to Dependent Children	613,243.09	.....	.....	613,243.09
Totals	$ 4,307,637.52	$.....	$.....	$ 4,307,637.52
D. Field Operations				
1821. Field Operations	$ 186,468.47	$.....	$.....	$ 186,468.47
Total Public Assistance	$ 4,537,940.91	$ 63,006.43	$ 1,261.55	$ 4,599,685.79
III. Special Appropriations				
1600. Home for Incurables	$ 15,000.00	$.....	$.....	$ 15,000.00
1610. Colored Red Cross Hospital	4,000.00	.....	.....	4,000.00
1860. Conveyance of Lunatics	7,643.28	.....	.....	7,643.28
1870. Pauper Idiots	61,474.06	.....	.....	61,474.06
Totals	$ 88,117.34	.....	.....	$ 88,117.34

Department of Education				
A. Administration				
2000. Supt. of Public Instruction	$ 62,357.21	$ 2,091.57	$.....	$ 64,448.78
2010. Division of Certification	13,583.40	624.09	.....	14,207.49
2020. Emergency Food Distribution	13,745.94	1,675.38	.....	15,421.32
2030. State Board of Education	8,517.48	3,386.05	.....	11,903.53
2040. State Textbook Commission	1,785.00	123.00	.....	1,908.83
Totals	$ 99,989.03	$ 7,900.92	$.....	$ 107,889.95
B. Common Schools				
2049. Equalization Fund	$ 1,499,855.96	$.....	$.....	$ 1,499,855.96
2050. Per Capita Fund	13,492,280.40	1,237.88	.....	13,492,280.40
2055. Teachers' Retirement	799,000.00	.....	.....	799,000.00
2060. Free Textbook	344,450.40	1,237.88	.....	345,688.28
Totals	$16,135,586.76	$ 1,237.88	$.....	$16,136,824.64
C. Vocational Education				
2080. Vocational Education	$ 156,822.46	$ 56,768.96	$ 20,796.53	$ 192,794.89
2095. Vocational Rehabilitation	57,684.18	10,007.49	6,691.67	61,000.00
Totals	$ 214,506.64	$ 66,776.45	$ 27,488.20	$ 253,794.89
D. Higher Education for Negroes				
2100. Kentucky State College for Negroes	$ 166,860.39	$ 3,442.82	$ 21,209.27	$ 149,093.94
2120. West Kentucky Vocational Training School	49,041.69	922.15	3,616.72	46,347.12
2130. Lincoln Institute	47,939.65	300.00	6,239.65	42,000.00
2140. College Tuition for Negroes	5,938.01	.....	.....	5,938.01
Totals	$ 269,779.74	$ 4,664.97	$ 31,065.64	$ 243,379.07
E. Schools for the Blind and Deaf				
2200. Kentucky School for the Blind—White	$ 80,807.85	$ 1,109.63	$.....	$ 81,917.48
2210. Kentucky School for the Blind—Colored	9,200.08	80.01	.....	9,280.09
2220. Workshop for Adult Blind	14,345.57	441.96	.....	14,787.53
2250. School for the Deaf—White	139,880.92	1,440.38	.....	141,321.30

STATEMENT NO. 9—Continued

	Disbursements Authorized	Inter-Account Transactions		Net Expenditures
		Charges	Credits	
226. School for the Deaf—Colored	$ 8,455.69	$ 187.67		$ 8,643.36
Totals	$ 252,690.11	$ 3,259.65	$	$ 255,949.76
F. Vocational Training Schools				
2270. Mayo Vocational Training School	$ 46,715.83	$ 571.34	$ 19,007.33	$ 28,279.84
2280. Northern Kentucky Vocational School	3,090.19	25.22	2,175.00	940.41
Totals	$ 49,806.02	$ 596.56	$ 21,182.33	$ 29,220.25
University of Kentucky				
2300. Division of Colleges	$ 1,518,935.49	$ 37,097.31	$ 534,787.28	$ 1,021,245.52
2310. College of Agriculture		26,400.00		26,400.00
2320. Summer School		11,000.00		11,000.00
2330. Experiment Station	2,922.35	53,522.93	85.00	56,360.28
2339. Experiment Station—Tobacco Research	581.41	6,842.05		7,423.46
2340. Service Laboratories	1,441.91	21,948.22		23,390.13
2350. Nursery Inspection		2,000.00		2,000.00
2360. Princeton Sub-Station	4,085.93	13,682.32	170.00	17,598.25
2370. Quicksand Sub-Station	3,776.42	13,823.57		17,599.99
2380. Agricultural Extension	33,611.80	137,002.86	114.66	170,500.00
2390. Horticulture	4,161.48	5,735.35		9,896.83
2400. Repairs to Buildings		33,000.00		33,000.00
2410. Library Equipment	11,428.79			11,428.79
2420. Scientific Laboratory Equipment	13,079.09	6,251.85		19,330.94
2430. Engineering Equipment	21,831.54	178.01		22,009.55
2440. Home Economic Equipment	90.00	10,361.72		10,451.72
2450. Strawberry Marketing Account and Labeling	983.34	516.66		1,500.00
2460. Research in Coal	3,722.39	4,157.26		7,879.65
Totals	$ 1,620,651.94	$ 383,520.11	$ 535,156.94	$ 1,469,015.11

Kentucky State Teachers Colleges				
2500. Eastern State Teachers College	$ 278,104.58	$ 3,182.78	$	$ 281,287.36
2510. Morehead State Teachers College	250,121.22	266.93	16,395.28	233,992.87
2520. Murray State Teachers College	263,665.16	4,526.58	13,793.47	254,398.27
2540. Western State Teachers College	363,716.87	4,249.07	2,996.80	364,969.14
Totals	$ 1,155,607.83	$ 12,225.36	33,185.55	$ 1,134,647.64
Library and Archives				
2600. Law Librarian	$ 10,925.02	$ 12.89	$	$ 10,937.91
2610. Law Library Books	5,185.74	373.00		5,558.74
2620. Library Sales Account	4,186.74			4,186.74
2630. Distribution and Repair of Books	765.81	393.58		1,159.39
2640. Library Extension Division	19,322.53	614.56		19,937.09
2650. Kentucky State Historical Society	10,522.37	351.38		10,873.75
Totals	$ 50,908.21	$ 1,745.41	$	$ 52,653.62
Department of Business Regulations				
2710. Division of Athletic Control	$ 3,972.96	$	$	$ 3,972.96
2720. Banking and Small Loans	43,904.49	1,051.91		44,956.40
2730. Division of Insurance	33,173.49	905.56		34,079.05
2740. Division of Securities	7,238.24	208.34	600.00	6,846.58
Totals	$ 88,289.18	$ 2,165.81	$ 600.00	$ 89,854.99
Department of Industrial Relations				
2800. Office of the Commissioner	$ 6,184.62	$	$ 41.37	$ 6,143.25
2810. Wage Hours for Women and Minors	25,657.19	944.73		26,601.92
Totals	$ 31,841.81	$ 944.73	$ 41.37	$ 32,745.17
Department of Mines and Minerals				
2830. Coal Mining	$ 39,809.14	$ 45.51	$	$ 39,854.65
2840. Division of Geology	13,208.68	746.76		13,955.44
Totals	$ 53,017.82	$ 792.27	$	$ 53,810.09

STATEMENT NO. 9—Continued

	Disbursements Authorized	Inter-Account Transactions		Net Expenditures
		Charges	Credits	
Railroad Commission				
2870. Railroad Commission	$ 18,897.18	$ 335.47	$	$ 19,282.65
2880. Railroad Commission—Asst. Atty. General	6,867.34			6,867.34
Totals	$ 25,764.52	$ 385.47	$	$ 26,149.99
Alcoholic Beverage Control				
2900. Operation and Maintenance	$ 75,958.70	$ 6,778.40	$	$ 82,737.10
Allotments not Otherwise Classified				
3020. Overton Appropriation	$ 50.00	$	$	$ 50.00
3110. Money Refunded	5,999.20			5,999.20
3118. Confiscated Alcoholic Beverages	348.10	89.62		437.72
3120. Bonds of Elective Officers	1,140.00			1,140.00
3125. Refund—Alcoholic Beverage License Sups. Fees	187.50			187.50
3140. Judgments	7,939.25			7,939.25
3141. Judgments—Special Mrs. Thurman Moore	466.00			466.00
3150. Interest on Land Grant Bonds	9,900.00			9,900.00
3170. Frankfort Cemetery	250.00			250.00
3180. Statutes and Codes for Courts	1,193.50	180.50		1,374.00
3198. Kentucky Codification Board	750.00		750.00	
Totals	$ 28,223.55	$ 270.12	$ 750.00	$ 27,743.67
Jefferson County Fees				
3205. Circuit Clerk	$ 58,244.36	$	$	$ 58,244.36
3215. County Court Clerk	143,711.40			143,711.40
3220. Jailer	70,719.12			70,719.12

3230. Sheriff	120,692.46			120,692.46
Totals	$ 393,367.34	$	$	$ 393,367.34
Kenton County Fees				
3255. Circuit Court Clerk	$ 12,482.09	$	$	$ 12,482.09
3260. County Court Clerk	37,769.45			37,769.45
3270. Jailer	5,416.58			5,416.58
3280. Sheriff	22,310.68			22,310.68
Totals	$ 77,978.80	$	$	$ 77,978.80
Harlan County Fees				
3300. Circuit Court Clerk (75%)	$ 4,253.82	$	$	$ 4,253.82
3301. Circuit Court Clerk (25%)				
3305. County Court Clerk	6.76			6.76
3310. Jailer	4,597.38			4,597.38
3315. Sheriff	8,733.18			8,733.18
Totals	$ 17,591.14	$	$	$ 17,591.14
GRAND TOTALS	$33,364,250.00	$ 773,142.42	$ 1,324,740.75	$32,812,651.67

STATEMENT NO. 10

Statement of Expenditures from the General Fund by Objects for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945 Including Payments During the 90-Day Closing Period to September 30, 1945

	Personal Services	Services Other Than Personal	Materials and Supplies	Other Current Expenses	Capital Outlay	Not Classified as to Objects	Total
General Assembly							
10. Legislative Sessions	$	$	$	$	$	$ 48,816.57	$ 48,816.57
30. Lieutenant Governor	380.00	209.93	60.40				650.33
50. Council for State Governments						250.00	250.00
Totals	$ 380.00	$ 209.93	$ 60.40	$	$	$ 49,066.57	$ 49,716.90
Judiciary and Court Costs							
100. Court of Appeals	$ 32,265.28	$ 2,779.09	$ 249.90	$	$ 455.20	$	$ 35,749.47
110. Clerk of Court of Appeals	15,139.92	733.91	410.44			42.24	16,326.51
120. Judicial Council	615.68	184.32					800.00
132. Clerk's Services	84,533.18						84,533.18
142. Criminal Prosecution						236,165.03	236,165.03
150. Salaries—Judges of Commonwealth Attys.	275,847.96						275,847.96
162. Jury Commissioners	3,735.00						3,735.00
172. Trustee of Jury Fund	320,645.70						320,645.70
182. Commissions on Fines and Forfeitures	291,258.22						291,258.22
192. Return of Escaped Convicts and Express Messengers						5,740.84	5,740.84
196. County Patrol—Sheriff	136,862.76						136,862.76
Totals	$ 1,160,903.70	$ 3,697.32	$ 660.34	$	$ 455.20	$ 241,948.11	$ 1,407,664.67
Governor							
(1) Regular Accounts							
200. Governor	$ 20,699.12	$ 1,811.57	$ 289.05	$	$	$	$ 22,799.74
210. Executive Cabinet	3,000.00						3,000.00

220. Contingent Fund						6,000.00	6,000.00
Totals	$ 23,699.12	$ 1,811.57	$ 289.05	$	$	$ 6,000.00	$ 31,799.74
(2) Special Accounts							
236. Special Trial Commissioner	$	$	$	$	$	$ 1,207.75	$ 1,207.75
268. Repairs and Capital Outlay—Cont'd App.					643,885.08		643,885.08
278. Equipment—Welfare Inst.—Cont'd Appro.					36,124.60		36,124.60
Totals	$	$	$	$	$ 680,009.68	$ 1,207.75	$ 681,217.43
Department of State							
300. Secretary of State	$ 17,994.05	$ 978.30	$ 424.80	$	$ 22.50	$ 28,521.99	$ 47,941.64
310. Land Office	1,155.00						1,155.00
Totals	$ 19,149.05	$ 978.30	$ 424.80	$	$ 22.50	$ 28,521.99	$ 49,096.64
Department of Law							
350. Attorney General	$ 37,041.73	$ 1,677.90	$ 905.60	$	$ 574.60	$ 169.00	$ 40,368.83
360. Cost of Suits					1,520.46		1,520.46
370. Statute Revision Committee						45,520.60	45,520.60
Totals	$ 37,041.73	$ 1,677.90	$ 905.60	$	$ 2,095.06	$ 45,689.60	$ 87,409.89
Department of Treasury							
400. State Treasurer	$ 29,477.17	$ 3,363.41	$ 1,268.67	$	$	$	$ 34,109.25
410. Custodian of Securities						600.00	600.00
Totals	$ 29,477.17	$ 3,363.41	$ 1,268.67	$	$	$ 600.00	$ 34,709.25
Auditor of Public Accounts							
450. Auditor of Public Accounts	$ 36,272.30	$ (—)612.06	$ (—)445.70	$ 9.00	$ 187.12	$ 255.55	$ 35,666.21
Department of Finance							
500. Commissioner of Finance	$ 7,677.55	$ 1,445.27	$ 42.92	$ 201.97	$	$	$ 9,367.71
510. Division of the Budget	12,870.00						12,870.00
520. Division of Personnel Efficiency	17,501.85	300.63	460.08	11.82	117.50	11.00	18,402.88
530. Division of Accounts and Control	44,482.42	2,292.06	1,764.16	189.40	266.60	165.24	49,796.88

STATEMENT NO. 10—Continued

	Services Other Than Personal	Personal Services	Materials and Supplies	Other Current Expenses	Capital Outlay	Not Classified as to Objects	Total
550. Division of Purchases	$ 31,678.24	$ 3,184.63	$ 1,890.05	$ 175.00	$ 193.10	$	$ 37,121.02
560. Merit System Committee						(—)3,715.81	(—)3,715.81
570. Division of Public Properties	77,739.37	17,429.34	21,533.14	3,274.04	923.10	10,712.92	131,611.91
Totals	$ 191,949.43	$ 25,288.93	$ 25,690.35	$ 3,852.23	$ 1,500.30	$ 7,173.35	$ 255,454.59
Other Finance Department Allotments							
590. Public Printing	$	$	$	$	$	$ 11,406.34	$ 11,406.34
600. Public Record Books (Paper and Printing)						20,198.25	20,198.25
620. Paper for Ballots and General Assembly						9,146.12	9,146.12
630. Paper Revolving						(—)15,308.64	(—)15,308.64
640. Postage Revolving						1,907.14	1,907.14
655. Confederate Pensions						75,433.00	75,433.00
670. New Lands and Buildings—General						164,320.75	164,320.75
678. New Lands and Buildings—Cont'd. Appro.						45,781.25	45,781.25
Totals	$	$	$	$	$	$ 312,884.21	$ 312,884.21
Department of Revenue							
700. Office of the Commissioner	$ 15,604.69	$ 167.61	$	$	$	$	$ 15,772.30
720. Division of Income Taxation	29,963.55	8,803.60	3,504.73				42,271.88
730. Excise Taxes	9,677.83	19,843.02					29,520.85
740. Service Division	132,295.42	38,817.81	9,772.52	3,646.52	5,449.92	1,690.75	191,672.94
750. Research and Statistics	9,240.87	412.23	150.69	59.00			9,862.79
770. Division of Local Relations	13,597.64	4,128.37	166.44				17,892.45
780. Escheats	7,173.20	15,129.51	36.34				22,339.05
Totals	$ 217,553.20	$ 87,302.15	$ 13,630.72	$ 3,705.52	$ 5,449.92	$ 1,690.75	$ 329,332.26
Other Revenue Agencies							
802. County Tax Commissioners	$	$	$	$	$	$ 387,778.48	$ 387,778.48

812. County Board of Supervisors					18,138.00	18,138.00
Totals	$	$	$	$	$ 405,916.48	$ 405,916.48
Elections						
850. Board of Election Commissioners	$ 285.00	$ 163.71	$ 6.32	$	$	$ 455.03
860. Presidential Electors					561.20	561.20
870. State Board of Registration and Purgation					491.23	491.23
Totals	$ 285.00	$ 163.71	$ 6.32	$	$ 1,052.43	$ 1,507.46
Department of Conservation						
1000. Office of the Director	$ 2,999.96	$ 2,076.56	$ 232.55	$ (—) 25.00	$	$ 6,284.07
1010. Division of State Parks	25,490.00					25,490.00
1020. Division of Forestry	49,998.60					49,998.60
1030. Division of Publicity	3,210.66	13,578.90	688.77		53.29	17,531.62
1040. My Old Kentucky Home	6,421.89	871.92	1,660.03			8,953.84
1047. Cumberland Gap National Park					75,000.00	75,000.00
1049. Restoration of Constitutional Hall					5,000.00	5,000.00
Totals	$ 89,031.11	$ 16,527.38	$ 2,581.35	$ (—) 25.00	$ 80,000.00	$ 53.29 $ 188,168.13
Military Department						
1050. Office of Adjutant General	$ 11,859.92	$ 1,934.75	$ 601.60	$ 65.00	$ 51.75	$ 14,513.02
1060. Veterans' Division	32,398.16	9,285.02	1,035.63	715.00	2,762.60	46,196.41
1070. Division of Armories	4,092.00	3,943.52	1,057.78	28,313.05		37,406.35
1080. Kentucky Active Militia						31,400.44 31,400.44
1087. State Aviation Board						5,555.51 5,555.51
1088. Ky. Active Militia (Emergency Fund)						2,478.00 2,478.00
1090. Civil Defense	120.00	5.77	59.47	32.20	(—) 75.75	141.69
Totals	$ 48,470.08	$ 15,169.06	$ 2,754.48	$ 29,125.25	$ 2,738.60	$ 39,433.95 $ 137,691.42
Department of Agriculture						
1100. Salaries and Clerical Expenses	$ 37,621.21	$ 8,508.82	$ 977.62	$ 52.50	$ 8.50	$ 7.30 $ 47,175.95
State Board of Agriculture						
1200. Per Diem and Expenses	$ 15,132.51	$ 3,514.97	$ 518.63	$ 189.71	$ 448.90	$ $ 19,804.72

STATEMENT NO. 10—Continued

	Personal Services	Services Other Than Personal	Materials and Supplies	Other Current Expenses	Capital Outlay	Not Classified as to Objects	Total
1240. Bangs Disease	$	$ 1,005.64	$ 792.34	$ 12,663.39	$ 440.74	$ 53.09	$ 14,955.20
1290. Boys' and Girls' Clubs						4,994.16	4,994.16
Totals	$ 15,132.51	$ 4,520.61	$ 1,310.97	$ 12,853.10	$ 889.64	$ 5,047.25	$ 39,754.08
State Fair Board							
1270. Premiums	$	$	$	$	$	$ 34,732.15	$ 34,732.15
1287. M. and M. Building Bonds (Unmatched)						14,000.00	14,000.00
1300. State Fair Board	330.00	321.40					651.40
Totals	$ 330.00	$ 321.40	$	$	$	$ 48,732.15	$ 49,383.55
Soil Conservation Committee							
1350. Operation Expenses	$ 12,746.81	$ 1,007.31	$ 2,324.01	$ 1,355.00	$ 1,470.60	$ 688.50	$ 19,592.23
Department of Health							
1400. Department of Health	$ 112,324.58	$ 32,619.12	$ 7,514.17	$ 668.42	$ 1,622.33	$	$ 154,748.62
1410. Prevention of Blindness		2,500.00					2,500.00
1440. County Health						350,000.00	350,000.00
1444. Cancer Control						15,000.00	15,000.00
1445. Julius Marks Sanatorium						10,000.00	10,000.00
1450. Kenton County T. B. Sanatorium						7,500.00	7,500.00
1455. Warren County T. B. Sanatorium						7,500.00	7,500.00
1470. Hazelwood Sanatorium	75,356.94	5,356.62	7,331.44				88,045.00
1487. Interest on Bonds						12,955.00	12,955.00
1490. Kentucky Crippled Children's Commission	21,253.28	97,621.00	5,980.03	5.00	137.90		124,997.21
Totals	$ 208,934.80	$ 138,096.74	$ 20,825.64	$ 673.42	$ 1,760.23	$ 402,955.00	$ 773,245.83

Department of Welfare							
I. Institutional							
A. Administration							
1510. Office of the Commissioner	$ 3,849.97	$ 568.55	$	$	$	$	$ 4,418.52
1530. Div. of Fiscal Control and Management	42,809.83	10,490.60	700.05	50.00	653.20	5.00	54,708.68
Totals	$ 46,659.80	$ 11,059.15	$ 700.05	$ 50.00	$ 653.20	$ 5.00	$ 59,127.20
B. Hospitals and Mental Hygiene							
1550. Director's Office	$ 16,001.32	$ 1,690.51	$	$	$	$	$ 17,691.83
1560. Eastern State Hospital	170,204.61	14,859.65	175,742.97	13,880.10	80.00	6,841.28	381,608.61
1570. Central State Hospital	169,351.63	21,763.10	207,246.38	8,405.73	2,611.16	10,544.50	419,922.50
1580. Western State Hospital	135,707.21	7,913.35	153,428.92	9,125.20	2,412.95	35,503.21	394,090.84
1590. Feeble-Minded Institute	95,848.73	13,754.50	91,047.86	2,978.16	4,754.82	13,461.04	221,845.11
1620. Boyle-Mercer Farm	200.00	102.60	78.62	2,349.54			2,730.76
Totals	$ 637,313.50	$ 60,083.71	$ 627,544.75	$ 36,738.73	$ 9,858.93	$ 66,350.03	$ 1,437,889.65
C. Corrections							
1650. Director's Office	$ 3,416.72	$ 219.55	$	$	$	$	$ 3,636.27
1660. Houses of Reform	92,579.10	19,437.62	78,361.94	8,408.83	3,746.44	4,933.92	207,467.85
1670. Reformatory	174,702.94	30,980.29	169,049.18	10,714.09	8,729.08	11,989.98	406,165.56
1680. Penitentiary	131,533.18	8,779.59	118,900.11	7,943.69	4,855.59	10,351.89	282,364.05
1690. Women's Prison	20,667.87	3,605.69	9,472.41	1,070.33		168.42	34,984.72
1700. Probation and Parole	74,019.44	24,878.59		8.75			98,906.78
Totals	$ 496,919.25	$ 87,901.33	$ 375,783.64	$ 28,145.69	$ 17,331.11	$ 27,444.21	$ 1,033,525.23
D. Kentucky Children's Home Society							
1730. Operation and Maintenance	$ 38,586.57	$ 9,419.40	$ 43,772.24	$ 4,788.93	$ 1,804.85	$ 991.77	$ 99,363.76
1640. Engineering and Construction	60,070.62	7,498.10	4,247.33	(—) 40.00	426.51		72,202.56
Totals	$ 98,657.19	$ 16,917.50	$ 48,019.57	$ 4,748.93	$ 2,231.36	$ 991.77	$ 171,566.32
Total Institutional	$ 1,279,549.74	$ 175,961.69	$1,052,048.01	$ 69,683.35	$ 30,074.60	$ 94,791.01	$ 2,702,108.40

STATEMENT NO. 10—Continued

	Personal Services	Services Other Than Personal	Materials and Supplies	Other Current Expenses	Capital Outlay	Not Classified as to Objects	Total
II. Division of Public Assistance							
A. Administration							
1500. Office of the Commissioner Soc. Sec.	$ 4,141.88	$	$	$	$	$	$ 4,141.88
1520. Fiscal Control and Management—Soc. Sec.	18,919.14	29,811.23	3,953.35	3,924.32	415.37	2,366.05	59,389.46
Totals	$ 23,061.02	$ 29,811.23	$ 3,953.35	$ 3,924.32	$ 415.37	$ 2,366.05	$ 63,531.34
B. Child Welfare							
1720. Director's Office	$ 37,273.12	$ 4,775.34	$	$	$	$	$ 42,048.46
C. Public Assistance							
1760. Director's Office	$ 65,335.37	$ 1,518.58	$	$	$	$	$ 66,853.95
1775. Old Age Assistance Payments				3,473,638.50			3,473,638.50
1785. Aid to the Blind				124,235.64			124,235.64
1790. Benefits for Dependent Children				29,666.34			29,666.34
1795. Aid to Dependent Children				613,243.09			613,243.09
Totals	$ 65,335.37	$ 1,518.58	$	$ 4,240,783.57	$	$	$ 4,307,637.52
D. Field Operations							
1821. Field Operations	$ 136,873.75	$ 49,594.72	$	$	$	$	$ 186,468.47
Total Public Assistance	$ 262,543.26	$ 85,699.87	$ 3,953.35	$ 4,244,707.89	$ 415.37	$ 2,366.05	$ 4,599,685.79
III. Special Appropriations							
1600. Home for Incurables	$ 15,000.00	$	$	$	$	$	$ 15,000.00
1610. Colored Red Cross Hospital	4,000.00						4,000.00
1860. Conveyance of Lunatics				7,643.28			7,643.28
1870. Pauper Idiots				61,474.06			61,474.06
Totals	$ 19,000.00	$	$	$ 69,117.34	$	$	$ 88,117.34

Department of Education							
A. Administration							
2000. Supt. of Public Instructions	$ 52,219.17	$ 10,364.21	$ 1,703.68	$ 12.00	$	$ 149.72	$ 64,448.78
2010. Division of Certification	11,707.21	2,338.45	63.83			98.00	14,207.49
2020. Emergency Food Distribution				15,421.32			15,421.32
2030. State Board of Education	490.00	8,000.88	3,412.65				11,903.53
2040. State Textbook Commission						1,908.83	1,908.83
Totals	$ 64,416.38	$ 20,703.54	$ 5,180.16	$ 15,433.32	$	$ 2,156.55	$ 107,889.95
B. Common Schools							
2049. Equalization Fund	$	$	$	$	$	$ 1,499,855.96	$ 1,499,855.96
2050. Per Capita Fund						13,492,280.40	13,492,280.40
2055. Teachers Retirement				799,000.00			799,000.00
2060. Free Textbooks	10,134.68	1,152.10	332,786.82			1,614.68	345,688.28
Totals	$ 10,134.68	$ 1,152.10	$ 332,786.82	$ 799,000.00	$	$14,993,751.04	$16,136,824.64
C. Vocational Education							
2080. Vocational Education	$ 180,677.09	$ 10,534.11	$ 1,386.81	$ 196.88	$	$	$ 192,794.89
2095. Vocational Rehabilitation						61,000.00	61,000.00
Totals	$ 180,677.09	$ 10,534.11	$ 1,386.81	$ 196.88	$	$ 61,000.00	$ 253,794.89
D. Higher Education for Negroes							
2100. Kentucky State College for Negroes	$ 116,059.17	$ 10,544.98	$ 16,156.04	$ 3,426.29	$ 2,907.46	$	$ 149,093.94
2120. West Ky. Vocational Training School	29,931.50	5,485.10	9,466.33	1,252.80	211.39		46,347.12
2130. Lincoln Institute						42,000.00	42,000.00
2140. College Tuition for Negroes						5,938.01	5,938.01
Totals	$ 145,990.67	$ 16,030.08	$ 25,622.37	$ 4,679.09	$ 3,118.85	$ 47,938.01	$ 243,379.07
E. Schools for the Blind and Deaf							
2200. Kentucky School for the Blind—White	$ 50,399.23	$ 8,418.38	$ 21,378.22	$ 1,217.54	$ 504.11	$	$ 81,917.48
2210. Kentucky School for the Blind—Colored	6,122.77	452.75	2,624.56	80.01			9,280.09
2220. Workshop for Adult Blind	11,726.28	1,068.17	1,488.22	504.86			14,787.57
2250. Schools for the Deaf—White	93,769.55	6,832.22	39,118.21	1,599.32	2.00		141,321.38

STATEMENT NO. 10—Continued

	Personal Services	Services Other Than Personal	Materials and Supplies	Other Current Expenses	Capital Outlay	Not Classified as to Objects	Total
2260. School for the Deaf—Colored	$ 6,642.68	$ 579.89	$ 1,233.12	$ 187.67	$	$	$ 8,643.36
Totals	$ 168,660.51	$ 17,351.41	$ 65,842.33	$ 3,589.40	$ 506.11	$	$ 255,949.76
F. Vocational Training Schools							
2270. Mayo Vocational Training School	$ 16,916.70	$ 3,385.30	$ 5,423.66	$ 2,276.02	$ 278.16	$	$ 28,279.84
2280. Northern Kentucky Vocational School						940.41	940.41
Totals	$ 16,916.70	$ 3,385.30	$ 5,423.66	$ 2,276.02	$ 278.16	$ 940.41	$ 29,220.25
University of Kentucky							
2300. Division of Colleges	$ 885,326.48	$ 44,409.01	$ 54,504.22	$ 15,840.34	$ 17,483.98	$ 3,681.49	$ 1,021,245.52
2310. College of Agriculture	26,400.00						26,400.00
2320. Summer School	11,000.00						11,000.00
2330. Experiment Station	51,068.25			3,931.75		1,360.28	56,360.28
2339. Experiment Station—Tobacco Research				7,423.46			7,423.46
2340. Service Laboratories	21,424.70	1,058.51	615.60			291.32	23,390.13
2350. Nursery Inspection	2,000.00						2,000.00
2360. Princeton Sub-Station	14,405.51	244.59	832.45	716.20	1,400.00		17,598.25
2370. Quicksand Sub-Station	15,241.50	271.40	1,066.34	783.57	237.18		17,599.99
2380. Agricultural Extension	170,500.00						170,500.00
2390. Horticulture	5,907.25	1,130.80	387.02		2,408.76	63.00	9,896.83
2400. Repairs to Buildings						33,000.00	33,000.00
2410. Library Equipment					10,928.94	499.85	11,428.79
2420. Scientific Laboratory Equipment					18,086.60	1,244.14	19,330.94
2430. Engineering Equipment					21,536.81	472.74	22,009.55
2440. Home Economic Equipment					10,451.72		10,451.72
2450. Strawberry Marketing Acct. and Labeling					1,500.00		1,500.00
2460. Research in Coal					7,765.85	113.80	7,879.65
Totals	$1,203,273.19	$ 47,114.31	$ 57,405.63	$ 28,695.32	$ 91,800.04	$ 40,726.62	$ 1,469,015.11

State Teachers Colleges							
2500. Eastern State Teachers College	$ 255,860.31	$ 12,467.24	$ 7,451.11	$ 3,167.03	$ 295.00	$ 2,046.67	$ 281,287.36
2510. Morehead State Teachers College	191,672.63	7,356.71	33,429.82	20.55	1,513.16		233,992.87
2520. Murray State Teachers College	205,731.17	24,028.23	18,061.19	4,763.26	1,376.00	438.42	254,398.27
2540. Western State Teachers College	339,550.84	7,662.52	10,917.02	6,746.76	92.00		364,969.14
Totals	$ 992,814.95	$ 51,514.70	$ 69,859.14	$ 14,697.60	$ 3,276.16	$ 2,485.09	$ 1,134,647.64
Library and Archives							
2600. Law Librarian	$ 10,061.91	$ 349.62	$ 496.68		$ 29.70	$	$ 10,937.91
2610. Law Library Books						5,558.74	5,558.74
2620. Library Sales Account						4,186.74	4,186.74
2630. Distribution and Repair of Books						1,159.39	1,159.39
2640. Library Extension Division	10,865.68	1,457.37	7,448.69	58.05	112.30		19,937.09
2650. Kentucky State Historical Society	9,022.46	1,012.37	634.80	70.62	133.50		10,873.75
Totals	$ 29,950.05	$ 2,819.36	$ 8,580.17	$ 123.67	$ 275.50	$ 10,904.87	$ 52,653.62
Department of Business Regulations							
2710. Division of Athletic Control	$ 3,720.00	$ 12.96	$	$ 240.00	$	$	$ 3,972.96
2720. Banking and Small Loans	33,166.25	10,747.97	498.10	301.58	242.50		44,956.40
2730. Division of Insurance	28,746.19	3,248.55	752.10	574.15	60.10	697.96	34,079.05
2740. Division of Securities	6,219.33	531.29	68.00	27.96			6,846.58
Totals	$ 71,851.77	$ 14,540.77	$ 1,318.20	$ 1,143.69	$ 302.60	$ 697.96	$ 89,854.99
Department of Industrial Relations							
2800. Office of the Commissioner	$ 5,528.89	$ 612.36	$ 2.00	$	$	$	$ 6,143.25
2810. Wage Hours for Women and Minors	19,125.99	6,258.45	398.82	577.53		214.13	26,001.92
Totals	$ 24,654.88	$ 6,870.81	$ 400.82	$ 577.53	$	$ 241.13	$ 32,745.17
Department of Mines and Minerals							
2630. Coal Mining	$ 29,740.15	$ 7,419.14	$ 1,863.86	$ 831.50	$	$	$ 39,854.65
2840. Division of Geology	10,771.41	1,876.06	1,019.13	288.84			13,955.44
Totals	$ 40,511.56	$ 9,295.20	$ 2,882.99	$ 1,120.34	$	$	$ 53,810.09

STATEMENT NO. 10—Continued

	Personal Services	Services Other Than Personal	Materials and Supplies	Other Current Expenses	Capital Outlay	Not Classified as to Objects	Total
Railroad Commission							
2870. Railroad Commission	$ 16,044.92	$ 2,892.14	$ 325.59	$ 20.00	$	$	$ 19,282.65
2880. Railroad Commission Asst. Atty. Gen.						6,867.34	6,867.34
Totals	$ 16,044.92	$ 2,892.14	$ 325.59	$ 20.00	$	$ 6,867.34	$ 26,149.99
Alcoholic Beverage Control							
2900. Operation and Maintenance	$	$	$	$	$	$ 82,737.10	$ 82,737.10
Allotments not Otherwise Classified							
3020. Overton Appropriation	$	$	$	$	$	$ 50.00	$ 50.00
3110. Money Refunded						5,999.20	5,999.20
3118. Confiscated Alcoholic Beverages						437.72	437.72
3120. Bonds of Elective Officers						1,140.00	1,140.00
3125. Refund—Alcoholic Bev. License Susp. Fees						187.50	187.50
3140. Judgments—Special						7,939.25	7,939.25
3141. Judgments—Special Mrs. Thurman Moore						466.00	466.00
3150. Interest on Land Grant Bonds						9,900.00	9,900.00
3170. Frankfort Cemetery						250.00	250.00
3180. Statutes and Codes for Courts						1,374.00	1,374.00
Totals	$	$	$	$	$	$ 27,743.67	$ 27,743.67
Jefferson County Fees							
3205. Circuit Clerk	$	$	$	$	$	$ 58,244.36	$ 58,244.36
3215. County Court Clerk						143,711.40	143,711.40
3220. Jailer						70,719.12	70,719.12
3230. Sheriff						120,692.46	120,692.46
Totals	$	$	$	$	$	$ 393,367.34	$ 393,367.34

Kenton County Fees							
3255. Circuit Court Clerk	$	$	$	$	$	$ 12,482.09	$ 12,482.09
3260. County Court Clerk						37,769.45	37,769.45
3270. Jailer						5,416.58	5,416.58
3280. Sheriff						22,310.68	22,310.68
Totals	$	$	$	$	$	$ 77,978.80	$ 77,978.80
Harlan County Fees							
3300. Circuit Court Clerk (75%)	$	$	$	$	$	$ 4,253.82	$ 4,253.82
3305. County Court Clerk						6.76	6.76
3310. Jailer						4,597.38	4,597.38
3315. Sheriff						8,733.18	8,733.18
Totals	$	$	$	$	$	$ 17,591.14	$ 17,591.14
GRAND TOTALS	$ 6,655,967.57	$ 773,897.87	$1,706,280.67	$ 5,306,662.46	$ 906,634.74	$17,463,208.36	$32,812,651.67

REVOLVING, TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS

STATEMENT NO. 11: COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

As of June 30, 1945 and June 30, 1944

Assets	**June 30, 1945**	**June 30, 1944**
Cash in Bank	$ 5,325,843.07	$ 4,713,740.61
Less—Encumbrances Outstanding	1,311,123.32	1,295,391.14
Net Available Cash	$ 4,014,719.75	$ 3,418,349.47
Petty Cash Advances	10,725.00	17,525.00
Investments (Schedule "A")	2,200.00	17,200.00
Totals	$ 4,027,644.75	$ 3,453,074.47
Liabilities, Reserves and Surplus		
Liabilities—Suspense Accounts (Schedule "B")	$ 14,292.61	$ 13,437.61
Reserve for Petty Cash Advances	10,725.00	17,525.00
Reserve for Investment Funds	57,931.25	57,931.25
Allotment Surplus	3,944,695.89	3,364,180.61
Totals	$ 4,027,644.75	$ 3,453,074.47

Schedule "A"—Investments

State Historical Society, Henry Fisher Packing Company	$ 200.00
Todd County Public School Corp.	2,000.00
Total	$ 2,200.00

Schedule "B"—Liabilities

Non-Resident Income Tax	$ 3,988.80
Department of Education—Revenue from Investments	9,854.25
F. M. I.—Revenue from Investments	449.56
Total	$ 14,292.61

Schedule "C"—Investment Reserve

Investments	$ 2,200.00
Cash	55,731.25
Total	$ 57,931.25

REVOLVING, TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS

STATEMENT NO. 12: ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN ALLOTMENT SURPLUS

Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1945 and June 30, 1944

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945			Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1944		
Allotment Surplus—Beginning of Year			$ 3,364,180.61			$2,831,729.11
Three-Months Closing Period						
Encumbrances Brought Forward (Incl. Petty Cash)		$ 1,312,916.14			$ 1,291,820.73	
Encumbrances Paid	$ 637,129.18			$ 438,119.87		
Lapses of Transfers from Other Funds	92,664.08			132,262.19		
Total Disbursements		729,793.26			570,382.06	
Balance Forwarded During Three-Months Period			583,122.88			721,438.67
Total Allotments Forwarded			$ 3,947,303.49			$ 3,553,167.78
Deduct—Refunds to Federal Government			158,992.41			182,410.78
Net Total Allotments Forwarded			$ 3,788,311.08			$ 3,370,757.00
Additions						
Revenue Receipts		$13,609,089.94			$12,444,271.49	
Transfers from Other Funds		4,419,520.73			4,134,404.73	
Prior Year Refunds (R. 1921)		5,807.17			4,063.37	
Refunds Prior Year—O. A. A. and Aid to Dependent Children (J. V. 882,1151)		96.90			223.52	
Total Additions		$18,034,514.74				$16,582,963.11
Less—Adjustments Aid to Blind and Dependent Children (J. V. 462,1205)		$94.60				
Net Total Additions			18,034,120.14			16,582,963.11
Total Allotments			$21,822,431.22			$19,953,720.11

Deductions				
Net Disbursements	$16,555,887.01		$15,276,623.36	
Encumbrance Charges and Reserve	1,321,448.32		1,312,916.14	
Total Deductions		17,877,735.33		16,589,539.50
Allotment Surplus—Close of Year		$ 3,944,695.89		$ 3,364,180.61

REVOLVING, TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS

STATEMENT NO. 13: SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945

1. Source of Funds:

Cash—Beginning of Year		$ 4,713,740.61
Receipts and Credits:		
Revenue Receipts	$13,609,089.94	
Inter-Fund Credits	4,419,520.73	
Refund of Prior Year	5,807.17	
Liability Increase—Suspense Accounts	855.00	
Adjustment—Social Security Accounts	96.90	
Decrease in Investments	15,000.00	
Decrease in Petty Cash	6,800.00	
Total Receipts and Credits		18,057,169.74
Total Available Funds		$22,770,910.35

2. Application of Funds:

Disbursements—Current Year	$16,555,887.01	
Disbursements—Prior Year Encumbrances	637,129.18	
Refund of Federal Allotments	158,992.41	
Lapses and Transfers to Other Funds	92,664.08	
Adjustments—Social Security Accounts	394.60	
Total Disbursements		17,445,067.28
Cash Balance—Close of Year		$ 5,325,843.07

REVOLVING, TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS

STATEMENT NO. 14: CONDENSED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945

		Total Receipts Fiscal Year	Receipts Preceding Year
I.	Special Corporation Taxes	$ 180,551.73	$ 326,282.41
II.	Excise Taxes	.32	.28
III.	Licenses—Other than Alcohol	960,606.11	920,250.00
IV.	Departmental Fees, Sales and Rentals:		
	A. Examination Fees	16,842.00	15,607.25
	B. Registration Fees, State Boards	76,594.96	74,105.00
	C. Tuition Fees, State Colleges	377,686.48	482,083.22
	D. Board and Room—State Colleges	513,719.74	697,098.30
	E. Other Fees, Sales and Rentals	1,715,861.27	2,024,288.96
V.	Subvention and Grants	9,372,776.61	7,852,665.28
VI.	Miscellaneous Revenue	394,450.72	51,890.79
	Total Revenue	$13,609,089.94	$12,444,271.49
	Inter-Fund Credits	4,419,484.73	4,134,404.73
	Non-Revenue Receipts (less Transfers)	515,915.57	449,735.85
	GRAND TOTALS	$18,544,490.24	$17,028,412.07

REVOLVING, TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS

STATEMENT NO. 15: STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS— COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945

		Total Receipts Year to Date	Receipts Preceding Year
I. Special Corporation Taxes			
1051.	Workmen's Compensation—Insurance Carriers	$	$ 109,959.66
1052.	Workmen's Compensation—Self Carriers	9,347.55	80,398.32
1053.	Fire Prevention and Rates—½ on Premiums	90,473.43	86,365.18
1054.	Unemployment Compensation—Adm.	80,730.75	49,559.25
	Totals	$ 180,551.73	$ 326,282.41
II. Excise Taxes			
1165.	Gross Receipts—County Portion (Prior Yr.)	$ 0.32	$ 0.28
III. Licenses—Other than Alcohol			
1201.	Operators' Licenses (Portion for Admr.)	$ 27,630.32	$ 27,808.66
1203.	Truck Licenses (¼ for Counties)	694,802.55	655,883.83
1204.	Insurance Agents License (25%)	17,514.00	17,415.00
1205.	Certification of Compliance Ins. (25%)	1,571.75	911.75
1211.	Hunting and Fishing Licenses	214,604.28	173,369.42
1212.	Dog Licenses	4,483.21	4,562.73
1251.	Cash Sales Distilled Spirits		40,298.61
	Totals	$ 960,606.11	$ 920,250.09
IV. Departmental Fees, Sales and Rentals			
A. Examination Fees, State Boards			
1302.	Accountancy	$ 1,125.00	$ 1,175.00
1304.	Barber and Beauticians	6,502.00	5,007.00
1305.	Chiropractors	775.00	350.00
1306.	Dental	2,270.00	1,220.00
1307.	Embalmers	975.00	925.00
1308.	Pharmacy	125.00	1,300.00
1309.	Trained Nurses	3,430.00	3,030.00
1310.	Veterinary	159.00	42.00
1313.	Mine Foremen	1,481.00	2,558.25
	Totals	$ 16,842.00	$ 15,607.25
B. Registration and Other Fees, State Boards			
1322.	Accountancy	$ 490.00	$ 410.00
1323.	Architects	1,428.66	586.00
1324.	Barbers and Beauticians	22,800.00	21,555.00
1325.	Chiropractors	1,781.00	1,629.00
1326.	Dental	3,326.00	3,337.00
1327.	Embalmers	10,735.50	9,267.00
1328.	Pharmacy	8,508.00	8,276.00
1329.	Trained Nurses	12,636.00	11,478.00
1330.	Veterinary	366.00	424.00
1331.	Pharmacy—Prophylactic	3,000.00	7,330.00
1332.	Professional Engineers	6,693.80	7,097.00
1333.	Ky. Real Estate Licenses	4,830.00	2,716.00
	Totals	$ 76,594.96	$ 74,105.00
C. Tuition Fees, State Colleges			
1340.	Lincoln Institute	$ 11,818.07	$ 15,375.54

STATEMENT NO. 15—Continued

1341.	Ky. State College for Negroes	$ 11,899.18	$ 14,267.63
1342.	W. Ky. State College for Negroes	587.25	442.68
1343.	University of Kentucky	199,111.93	238,816.68
1344.	Eastern State Teachers College	40,932.57	35,143.86
1345.	Morehead State Teachers College	36,735.03	90,188.18
1346.	Murray State Teachers College	24,359.12	30,015.28
1347.	Western State Teachers College	44,563.33	48,003.97
1348.	Morehead State Teachers College—Science	7,679.99	9,829.40
	Totals	$ 377,686.48	$ 482,083.22
D.	**Board and Room—State Colleges**		
1351.	Ky. State College for Negroes	$ 57,796.67	$ 46,447.24
1342.	W. Ky. Vocational Training School	6,885.25	5,209.89
1353.	University of Kentucky	167,065.20	129,698.65
1354.	Eastern State Teachers College	17,781.76	16,742.35
1355.	Morehead State Teachers College	80,152.25	264,666.85
1356.	Murray State Teachers College	139,093.33	227,670.33
1357.	Western State Teachers College	41,545.28	2,418.15
1359.	Mayo Vocational Training School	3,400.00	4,244.84
	Totals	$ 513,719.74	$ 697,098.30
E.	**Other Fees, Sales and Rentals**		
1361.	Division of State Parks	$ 68,324.74	$ 51,406.00
1362.	Game and Fish Comm.—Misc. Receipts	6,578.83	17,794.98
1363.	My Old Ky. Home Comm.—Fees and Sales	.....	7,923.92
1364.	Pennyrile State Park—Misc. Receipts	500.00	750.00
1365.	Division of Publicity	11,161.02	7,793.25
1366.	R. R. Policemen—Fees	90.00	155.00
1367.	Forestry—Federal—Misc. Receipts	10,987.96	12,007.68
1368.	Secy. of State—Nat'l Defense—Special Police Officers	61.00	170.00
1369.	State Auditor—County Share—Cost of Audits	12,787.57	7,642.72
1370.	Secy. of State—Process Agents—Filing Fees	7,500.00	7,500.00
1371.	Secy. of State—Foreign Corp. Filing Fees	7,500.00	7,500.00
1372.	Military Dept.—Non-Elective Peace Officers	830.00	775.00
1373.	Dept. of Health—Egg Candling Fees	10,940.00	10,138.00
1374.	Dept. of Health—Hotels and Restaurants	24,673.67	23,701.34
1375.	Dept. of Health—Laboratory Fees and Sales	6,632.50	6,328.05
1376.	Dept. of Health—Plumbing Fees	10,397.65	7,662.10
1377.	Dept. of Health—Vital Statistics	77,470.25	104,706.34
1378.	Dept. of Health—Other Fees and Sales	22,159.93	21,024.67
1379.	Dept. of Health—Medical Practice Set Fees	5,055.09	3,999.00
1380.	Dept. of Health—Optometrist Fees	1,925.00	2,130.90
1381.	Dept. of Health—Radiography Fees	50.00	10.00
1382.	Hazelwood Sanatorium Fees	61,917.37	64,329.11
1383.	Ky. Crippled Children's Comm.—Misc. Fees	7,586.27	7,659.01
1385.	Dept. of Agriculture—Weighmen's Fees	1,607.51	1,675.00
1386.	Dept. of Agriculture—Tobacco Whse. Weighmen	4,250.00	4,285.00
1388.	State Fair—Operating Expenses	170,041.88	65,309.73
1391.	Eastern State Hospital—Misc. Receipts	38,221.96	31,997.19
1392.	Central State Hospital—Misc. Receipts	47,786.05	51,117.92
1393.	Western State Hospital—Misc. Receipts	24,752.39	20,297.39
1394.	Feeble-Minded Institute	7,931.66	4,007.97
1396.	Welfare—Boyle-Mercer	6,289.83	6,677.85
1398.	Houses of Reform—Misc. Receipts	42,363.75	30,622.66
1400.	Reformatory—Miscellaneous Revenue	3,937.25	6,611.00
1402.	Penitentiary—Misc. Receipts	1,670.87	3,023.63

STATEMENT NO. 15—Continued

1403.	Ky. Children's Home Society	$ 2,822.26	$ 2,806.37
1405.	Metal Stamping Plant—Sales	49,960.30	2,419.14
1406.	Surplus Commodity—Salvage Fund	———	756.07
1411.	Ky. State Industrial College—Misc. Receipts	9,009.88	7,870.38
1412.	W. Ky. Vocational Training School—Misc. Receipts	———	138.04
1413.	Workshop for Adult Blind—Sales and Misc. Receipts	50,656.94	54,884.74
1414.	Ky. School for Deaf—White—Misc. Receipts	2,294.44	———
1415.	Ky. School for Deaf—Sale of Property	600.00	———
1421.	University of Ky.—Misc. Receipts	41,612.70	43,713.57
1422.	University of Ky.—Experiment Station	391,418.96	372,990.43
1431.	Eastern State Teachers College—Misc. Receipts	50,826.18	203,690.74
1432.	Morehead State Teachers College—Misc. Receipts	27,568.19	30,212.40
1433.	Murray State Teachers College—Misc. Receipts	187,349.39	207,208.53
1434.	Western State Teachers College	41,890.37	364,053.10
1441.	Library Extension Division	306.89	261.17
1442.	Ky. Historical Society—Misc. Receipts	1,422.32	1,128.20
1444.	Division of Banking and Small Loan	4,578.11	1,000.00
1445.	Division of Banking—Examination Fees	26,554.62	15,484.96
1446.	Division of Banking—Small Loan Exam. Fees	———	150.00
1447.	Division of Banking—Misc. Receipts	487.00	395.00
1448.	Division of Insurance—Other Misc. Receipts	197.75	113.75
1449.	Division of Insurance—Annual Statement Fees	3,131.50	3,607.50
1451.	Division of Insurance—Examination Fees	47,985.53	25,838.52
1452.	Louisville Office of State Treasurer—Fees	3,600.00	3,600.00
1460.	Fish and Game Comm.—Sale of Fish Cars	3,050.00	2,908.44
1461.	Public Service Commission—Assessment	59,471.18	75,954.42
1470.	Unemployment Compensation Admr.	434.63	653.24
1476.	Division of Geology—Sale of Maps	2,207.72	2,532.84
1480.	Division of Geology—Private Donations	1,700.00	200.00
1485.	Mines and Minerals—Inspection Fees	742.59	885.00
	Totals	$ 1,715,861.27	$ 2,024,288.96

V. Subvention and Grants

1501.	Jefferson Co. Master Commissioner Suspense	$ 44.02	$ 87.30
1510.	Federal Admission Tax—State Parks	3,555.87	1,550.75
1530.	Auditor of Public Accounts—Misc. Fees	310.00	433.00
1540.	Ky. Aeronautical Commission	264.24	———
1601.	Forestry—Federal	48,330.51	60,966.78
1603.	Dept. of Health—Venereal Disease	350,293.92	353,588.90
1604.	Ky. Crippled Children's Comm.—Federal	115,258.96	87,049.62
1605.	Dept. of Health—U.S.P.H. Service Ext.	352,772.95	353,004.00
1606.	Dept. of Health T. V. A.	6,558.98	7,262.67
1607.	Dept. of Health—Maternal and Child Health	806,895.00	654,075.00
1608.	Old Age Assistance—Federal	3,930,402.44	3,096,416.19
1609.	Dept. of Welfare—Child Welfare—Fed.	53,273.71	37,063.17
1611.	Dept. of Education—General Education Board	6,410.44	8,300.00
1612.	Dept. of Education—Jeannes Fund	1,099.21	1,061.68
1615.	Dept. of Education—Geo. Dean Fund—Federal	353,179.37	343,702.93
1616.	Dept. of Education—Smith-Hughes Fund—Fed.	148,560.78	143,176.43
1617.	Vocational Education—Defense Workers	333,490.71	520,400.00
1618.	Vocational Rehabilitation—Federal	164,333.86	141,199.55
1619.	Vocational Rehabilitation—Private	185.00	292.00
1621.	Ky. State College for Negroes—Bankhead-Jones Federal	7,609.17	7,609.17
1622.	Ky. State College for Negroes—Morrill-Nelson	7,250.00	7,250.00
1625.	Vocational Education—Out of School Youth—Federal	361,436.83	494,514.73
1627.	Vocational Education—Nat'l Defense Equipment	10,026.67	18,655.21
1628.	Nat'l Defense—Rental of Space—Federal	540.00	480.00
1631.	U. of Ky.—Bankhead-Jones Fund—Federal	$ 44,867.87	$ 44,867.87
1632.	U. of Ky.—Morrill-Nelson Fund—Federal	42,750.00	42,750.00

STATEMENT NO. 15—Continued

1640.	Extended School Service—Federal	852,712.32	428,461.78
1644.	W. K. Kellogg Foundation	12,420.00	
1645.	Enemy Alien Program—Federal	100.00	500.00
1646.	Civilian War Assistance Program—Federal	250.00	500.00
1650.	Merit System Admr.		7,129.00
1651.	Unemployment Compensation Admr.—Federal		443,832.32
1655.	Federal Tuberculosis Fund	45,855.00	
1660.	Aid to Dependent Children—Federal	654,129.25	419,551.06
1662.	Aid to the Blind—Federal	130,640.22	118,906.35
1670.	Selective Service Medical Survey	21,286.50	
1674.	V. D. Contribution Account—Federal	92,408.54	
1676.	Vocational—Itinerant Teachers	2,786.35	2,477.35
1677.	Lincoln Institute Fund	750.00	
1680.	Veterans' Unemployment Comp.—Benefit	386,071.00	
1681.	Veterans' Unemployment Comp.—Adm.	17,040.92	
1690.	Levi-Jackson State Park—Private Grant		2,540.00
1691.	Levi-Jackson State Park—James M. Feltner	6,626.00	
1699.	Ky. State College for Negroes—Private Grant		3,010.47
	Totals	$ 9,372,776.61	$ 7,852,665.28

VI. Miscellaneous Revenue

1701.	Ky. State Historical Society—Stephenson	$ 144.21	$ 109.03
1712.	Penalties on Back Taxes—Revenue Agents New Law 15%	19,426.36	50,281.76
1718.	Division of Parks—Land Sales	2,800.00	
1750.	Murray State Teachers College Scholarship—Malaria Control	2,150.00	1,500.00
1800.	Unemployment Compensation—Adm.—State	364,159.15	
1801.	Unemployment Compensation Merit System (U. C. Share)	5,771.00	
	Totals	$ 394,450.72	$ 51,890.79

Non-Revenue Receipts

1910.	National Forest Fund	$ 20,459.44	$ 10,345.59
1920.	Refunds—Credit to Preceding Yr. Disb. (90-day Period)	9,241.65	26,707.22
1921.	Refund to Prior Year Disbursements	5,807.17	4,063.37
1922.	Refund to Current Year Disbursements	202,247.11	158,419.21
1924.	Old Age Assistance—Refund to Prior Year	71.40	210.52
1925.	Social Security—Clearing	93.00	175.00
1926.	Clearing Acct. Aid to Dependent Children	50.00	
1930.	Petty Cash Repayments—Current Year	11,273.94	4,342.94
1931.	Petty Cash Repayments—Prior Year	8,952.05	5,890.82
1932.	Old Age Assistance—Trans. From General Fund	3,486,233.00	3,419,304.73
1942.	Dept. of Bus. Reg. Motor Transportation—Transfers from Road Fund	60,000.00	60,000.00
1935.	Int. on Land Grant Bonds—Transfer from General Fund	9,900.00	9,900.00
1943.	Dept. of Revenue—Gasoline Tax—Transfer from Road Fund	39,800.00	45,000.00
1944.	Dept. of Revenue—Auto Dept.—Transfers from Road Fund	80,500.00	85,000.00
1945.	Education—Proceeds from Sale of Investments	13,000.00	12,000.00
1946.	Education—Revenue from Investments—Suspense	735.00	712.31
1947.	Feeble-Minded Inst.—Sale of Investments	2,000.00	
1948.	Feeble-Minded Inst.—Investments Mallory Fund—Suspense	120.00	30.00
1970.	Non-Elective Peace Officers	241,840.31	226,838.87

STATEMENT NO. 15—Continued

1981.	Prior Year Disbursements	25.50	
1985.	Aid to Blind—Transferred from General Fund	125,362.14	107,300.00
1990.	Aid to Dependent Children—Transfer from General Fund	617,689.59	407,900.00
	Totals	$ 4,935,400.30	$ 4,584,140.58
	Less Transfers	4,419,484.73	4,134,404.73
	Totals	$ 515,915.57	$ 449,735.85

STATEMENT NO. 16

REVOLVING, TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF ALLOTMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1945, INCLUDING PAYMENTS DURING THE 90-DAY CLOSING PERIOD

	Allotments Balances Beginning of Year	Net Allotments Made	Total Allotments	Net Expenditures Sept. 30, 1945	Unexpended Balance Sept. 30, 1945
Secretary of State	$ 762.72	$ 15,090.00	$ 15,852.72	$ 13,286.29	$ 2,566.43
Special Police Officers	195.39	61.00	256.39	.....	256.39
Auditor of Public Accounts	.....	13,097.57	13,097.57	12,178.12	919.45
Department of Finance	409.43	.....	409.43	.....	409.43
Department of Revenue	25,464.93	147,930.32	173,395.25	137,645.12	35,750.13
Other Revenue Activities	758,028.84	714,232.13	1,472,260.97	670,530.40	801,730.57
Department of Conservation and Game and Fish Commission	184,142.52	376,519.61	560,662.13	342,315.59	218,346.54
Military Department and Aeronautics	2,243.95	1,094.24	3,338.19	507.12	2,830.47
Department of Agriculture	167,040.14	180,382.60	347,422.74	135,440.75	211,981.99
Department of Health	401,333.35	1,998,874.24	2,400,207.59	1,961,731.08	438,476.51
Hospitals and Mental Hygiene—Welfare	236,077.73	111,481.89	347,559.62	107,816.68	239,742.94
Division of Corrections—Welfare	250,745.69	26,432.17	277,177.86	98,918.68	178,259.18
Division of Public Assistance	121,024.86	9,106,442.33	9,227,467.19	8,781,402.54	446,064.65
Department of Education	3,260.59	7,509.65	10,770.24	6,815.00	3,955.24
Vocational Education	203,778.54	2,103,383.47	2,307,162.01	2,138,854.90	168,307.11
Ky. State College for Negroes	8,969.52	107,388.48	116,358.00	96,955.74	19,402.26
West Ky. Vocational Training School	5,638.03	7,472.50	13,110.53	5,099.74	8,010.79
Schools for the Blind and Deaf	48,213.64	53,551.38	101,765.02	25,369.10	76,395.92
University of Kentucky	330,991.12	898,764.09	1,229,755.21	614,075.55	615,679.66
State Teachers Colleges	453,650.90	726,238.62	1,179,889.52	655,550.53	524,338.99
Department of Library and Archives	1,556.65	1,873.42	3,430.07	1,907.08	1,522.99
Business Regulations and Prof. Boards	182,258.11	348,049.65	530,307.76	278,994.12	251,313.64
Public Service Commission	161,897.16	59,471.18	221,368.34	60,952.65	160,415.69
Kentucky Real Estate Board	12,130.25	.....	12,130.25	.....	12,130.25
Department of Industrial Relations	351,521.29	863,611.95	1,215,133.24	842,239.00	372,894.24
Department of Mines and Minerals	5,049.28	6,131.22	11,180.50	5,238.93	5,941.57
Jefferson County Master Commissioner	30,918.86	44.02	30,962.88	.....	30,962.88
Totals	$ 3,947,303.49	$17,875,127.73	$21,822,431.22	$16,993,825.31	$ 4,828,605.91

STATEMENT NO. 17

REVOLVING, TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS

DETALED STATEMENT OF ALLOTMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1945, INCLUDING PAYMENTS DURING THE 90-DAY CLOSING PERIOD TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1945

	Allotments Balances Beginning of Year	Net Allotments Made	Total Allotments	Net Expenditures Sept. 30, 1945	Unexpended Balance Sept. 30, 1945
Secretary of State					
4060. Railroad Policemen	$ 762.72	$ 90.00	$ 852.72	$	$ 852.72
4070. Secy. of State—Process Agents	.....	7,500.00	7,500.00	6,318.84	1,181.16
4080. Secy. of State—Corporation	.....	7,500.00	7,500.00	6,967.45	532.55
Totals	$ 762.72	$ 15,090.00	$ 15,852.72	$ 13,286.29	$ 2,566.43
Special Police Officers					
4090. Notional Defense Officers' Fees	$ 195.39	$ 61.00	$ 256.39	$	$ 256.39
Auditor of Public Accounts					
4120. Cost of County Audits	$	$ 12,787.57	$ 12,787.57	$ 11,934.12	$ 853.45
4130. Auditor of Public Accounts	.....	310.00	310.00	244.00	66.00
Totals	.....	$ 13,097.57	$ 13,097.57	$ 12,178.12	$ 919.45
Department of Finance					
4140. Division of Duplication	$ 409.43	$	$ 409.43	$	$ 409.43
Department of Revenue					
4200. Gasoline Tax	$	$ 39,800.00	$ 39,800.00	$ 38,733.39	$ 1,066.61
4210. Automobile Division	.....	80,500.00	80,500.00	68,533.71	11,966.29
4220. Operator's Licenses	25,464.93	27,630.32	53,095.25	30,378.02	22,717.23
Totals	$ 25,464.93	$ 147,930.32	$ 173,395.25	$ 137,645.12	$ 35,750.13

Other Revenue Activities					
4230. Distilled Spirits and Wine—Fair	$ 21,553.99		$ 21,553.99	$ 1,676.81	$ 19,877.18
4250. Revenue Agents (Old Law)	1,202.39		1,202.39		1,202.39
4260. Back Tax Section (New Law)	45,916.15	19,429.26	65,345.41	18,435.29	49,910.12
4270. Gross Receipts Tax—County Portion	770.27	.32	770.59		770.59
4280. ½ Truck License—County Share	661,161.16	689,525.97	1,350,687.13	650,418.30	700,268.83
4281. County Share Truck License—Suspense	27,424.88	5,276.58	32,701.46		32,701.46
Totals	$ 758,028.84	$ 714,232.13	$ 1,472,260.97	$ 670,530.40	$ 801,730.57
Dept. of Conservation, Game and Fish Commission					
4300. Division of State Parks	$ 2,443.74	$ 66,527.48	$ 68,971.22	$ 60,339.64	$ 8,631.58
4301. Federal Admission Tax		3,555.87	3,555.87	3,361.83	194.04
4305. Pennyrile State Parks	275.80	297.26	573.06	508.66	64.40
4306. Levi Jackson State Park—Private Grant	3,040.00	2,000.00	5,040.00		5,040.00
4307. Levi Jackson State Park—J. M. Feltner		6,626.00	6,626.00		6,626.00
4309. Division of Parks—Land Grants		2,800.00	2,800.00		2,800.00
4310. Forestry	2,332.43	59,318.87	61,651.30	50,883.44	10,767.86
4340. Game and Fish Commission	97,429.96	221,183.11	318,613.07	216,398.78	102,214.29
4345. Game and Fish—Special Fund	20,687.08	3,050.00	23,737.08		23,737.08
4348. Game and Fish—Suspense Fund	50,000.00		50,000.00		50,000.00
4350. My Old Ky. Home—Investment Proceeds	33.65		33.65		33.65
4360. My Old Ky. Home—Special	484.92		484.92		484.92
4380. Division of Publicity	7,414.94	11,161.02	18,575.96	10,823.24	7,752.72
Totals	$ 184,142.52	$ 376,519.61	$ 506,662.13	$ 342,315.59	$ 218,346.54
Military Department and Aeronautics					
4460. Industrial Peace Officers	$ 2,243.95	$ 830.00	$ 3,073.95	$ 507.72	$ 2,566.23
4480. Kentucky Aeronautical Commission		264.24	264.24		264.24
Totals	$ 2,243.95	$ 1,094.24	$ 3,338.19	$ 507.72	$ 2,830.47

STATEMENT NO. 17—Continued

	Allotments Balances Beginning of Year	Net Allotments Made	Total Allotments	Net Expenditures Sept. 30, 1945	Unexpended Balance Sept. 30, 1945
Department of Agriculture					
4500. Dog Law Enforcement	$ 1,877.08	$ 4,483.21	$ 6,360.29	$ 2,334.40	$ 4,025.89
4510. Inspection—Stockyard Weighmen	2.14	1,607.51	1,609.65	865.59	744.06
4520. Inspection—Tobacco Warehouse Weighmen	32.65	4,250.00	4,282.65	3,651.58	631.07
4545. State Fair—Construction	2,146.55	.....	2,146.55	.....	2,146.55
4546. State Fair—Continuing—Operation	$ 162,981.72	$ 170,041.88	$ 333,023.60	$ 128,589.18	$ 204,434.42
Totals	$ 167,040.14	$ 180,382.60	$ 347,422.74	$ 135,440.75	$ 211,981.99
Department of Heealth					
4550. Department of Health—General	$ 117,490.42	$ 165,862.98	$ 283,353.40	$ 176,526.23	$ 106,827.17
4551. Dept. of Health—U.S.P.H. Service Title VI	7,706.91	352,772.95	360,479.86	360,479.54	.32
4552. Dept. of Health—Maternal and Child Health	267,292.88	806,918.25	1,074,211.13	777,046.82	297,164.31
4553. Dept. of Health—Venereal Diseases—Fed.	2,997.58	350,293.92	353,291.50	352,937.67	353.83
4554. V. D. Contribution—Federal	.....	92,408.54	92,408.54	61,971.27	30,437.27
4555. Tuberculosis Fund	.....	45,855.00	45,855.00	45,854.98	.02
4560. Hazelwood Sanatorium	5,845.56	61,917.37	67,762.93	66,796.65	966.28
4570. Kentucky Crippled Children's Commission	.....	122,845.23	122,845.23	120,117.92	2,727.31
Totals	$ 401,333.35	$ 1,998,874.24	$ 2,400,207.59	$ 1,961,731.08	$ 438,476.51
Hospitals and Mental Hygiene					
4600. Eastern State Hospital	$ 63,330.99	$ 38,221.96	$ 101,552.95	$ 29,069.62	$ 72,483.33
4610. Central State Hospital	108,301.70	24,286.05	132,587.75	25,393.78	107,193.97
4620. Western State Hospital	47,682.90	24,752.39	72,435.29	24,154.38	48,280.91

4630. Feeble-Minded Institute	9,831.19	17,931.66	27,762.85	22,743.72	5,019.13
4635. Boyle-Mercer Farm	6,930.95	6,289.83	13,220.78	6,455.18	6,765.60
Totals	$ 236,077.73	$ 111,481.89	$ 347,559.62	$ 107,816.68	$ 239,742.94
Division of Corrections					
4640. Houses of Reform	$ 94,455.46	$(—)42,636.25	$ 51,819.21	$ 13,316.55	$ 38,502.66
4650. Reformatory	28,926.39	3,937.25	32,863.64	24,771.76	8,091.88
4660. Penitentiary	23,202.07	15,170.87	38,372.94	20,876.40	17,496.54
4690. Metal Stamping Plant	104,161.77	49,960.30	154,122.07	39,953.97	114,168.10
Totals	$ 250,745.69	$ 26,432.17	$ 277,177.86	$ 98,918.68	$ 178,259.18
Division of Public Assistance					
4700. Federal Grants	$ 8,333.80	$ 53,273.71	$ 61,607.51	$ 43,627.74	$ 17,979.77
4720. Kentucky Children's Home Society	10,552.00	87,822.26	98,374.26	71,174.69	27,199.57
4730. Old Age Assistance Payments—Trust Account	.....	6,971,500.00	6,971,500.00	6,946,455.00	25,045.00
4731. Old Age Assistance—Unmatched Federal Fund	37,578.68	258,018.41	295,597.09	.....	295,597.09
4732. Selective Service—Medical Survey	.....	21,286.50	21,286.50	21,286.50	.....
4760. Aid to Dependent Children (Trust Account)	.....	1,235,000.00	1,235,000.00	1,226,107.00	8,893.00
4761. Aid to Dependent Children Unmatched Federal Funds	51,355.58	(—) 609.55	50,746.03	.....	50,746.03
4762. Aid to Dependent Children Admr	.....	37,155.13	37,155.13	40,773.07	(—) 3,617.94
4765. Aid to the Blind (Trust Account)	.....	250,700.00	250,700.00	248,447.00	2,253.00
4766. Aid to the Blind Unmatched Funds	10,296.26	(—) 3,082.58	7,213.68	.....	7,213.68
4767. Aid to the Blind Adm. Federal	.....	8,325.10	8,325.10	9,143.04	(—) 817.94
4770. Old Age Assistance Administration—Federal	1,878.98	187,188.43	189,067.41	173,661.38	15,406.03
4776. Enemy Alien Program—Federal	485.08	(—) 385.08	100.00	.....	100.00
4777. Civilian War Assistance Program—Federal	544.48	250.00	794.48	727.12	67.36
Totals	$ 121,024.86	$ 9,106,442.33	$ 9,227,467.19	$ 8,781,402.54	$ 446,064.65

STATEMENT NO. 17—Continued

	Allotments Balances Beginning of Year	Net Allotments Made	Total Allotments	Net Expenditures Sept. 30, 1945	Unexpended Balance Sept. 30, 1945
Department of Education					
4800. General Education Board	$ 3,089.80	$ 6,410.44	$ 9,500.24	$ 6,077.53	$ 3,422.71
4810. Jeannes Fund	$ 170.79	1,099.21	1,270.00	737.47	532.53
Totals	$ 3,260.59	$ 7,509.65	$ 10,770.24	$ 6,815.00	$ 3,955.24
Vocational Education					
4825. W. K. Kellogg Foundation	$	$ 12,420.00	$ 12,420.00	$ 7,283.12	$ 5,136.88
4835. Extended School Service-Federal	.....	852,554.64	852,554.64	852,554.64	.....
4840. George-Dean Fund	41,537.33	353,179.37	394,716.70	338,442.56	56,274.14
4850. Smith-Hughes Fund	12,319.75	148,560.78	160,880.53	136,140.73	24,739.80
4860. Vocational Rehabilitation—Federal	9,541.33	166,033.86	175,575.19	142,484.53	33,090.66
4870. Vocational Rehabilitation—Private	930.35	185.00	1,115.35	73.37	1,041.98
4890. Mayo Vocational School	2,299.09	3,400.00	5,699.09	4,131.91	1,567.18
4891. Vocational Education—Itinerant Teachers	1,030.15	2,786.35	3,816.50	2,930.44	886.06
4895. Vocational Education—Defense Workers	71,155.50	252,145.50	323,301.00	311,353.22	11,947.78
4895A. Vocational Education—War Training	839.43	23,174.96	24,014.39	13,381.33	10,633.06
4896. Vocational Education—Rural War Production	12,031.07	299,405.76	311,436.83	294,250.40	17,186.43
4896A. Out of School Youth Defense	45,421.78	(—)13,585.03	31,836.75	29,196.76	2,639.99
4898. National Defense Equipment	5,979.23	3,275.81	9,255.04	6,531.89	2,723.15
4898A. National Defense Equipment	693.53	(—) 693.53	.....	.....	.....
4899. National Defense Rental	.....	540.00	540.00	100.00	440.00
Totals	$ 203,778.54	$ 2,103,383.47	$ 2,307,162.01	$ 2,138,854.90	$ 168,307.11
Kentucky State College for Negroes					
4900. Operation and Maintenance	$ 2,088.34	$ 75,826.13	$ 77,914.47	$ 66,975.13	$ 10,939.34
4901. Athletics	82.47	2,879.61	2,962.08	2,843.61	118.47

4905. Operation and Maintenance—Lincoln Institute	3,765.89	11,818.07	15,583.96	12,699.98	2,883.98
4910. Bankhead-Jones Fund	.....	7,609.17	7,609.17	7,609.17	.....
4920. Morrill-Nelson Fund	.....	8,505.50	8,505.50	7,877.75	627.75
4930. Smith-Hughes Fund	22.35	.....	22.35	(—) 1,799.90	1,822.25
4958. Lincoln Institute	.....	750.00	750.00	750.00	.....
4959. Private Grant	3,010.47	.....	3,010.47	.....	3,010.47
Totals	$ 8,969.52	$ 107,388.48	$ 116,358.00	$ 96,955.74	$ 19,402.26
West Kentucky Vocational Training School					
4960. Operation and Maintenance	$ 5,638.03	$ 7,472.50	$ 13,110.53	$ 5,099.74	$ 8,010.79
Schools for the Blind and Deaf					
4970. School for the Deaf—White	$ 1,259.26	$ 2,294.44	$ 3,553.70	$ 2,344.74	$ 1,208.96
4971. School for the Deaf—Sale of Property	.....	600.00	600.00	425.00	175.00
4980. Workshop for Adult Blind	46,954.37	50,656.94	97,611.31	22,599.36	75,011.95
4990. Federal Rehabilitation Fund for Blind	.01	.....	.01	.....	.01
Totals	$ 48,213.64	$ 53,551.38	$ 101,765.02	$ 25,369.10	$ 76,395.92
University of Kentucky					
5000. Division of Colleges	$ 67,876.67	$ 411,082.76	$ 478,959.43	$ 260,770.84	$ 218,188.59
5010. Experiment Station	138,114.45	281,460.96	419,575.41	248,873.39	170,702.02
5015. Experiment Station—Suspense Fund	65,000.00	.....	65,000.00	8,168.95	56,831.05
5016. Experiment Station—Post War Adj. Expense	60,000.00	.....	60,000.00	.....	60,000.00
5017. Experiment Station—Repairs, New Equipment	.....	109,958.00	109,958.00	.....	109,958.00
5020. Bankhead-Jones Fund	.....	44,867.87	44,867.87	44,867.87	.....
5030. Morrill-Nelson Fund	.....	51,394.50	51,394.50	51,394.50	.....
Totals	$ 330,991.12	$ 898,764.09	$ 1,229,755.21	$ 614,075.55	$ 615,679.66

STATEMENT NO. 17—Continued

	Allotments Balances Beginning of Year	Net Allotments Made	Total Allotments	Net Expenditures Sept. 30, 1945	Unexpended Balance Sept. 30, 1945
State Teachers Colleges					
5050. Eastern State Teachers College	$ 116,639.66	$ 107,544.66	$ 224,184.32	$ 90,341.61	$ 133,842.71
5055. Eastern State Teachers College—Athletics	5,552.57	1,995.85	7,548.42	3,983.72	3,564.70
5060. Morehead State Teachers College	8,498.96	140,480.98	148,979.94	132,388.14	16,591.80
5061. Morehead State Teachers College—Science Rev. Building	5,600.00	(—) 180.01	5,419.99	.....	5,419.99
5062. Morehead State Teachers College—Int. and Bond Sinking Fund	220.00	7,860.00	8,080.00	7,960.00	120.00
5065. Morehead State Teachers College—Athletics	3,770.69	3,974.49	7,745.18	3,286.68	4,458.50
5070. Murray State Teachers College	46,640.11	338,971.53	385,611.64	315,167.83	70,443.81
5075. Murray State Teachers College—Athletics	8,291.03	11,830.31	20,121.34	16,739.26	3,382.08
5079. Murray State Teachers College—Scholarship Malaria Control	.....	2,150.00	2,150.00	2,150.00	.....
5080. Western State Teachers College	250,410.20	103,462.09	353,872.29	78,523.19	275,349.10
5085. Western State Teachers College—Athletics	8,027.68	8,148.72	16,176.40	5,010.10	11,166.30
Totals	$ 453,650.90	$ 726,238.62	$ 1,179,889.52	$ 655,550.53	$ 524,338.99
Department of Library and Archives					
5150. Library Extension Division	$ 412.85	$ 306.89	$ 719.74	$ 535.19	$ 184.55
5160. Kentucky Historical Society	625.99	1,422.32	2,048.31	1,273.35	774.96
5170. Stephenson Fund	306.16	144.21	450.37	86.40	363.97
5180. Board of Certification	211.65	.....	211.65	12.14	199.51
Totals	$ 1,556.65	$ 1,873.42	$ 3,430.07	$ 1,907.08	$ 1,522.99

Department of Business Regulations, Professional Boards					
5200. Supervision of Professional Regulations	$ 565.07	$	$ 565.07	$(—) 332.44	$ 887.51
5210. State Board of Accountancy	891.17	1,615.00	2,506.17	1,475.67	1,030.50
5220. State Board of Architects	143.64	1,428.66	1,572.30	1,525.94	46.36
5230. State Board of Barbers and Beauticians	1,901.76	29,302.00	31,203.76	21,741.08	9,462.68
5240. State Board of Chiropractic Examiners	4,821.95	2,556.00	7,377.95	1,801.24	5,576.71
5250. State Board of Dental Examiners	4,724.88	5,596.00	10,320.88	4,463.31	5,857.57
5260. State Board of Embalmers	3,686.71	11,710.50	15,397.21	11,606.16	3,791.05
5270. State Board of Pharmacy	2,779.37	8,633.00	11,412.37	7,389.97	4,022.40
5271. Pharmacy-Prophylactic	8,130.35	3,000.00	11,130.35	7,157.07	.....
5280. State Board of Trained Nurses	23,404.92	16,066.00	39,470.92	12,416.24	27,054.68
5290. State Board of Veterinary Examiners	221.26	525.00	746.26	490.64	246.62
5300. Division of Motor Transportation	.....	60,000.00	60,000.00	55,407.35	4,592.65
5301. Division of Motor Transportation—Con. Appro.	395.00	.....	395.00	335.47	59.53
5305. Division of Insurance—Fire Prevention and Rates	22.75	109,329.26	109,352.01	75,440.98	33,911.03
5306. Fire Prevention and Rates—Suspense	94,507.26	3,559.17	98,066.43	.....	98,066.43
5310. Insurance Examiners Expense	2.00	47,985.53	47,987.53	47,985.53	2.00
4100. Louisville Securities Office	40.67	3,600.00	3,640.67	3,336.96	303.71
5320. State Board of Professional Engineers	19,771.12	6,693.80	26,466.92	5,374.73	21,090.19
5330. Kentucky Real Estate Commission	2,974.94	4,830.00	7,804.94	3,320.97	4,483.97
5340. Division of Banking	13,273.29	31,619.73	44,893.02	18,038.25	26,854.77
Totals	$ 182,258.11	$ 348,049.65	$ 530,307.76	$ 278,994.12	$ 251,313.64
Public Service Commission					
5400. Salaries and Expenses	$ 161,897.16	$ 59,471.18	$ 221,368.34	$ 60,952.65	$ 160,415.69
Kentucky Real Estate Board					
5450. Public Property Fund	$ 3,380.25	$	$ 3,380.25	$	$ 3,380.25

STATEMENT NO. 17—Continued

	Allotments Balances Beginning of Year	Net Allotments Made	Total Allotments	Net Expenditures Sept. 30, 1945	Unexpended Balance Sept. 30, 1945
5451. Sale of Welfare Property	8,750.00		8,750.00		8,750.00
Totals	$ 12,130.25	$	$ 12,130.25	$	$ 12,130.25
Department of Industrial Relations					
5500. Unemployment Compensation—Admr.	$ 34,268.10	$ 1,591.77	$ 35,859.87	$ 32,301.17	$ 3,558.70
5501. Unemployment Compensation—Suspense	157,715.58	80,730.75	238,446.33		238,446.33
5502. Unemployment Compensation—State		364,209.15	364,209.15	324,339.44	39,869.71
5510. Merit System Admr. (U.C.C. Share)	1,150.19	(—) 1,150.19			
5511. Merit System Admr.		5,771.00	5,771.00	3,370.08	2,400.92
5520. Workmen's Compensation Board	158,387.42	9,347.55	167,734.97	79,156.39	88,578.58
5580. Veterans' Unemployment—Benefits		386,071.00	386,071.00	386,031.00	40.00
5581. Veterans Unemployment—Admr.		17,040.92	17,040.92	17,040.92	
Totals	$ 351,521.29	$ 863,611.95	$ 1,215,133.24	$ 842,239.00	$ 372,894.24
Department of Mines and Minerals					
5650. Division of Geology	$ 2,775.76	$ 2,207.72	$ 4,983.48	$ 1,282.53	$ 3,700.95
5660. Division of Geology—Private Donations		1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	
5670. Coal Mining Division	2,273.52	2,223.50	4,497.02	2,256.40	2,240.62
Totals	$ 5,049.28	$ 6,131.22	$ 11,180.50	$ 5,238.93	$ 5,941.57

Jefferson County Master Commissioner					
5800. Jefferson County Master Commissioner	$ 30,918.86	$ 44.02	$ 30,962.88	$	$ 30,962.88
Grand Totals	$ 3,947,303.49	$17,875,127.73	$21,822,431.22	$16,993,825.31	$ 4,828,605.91
Refund of Federal Allotments	158,992.41	.....	158,992.41	.....	158,992.41
Net Grand Totals	$ 3,788,311.08	$17,875,127.73	$21,663,438.81	$16,993,825.31	$ 4,669,613.50
Not Otherwise Classified					
5940. National Forest Fund—Suspense	$	$	$	$ 20,458.44	$(—)20,458.44
5950. Payment on Prior Year Encumbrances	.....	.....	.....	637,129.18	(—)637,129.18
5980. Non-Resident Income Tax—Suspense	.....	.....	3,988.80	.....	3,988.80
5990. Refund of Receipts	.....	.....	.....	29,497.31	(—)29,497.31
5991. Refund of Federal Allotments	.....	.....	.....	158,992.41	(—)158,992.41
6025. Social Security Clearing	.....	.....	.....	93.00	(—) 93.00
6026. Aid to Dependent Children—Clearing	.....	.....	.....	50.00	(—) 50.00
6040. Department of Education—Special Investment	.....	.....	53,731.25	.....	53,731.25
6050. Department of Education—Revenue from Investment	.....	.....	9,854.25	.....	9,854.25
6060. Feeble-Minded Institute—Sale of Investment	.....	.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
6070. Feeble-Minded Institute—Revenue from Investments	.....	.....	449.56	.....	449.56
6080. Non-Elective Peace Officers	.....	.....	241,840.31	241,840.31	.....
Totals	$	$	$ 311,864.17	$ 1,088,060.65	$(—)776,196.48

STATEMENT NO. 18

REVOLVING, TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS

ANALYSIS OF NET EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1944-1945 INCLUDING EXPENDITURES DURING THE 90-DAY CLOSING PERIOD TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1945

	Disbursements Authorized	Inter-Account Transactions		Net Expenditures
		Charges	Credits	
Secretary of State				
4060. Railroad Policemen	$	$	$	$
4070. Secretary of State—Process Agents	5,638.62	680.22		6,318.84
4080. Secretary of State—Corporation	6,740.06	227.39		6,967.45
Totals	$ 12,378.68	$ 907.61		$ 13,286.29
Special Police Officers				
4090. National Defense Officers Fees	$	$	$	$
Auditor of Public Accounts				
4120. Cost of County Audits	$ 11,934.12	$	$	$ 11,934.12
4130. Auditor of Public Accounts	259.00		15.00	244.00
Totals	$ 12,193.12	$	$ 15.00	$ 12,178.12
Department of Revenue				
4200. Gasoline Tax	$ 38,705.90	$ 27.50	$	$ 38,733.39
4210. Automobile Division	66,367.37	2,166.34		68,533.71
4220. Operators' Licenses	29,400.59	977.43		30,378.02
Totals	$ 134,473.85	$ 3,171.27	$	$ 137,645.12
Other Revenue Activities				
4230. Distilled Spirits and Wine—Fair	$ 1,454.27	$ 222.54	$	$ 1,676.81
4260. Back Tax Section (New Law)	18,435.29			18,435.29

4280. ½ Truck License—County Share	650,418.30			650,418.30
Totals	$ 670,307.86	$ 222.54	$	$ 670,530.40
Department of Conservation				
4300. Division of State Parks	$ 49,340.73	$ 11,422.91	$ 424.00	$ 60,339.64
4301. Federal Admission Tax	3,361.83			3,361.83
4305. Pennyrile State Parks	508.66			508.66
4310. Forestry	48,663.04	2,220.40		50,883.44
4340. Game and Fish Commission	214,862.05	3,266.73	1,730.00	216,398.78
4380. Division of Publicity	11,285.49	1,075.62	1,537.87	10,823.24
Totals	$ 328,021.80	$ 17,985.66	$ 3,691.87	$ 342,315.59
Military Department				
4460. Industrial Peace Officers	$ 149.50	$ 358.22	$	$ 507.12
4480. Kentucky Aeronautical Commission				
Totals	$ 149.50	$ 358.22	$	$ 507.72
Department of Agriculture				
4500. Dog Law Enforcement	$ 414.95	$ 1,919.45	$	$ 2,334.40
4510. Inspection—Stockyard Weighmen	40.09	825.50		865.59
4520. Inspection—Tobacco Warehouse Weighmen	3,061.89	589.69		3,651.88
4546. State Fair—Continuing—Operation	147,578.46	258.37	19,247.65	128,589.18
Totals	$ 151,095.39	$ 3,593.01	$ 19,247.65	$ 135,440.75
Department of Health				
4550. Department of Health—General	$ 48,748.36	$ 127,780.37	$ 2.50	$ 176,526.23
4551. Dept. of Health—U.S.P.H. Service—Title VI	284,640.16	75,839.38		360,479.54
4552. Dept. of Health—Maternal and Child	699,148.09	77,898.73		777,046.82
4553. Dept. of Health—Venereal Disease—Federal	278,053.82	74,947.85	64.00	352,937.67
4554. V. D. Contribution—Federal	63,003.91		1,032.64	61,971.27
4555. Tuberculosis Fund	45,854.98			45,854.98
4560. Hazelwood Sanatorium	66,796.65			66,796.65

STATEMENT NO. 18 — Continued

	Disbursements Authorized	Inter-Account Transactions		Net Expenditures
		Charges	Credits	
4570. Kentucky Crippled Children's Comm.	$ 120,117.92	$	$	$ 120,117.92
Totals	$ 1,606,363.89	$ 356,466.33	$ 1,099.14	$ 1,961,731.08
Hosptials and Mental Hygiene				
4600. Eastern State Hospital	$ 22,549.36	$ 8,145.77	$ 1,625.51	$ 29,069.62
4610. Central State Hospital	24,681.75	4,726.67	4,014.64	25,393.78
4620. Western State Hospital	23,204.44	3,395.66	2,445.72	24,154.38
4630. Feeble-Minded Institute	17,095.58	5,710.94	62.80	22,743.72
4635. Boyle-Mercer Farm	9,154.53	3,210.51	5,909.86	6,455.18
Totals	$ 96,685.66	$ 25,189.55	$ 14,058.53	$ 107,816.68
Division of Corrections				
4640. Houses of Reform	$ 14,721.86	$ 1,753.48	$ 3,158.79	$ 13,316.55
4650. Reformatory	30,702.43	5,678.13	11,608.80	24,771.76
4660. Penitentiary	18,547.80	5,168.24	2,839.64	20,876.40
4690. Metal Stamping Plant	47,103.93	9,126.90	16,276.86	39,953.97
Totals	$ 111,076.02	$ 21,726.75	$ 33,884.09	$ 98,918.68
Division of Public Assistance				
4700. Federal Grants	$ 50,937.67	$	$ 7,309.93	$ 43,627.74
4720. Kentucky Children's Home Society	70,720.96	453.73		71,174.69
4730. Old Age Assistance Payments—Trust Acct.	6,946,455.00			6,946,455.00
4732. Selective Service—Medical Survey	21,286.50			21,286.50
4760. Aid to Dependent Children (Trust Acct.)	1,226,107.00			1,226,107.00
4762. Aid to Dependent Children Admr.	40,773.07			40,773.07
4765. Aid to the Blind—Trust Account	248,447.00			248,447.00

4767. Aid to the Blind Adm.—Federal	9,143.04			9,143.04
4770. Old Age Assistance Administration—Federal	173,661.38			173,661.38
4777. Civilian War Assistance Program—Federal	727.12			727.12
Totals	$ 8,788,258.74	$ 453.73	$ 7,309.93	$ 8,781,402.54
Department of Education				
4800. General Education Board	$ 5,882.66	$ 194.87	$	$ 6,077.53
4810. Jeannes Fund	737.47			737.47
Totals	$ 6,620.13	$ 194.87	$	$ 6,815.00
Vocational Education				
4825. W. K. Kellogg Foundation	$ 7,236.77	$ 46.35	$	$ 7,283.12
4835. Extended School Service—Federal	852,554.64			852,554.64
4840. George-Dean Fund	299,153.39	48,660.21	9,371.04	338,442.56
4850. Smith-Hughes Fund	112,351.73	25,965.10	2,176.10	136,140.73
4860. Vocational Rehabilitation—Federal	121,060.92	21,508.62	85.01	142,484.53
4870. Vocational Rehabilitation—Private	73.37			73.37
4890. Mayo Vocational School	6,525.76		22,393.85	4,131.91
4891. Vocational Education—Itinerant Teachers	14,697.45	2,500.00	14,267.01	2,930.44
4895. Vocational Education—Defense Workers	311,070.64	282.88	.30	311,353.22
4895A. Vocational Education—War Training	13,381.33			13,381.33
4896. Vocational Education—Rural War Production	292,215.65	2,034.75		294,250.40
4896A. Out of School Youth Defense	28,450.28	746.48		29,196.76
4898. National Defense Equipment	6,531.89			6,531.89
4899. National Defense Rental	100.00			100.00
Totals	$ 2,065,503.82	$ 101,744.39	$ 28,293.31	$ 2,138,854.90
Kentucky State College for Negroes				
4900. Operation and Maintenance	$ 62,220.08	$ 6,095.67	$ 1,340.62	$ 66,975.13
4901. Athletics	2,843.61			2,843.61
4905. Lincoln Institute	10,747.98	2,300.00	348.00	12,699.98
4910. Bankhead-Jones Fund		7,609.17		7,609.17
4920. Morrill-Nelson Fund		7,877.75		7,877.75
4930. Smith-Hughes Fund		22.35	1,822.25	(—) 1,799.90

STATEMENT NO. 18 — Continued

	Disbursements Authorized	Inter-Account Transactions		Net Expenditures
		Charges	Credits	
4958. Lincoln Institute	750.00			750.00
Totals	$ 76,561.67	$ 23,904.94	$ 3,510.87	$ 96,955.74
West Kentucky Vocational Training School				
4960. Operation and Maintenance	$ 6,639.74	$	$ 1,540.00	$ 5,099.74
Schools for the Blind and Deaf				
4970. School for the Deaf—White	$ 2,344.74	$	$	$ 2,344.74
4971. School for the Deaf—Sale of Property	425.00			425.00
4980. Workshop for Adult Blind	22,897.25		297.89	22,599.36
Totals	$ 25,666.99	$	$ 297.89	$ 25,369.10
University of Kentucky				
5000. Division of Colleges	$ 346,128.58	$ 93,364.02	$ 178,721.76	$ 260,770.84
5002. Division of Colleges—Bond Redemption	23,960.00		23,960.00	
5010. Experiment Station	111,290.46	162,230.49	24,647.56	248,873.39
5015. Experiment Station—Suspense Fund		8,176.92	7.97	8,168.95
5020. Bankhead-Jones Fund		44,867.87		44,867.87
5030. Morrill-Nelson Fund		51,394.50		51,394.50
Totals	$ 481,379.04	$ 360,033.80	$ 227,337.29	$ 614,075.55
State Teachers Colleges				
5050. Eastern State Teachers College	$ 91,228.20	$ 1,753.13	$ 2,639.72	$ 90,341.61
5055. Eastern State Teachers College—Athletics	3,983.72	125.00	125.00	3,983.72
5060. Morehead State Teachers College	115,559.24	19,159.76	2,330.86	132,388.14
5062. Morehead State Teachers College—Interest and Bond Sinking Fund	7,960.00			7,960.00

5065.	Morehead State Teachers College—Athletics	3,286.88	275.00	275.00	3,286.68
5070.	Murray State Teachers College	204,598.10	31,136.98	20,576.25	315,167.83
5075.	Murray State Teachers College—Athletics	16,713.22	426.04	400.00	16,739.26
5079.	Murray State Teachers College—Scholarship and Malaria Control	2,150.00			2,150.00
5080.	Western State Teachers College	80,955.23	466.42	2,898.46	78,523.19
5085.	Western State Teachers College—Athletics	5,010.10	300.00	300.00	5.010.10
	Totals	$ 631,444.49	$ 53,642.33	$ 29,536.29	$ 655,550.53
	Department of Library and Archives				
5150.	Library Extension Division	$ 522.82	$ 12.37	$	$ 535.19
5160.	Kentucky Historical Society	1,147.58	125.77		1,273.55
5170.	Stephenson Fund	86.40			86.40
5180.	Board of Certification	11.42	.72		12.14
	Totals	$ 1,768.22	$ 138.86	$	$ 1,907.08
	Department of Business Regulations				
5200.	Supervision of Professional Regulations	$ 61.06	$	$ 383.50	$ (—) 322.44
5210.	State Board of Accountancy	1,371.71	103.96		1,475.67
5220.	State Board of Architects	1,349.27	176.67		1,525.94
5230.	State Board of Barbers and Beauticians	21,074.16	666.92		21,741.08
5240.	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners	1,711.24	90.00		1,801.24
5250.	State Board of Dental Examiners	4,313.77	149.54		4,463.31
5260.	State Board of Embalmers	11,260.37	345.79		11,606.16
5270.	State Board of Pharmacy	7,288.23	101.74		7,389.97
5271.	Pharmacy-Prophylactic	7,151.13	5.94		7,157.07
5280.	State Board of Trained Nurses	11,740.08	676.16		12,416.24
5290.	State Board of Veterinary Examiners	478.71	20.93		499.64
5300.	Division of Motor Transportation	53,957.08	1,450.27		55,407.35
5301.	Division of Motor Transportation—Cont'd. Appropriation	335.47			335.47
5305.	Division of Insurance—Fire Prevention and Rates	75,209.13	237.05	5.20	75,440.98
5310.	Insurance Examiners Expense	47,985.53			47,985.53
4100.	Louisville Securities Office	3,323.77	13.19		3,336.96
5320.	State Board of Professional Engineers	5,269.76	104.97		5,374.73

STATEMENT NO. 18 — Continued

	Disbursements Authorized	Inter-Account Transactions		Net Expenditures
		Charges	Credits	
5330. Kentucky Real Estate Commission	$ 3,049.79	$ 271.18	$	$ 3,320.97
5340. Division of Banking	17,731.48	306.77		18,038.25
Totals	$ 274,661.74	$ 4,721.08	$ 388.70	$ 278,994.12
Public Service Commission				
5400. Salaries and Expenses	$ 60,421.31	$ 531.34	$	$ 60,952.65
Department of Industrial Relations				
5500. Unemployment Compensation—Admr.	$ 32,896.06	$ 7.04	$ 601.93	$ 32,301.17
5502. Unemployment Compensation—State	340,351.46	2,035.40	18,047.42	324,339.44
5511. Merit System—Admr.		3,370.08		3,370.08
5520. Workmen's Compensation Board	76,101.87	3,628.38	573.86	79,156.39
5580. Veterans' Unemployment—Benefits	386,031.00			386,031.00
5581. Veterans' Unemployment—Admr.		17,040.92		17,040.92
Totals	$ 835,380.39	$ 26,081.82	$ 19,223.21	$ 842,239.00
Department of Mines and Minerals				
5650. Division of Geology	$ 1,258.10	$ 29.18	$ 4.75	$ 1,282.53
5660. Division of Geology—Private Donations	1,700.00			1,700.00
5670. Coal Mining Division	2,256.40			2,256.40
Totals	$ 5,214.50	$ 29.18	$ 4.75	$ 5,238.93
Grand Totals	$16,382,166.55	$ 1,001,097.28	$ 389,438.52	$16,993.825.31

STATE ROAD FUND

STATEMENT NO. 19: COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

As of March 31, 1945 and March 31, 1944

	March 31, 1945	March 31,1944
Assets		
Cash in Bank	$14,054,258.99	$10,804,723.02
Less: Encumbrances and Agreements Outstanding	5,756,992.47	5,190,662.83
Net Unencumbered Cash	$ 8,297,266.52	$ 5,614,060.19
Toll Bridge Petty Cash	715.00	565.00
Petty Cash Fund	2,000.00	.....
Federal Aid Receivable	1,811,117.95	1,931,683.77
Totals	$10,111,099.47	$ 7,546,308.91
Liabilities, Reserves and Surplus		
Contractors' Deposits	$ 1,796.33	$ 1,796.33
Reserve for Federal Aid Receivable	1,811,117.95	1,931,683.72
Surplus	8,298,185.19	5,612,828.86
Totals	$10,111,099.47	$ 7,546,308.91

STATE ROAD FUND

STATEMENT NO. 20: ANALYSIS OF CHANGE IN SURPLUS

Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 1945 and March 31, 1944

	Year Ended March 31, 1945	Year Ended March 31, 1944
Surplus*—Beginning of Year	$ 5,612,828.86	$ 3,076,641.42
Additions		
Rural Highway Agreements Forwarded	$ 392,870.93	$
Prior Year Encumbrances Forwarded	2,661,520.45	5,008.581.94
Prior Year Encumbrances Canceled	1,066,282.62	972,921.60
Revenue Receipts	17,192,517.66	18,578,095.54
Refunds of Prior Year Disbursements	5,231.64	8,197.34
Lapses of Transfers to Other Funds	34,811.46	42,498.31
Total Additions	$21,353,234.76	$24,610,294.73
Deductions		
Disbursements Authorized	$12,985,722.67	$16,878,044.10
Encumbrances Charges Outstanding	5,209,033.59	4,797,791.90
Rural Highway Agreements	547,958.88	392,870.93
Surplus Adjustments	15,163.29	5,400.36
Total Deductions	$18,667,878.43	$22,074,107.29
Net Increase	$ 2,685,356.33	$ 2,536,187.44
Surplus*—Close of Year	$ 8,298,185.19	$ 5,612,828.86

*Excluding Federal Aid Receivable.

STATE ROAD FUND

STATEMENT NO. 21: ANALYSIS OF CHANGE OF SURPLUS SHOWING BUDGETARY OPERATIONS

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1945

Surplus*—Beginning of Year		$ 5,612,828.86
Add:		
Rural Highway Agreements Forwarded	$ 392,870.93	
Prior Year Encumbrances Forwarded	2,661,520.45	
Prior Year Encumbrances Cancelled	1,066,282.62	
Refunds of Prior Year Disbursements	5,231.64	
Lapses of Transfers to Other Funds	34,811.46	
Total Adjustments		4,160,717.10
Excess of Allotments over Charges:		
Allotments	$20,531,279.12	
Charges	18,104,756.26	
Net Excess		2,426,522.86
Excess of Revenue over Estimated Revenue:		
Revenue	$17,192,517.66	
Estimated Revenue	14,486,237.26	
Net Excess		2,706,280.40
		$14,906,349.22
Deduct:		
Excess of Allotments over Estimated Revenue:		
Allotments	$20,531,279.12	
Estimated Revenue	14,486,237.26	
Net Excess	6,045,041.86	
Rural Highway Agreements Outstanding	547,958.88	
Surplus Adjustments	15,163.29	
Total Deductions		6,608,164.03
Surplus*—Close of Year		$ 8,298,185.19

*Excluding Federal Aid Receivable.

STATE ROAD FUND

STATEMENT NO. 22: SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF CASH FUNDS

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1945

Free Cash Balance—Beginning of Year		$ 5,614,060.19
Add—Encumbrances Canceled (Closing Period)		1,066,282.62
Adjusted Free Cash Balance (June 30, 1944)		$ 6,680,342.81
Encumbered Cash Forwarded		3,054,391.38
Total Cash Forwarded		$ 9,734,734.19
Add:		
Revenue Receipts	$17,192,517.66	
Refunds of Prior Year Disbursements	5,231.64	
Lapses of Transfers to Other Funds	34,811.46	
Total Additions		17,232,560.76
Total to be Accounted for		$26,967,294.95
Deduct:		
Net Disbursements (To March 31, 1945)	$12,895,722.67	
Increase in Toll Bridge Change	150.00	
Petty Cash Fund Established	2,000.00	
Refunds of Prior Year Receipts	13,605.29	
Cold Checks Charged Off	1,558.00	
Total Deductions		12,913,035.96
Balance		$14,054,258.99
Deduct—Encumbrance Obligations		
Prior Year Encumbrances	$ 5,209,033.59	
Rural Highway Agreements	547,958.88	
Total Encumbrances		5,756,922.47
Free Cash Balance—Close of year		$ 8,297,266.52

STATE ROAD FUND

STATEMENT NO. 23: SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS

COMPARED WITH THE BUDGET ESTIMATE AND WITH PRECEDING YEAR RECEIPTS

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1945

	Total Receipts Fiscal Year	Excess of Receipts Over Budget Estimate or Deficiency *	Increase of Receipts Over Preceding Year or Decrease *
I. Excise Taxes	$12,828,316.49	$ 2,338,316.49	$ 66,524.12*
II. Licenses and Permits	2,738,172.89	358,922.89	75,327.14*
III. Departmental Fees, Sales and Rentals	32,324.98	9,041.02	1,233.92*
IV. Subvention and Grants	1,481,235.93		1,334,104.87*
V. Miscellaneous Revenue	112,467.37		91,612.17
Total Revenue	$17,192,517.66	$ 2,706,280.40	$ 1,385,577.88*
Non-Revenue	149,680.93		57,502.67
Grand Totals	$17,342,198.59		$ 1,328,075.21*

STATE ROAD FUND

STATEMENT NO. 24: DETAILED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS COMPARED WITH THE BUDGET ESTIMATE AND WITH PRECEDING YEAR RECEIPTS

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1945

		Total Receipts Fiscal Year	Excess of Receipts Over Budget Estimate or Deficiency *	Increase of Receipts Over Preceding Year or Decrease *
I.	**Excise Taxes**			
2101.	Gasoline Tax	$12,275,111.94	$ 2,275,111.94	$ 97,986.70*
2102.	Tax on Other Motor Fuels	34,772.93	5,227.07*	5,457.13*
2103.	Bus Mileage Tax	264,937.14	10,062.86*	4,673.96
2104.	Truck Mileage Tax	253,494.48	78,494.48	32,245.75
	Totals	$12,828,316.49	$ 2,338,316.49	$ 66,524.12*
II.	**Licenses and Permits**			
2211.	Passenger Car Licenses	$ 1,520,078.23	$ 170,078.23	$ 103,387.15*
2212.	Truck Licenses (½)	685,276.13	60,276.13	19,937.89
2213.	Motorcycle Licenses	3,110.89	860.89	331.77
2214.	Dealers' Motor Licenses	21,050.86	15,050.86	8,022.36
2215.	Transfer of Motor Licenses	146,755.00	21,755.00	15,097.13*
2216.	Special Motor Licenses	1,601.00	101.00	354.06
2217.	In-Transit Motor Licenses	312.85	187.15*	98.15*
2218.	Penalties—Motor Licenses	759.84	259.84	219.76
2221.	Bus Licenses (Except City)	228,718.16	53,718.16	23,318.35
2222.	City Bus Licenses	39,513.62	9,513.62	16,344.46*
2223.	Common Carrier Certificates	8,452.06	1,952.06	707.94*
2224.	Taxi Licenses	8,407.75	1,407.75	485.00*
2225.	Truck Permits	43,585.00	18,585.00	6,905.00
2226.	Bus Drivers' Certificates	30,551.50	5,551.50	1,703.50
	Totals	$ 2,738,172.89	$ 358,922.89	$ 75,327.14*

III. Departmental Fees, Sales and Rentals			
2302. Pickup Service Fees	$ 12.54	$	$ 8.20
2303. Fees—Truck Permits	21,156.47	9,156.47	1,218.53*
2304. Contractors' Pre-Qualification Fees	2,710.00	310.00	640.00*
2311. Sales of Specifications and Blue Prints	2,648.75	1,448.75	488.83
2312. Sale of Material			18.48*
2314. Sale of Junk	4,125.80	1,874.20*	365.30
2315. Sales not Otherwise Classified	976.50		8.75
2323. Rental of Buildings	292.00		251.40
2324. Rentals not Otherwise Classified	402.92		479.39*
Totals	$ 32,324.98	$ 9,041.02	$ 1,233.92*
IV. Subvention and Grants			
2602. Federal Aid	$ 1,469,035.93	$	$ 1,346,304.87*
2612. Municipal Aid	6,000.00		6,000.00
2623. Rural Highway County Aid	6,200.00		6,200.00
Totals	$ 1,481,235.93	$	$ 1,334,104.87*
V. Miscellaneous Revenue			
2711. Forfeits—Road Contractors	$ 1,900.00	$	$ 1,900.00
2712. Assessment for Damage to Property	32,892.97		12,037.77
2713. Federal Reimbursement for Damage	77,674.40		77,674.40
Totals	$ 112,467.37	$	$ 91,612.17
Non-Revenue Receipts			
2820. Refunds of Preceding Year Disbursements	$ 23,496.95	$	$ 17,418.99
2821. Refunds of Prior Year Disbursements	5,231.64		2,965.70*
2822. Refunds of Current Year Disbursements	86,140.88		50,871.23
2823. Repayments Toll Bridge Advances			135.00*
2855. Lapse of Previous Year Allotments Transferred to Other Funds	34,811.46		7,686.85*
Totals	$ 149,680.93		$ 57,502.67

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

STATEMENT NO. 25

STATE ROAD FUND

Statement of Charges and Allotments for Fiscal Year April 1, 1944 to March 31, 1945

	Encumbrances Outstanding	Non-Cash Charges	Inter-Account	Disbursements Authorized	Net Expenditures	Total Allotments	Available Balance
7000. Engineering	$ 88,479.71	$ 92,263.72	$ 22,834.03	$ 332,949.92	$ 402,379.61	$ 575,040.27	$ 84,180.95
7001. Highway Planning Survey	12,781.32	3,990.29	233.12	56,995.92	60,753.09	108,303.47	34,769.06
7010. Construction	1,722,422.24	4,084.44	12,291.16	3,795,450.45	3,787,243.73	5,873,261.44	363,595.47
7020. Location	60,068.40	17,322.23	6,033.08	116,711.96	128,001.11	200,000.00	11,930.49
7030. Equipment	263,128.38	80,206.09	1,292,626.91	1,200,777.16	(—) 11,643.66	372,310.33	120,825.61
7033. New Equipment	44,954.89	5,904.34	689.16	96,603.88	101,819.06	238,285.62	91,511.67
7034. Lots and Buildings	39,056.58	5,573.68	151.65	37,763.31	43,185.84	89,479.09	7,236.67
7040. Maintenance	1,598,890.49	2,537,743.46	46,565.78	2,679,520.95	5,170,698.63	7,142,436.54	372,847.42
7050. Reconstruction	253,400.73	129,527.49	1,443.10	245,620.39	373,704.78	750,895.75	123,790.24
7060. Administration	63,685.47	91,918.26	4,382.30	408,359.28	495,895.24	600,000.00	40,419.29
7070. Toll Bridges	35,139.08	2,601.92	24.15	93,946.97	96,524.74	170,000.00	38,336.18
7080. Highway Patrol	65,749.94	80,776.62	24,189.46	314,668.39	371,245.55	500,000.00	63,004.51
7100. Workmen's Compensation	51,963.50	2,927.01		52,092.97	55,019.98	121,873.53	14,890.05
7130. Reserve Account	4,823.70			176.30	176.30	20,000.00	15,000.00
7193. Rural Highway	578,192.70	906,899.12	7,817.75	554,160.13	1,453,241.50	2,579,393.08	547,958.88
7200. Payroll Clearing	326,296.46	458.05	2,475,397.63	2,662,116.75	187,177.17	1,000,000.00	486,526.37
7210. Motor Trans. Gasoline & Auto License Tax Collections				180,300.00	180,300.00	190,000.00	9,700.00
Totals	$ 5,209,033.59	$ 3,962,196.72	$ 3,894,679.23	$12,828,205.23	$12,895,722.67	$20,531,279.12	$ 2,426,522.86

Disbursements Not Chargeable Against Allotments							
7300. Truck License Refunds	$	$	$	$	$ 124.15	$	$
7310. Automobile License Refunds					4.50		
7320. Refund of Receipts—Other than Truck and Auto Licenses					23,748.56		
7321. Refunds of Receipts					13,605.29		
7351. Toll Bridge Chg. Advances					150.00		
7362. Payments on Account of Prior Year Encumbrances					1,069,988.83		
7370. Cold Checks—Prior Year—Charged off					1,558.00		
7399. Petty Cash					2,000.00		
Totals					$ 1,111,179.33		

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

STATEMENT NO. 26

STATE ROAD FUND

Statement of Charges and Allotments for Fiscal Year 1944-1945 as of June 30, 1945

	Encumbrances Outstanding	Non-Cash Charges	Inter-Account Credits	Disbursements Authorized	Net Expenditures	Total Allotments	Available Balance
7000. Engineering	$	$ 105,651.72	$ 26,607.73	$ 348,380.64	$ 427,424.63	$ 572,959.24	$ 145,534.61
7001. Highway Planning Survey		4,724.54	495.79	58,353.08	62,581.83	106,584.57	44,002.74
7010. Construction		5,610.05	12,301.11	3,846,859.37	3,840,168.31	4,229,534.77	389,366.46
7020. Location		20,932.48	7,055.12	130,599.98	144,477.34	200,000.00	55,522.66
7030. Equipment		85,100.38	1,562,329.23	1,338,686.33	(—)138,542.52	355,867.66	494,410.18
7033. New Equipment		7,825.23	711.66	134,407.07	141,520.64	237,955.42	96,434.78
7034. Lots and Buildings		5,732.50	622.29	43,909.51	49,019.72	62,088.94	13,069.22
7040. Maintenance		3,012,344.77	50,603.92	3,436,600.10	6,398,340.95	6,842,347.91	444,006.96
7050. Reconstruction		145,364.19	1,535.65	304,240.35	448,068.89	655,721.71	207,652.82
7060. Administration		118,010.22	14,564.38	417,198.29	520,644.13	600,000.00	79,355.87
7070. Toll Bridges		2,899.80	29.15	102,922.28	105,792.93	170,000.00	64,207.07
7080. Highway Patrol		104,207.35	30,429.57	340,032.26	413,810.04	482,795.00	68,984.96
7100. Workmen's Compensation		2,927.01		55,153.78	58,080.79	76,309.51	18,228.72
7130. Reserve Account				176.30	176.30	20,000.00	19,823.70
7193. Rural Highway		1,016,473.96	8,908.42	777,729.90	1,785,295.44	1,785,295.44	
7200. Payroll Clearing		928.95	2,833,884.11	2,832,955.16		1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
7210. Motor Trans. Gasoline & Auto License Tax Collections				180,300.00	180,300.00	190,000.00	9,700.00
Totals	$	$ 4,638,733.15	$ 4,550,078.13	$14,348,504.40	$14,437,159.42	$17,587,460.17	$ 3,150,300.75

Disbursements Not Chargeable Against Allotment								
7300. Truck License Refunds					$ 124.15		
7310. Automobile License Refunds					4.50		
7320. Refund of Receipts—Other than Truck and Auto Licenses					23,748.56		
7321. Refund of Receipts					13,605.29		
7351. Toll Bridge Charge Advances					150.00		
7362. Payments on Account of Prior Year Encumbrances					1,069,988.83		
7370. Cold Checks—Prior Year—Charged Off					1,558.00		
7399. Petty Cash					2,000.00		
Totals					$ 1,111,179.33		

BUDGET BOND SINKING FUND

STATEMENT NO. 27: COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

As of June 30, 1945 and June 30, 1944

	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1944
Assets		
Cash in Bank	$ 434,550.67	$ 371,257.06
Surplus		
Available Surplus	$ 434,550.67	$ 371,257.06

STATEMENT NO. 28: OPERATIONS AND CHANGE IN SURPLUS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945

	Beginning Balance	Receipts	Disbursements	Closing Balance
Project No.				
1. Burnside, Boonesboro, Tyrone, Spottsville, Canton, Eggner's Ferry, Paducah, Smithland	$ 246,852.69	$ 499,279.30	$ 379,695.00	$ 366,436.99
2. Maysville	51,613.26	145,099.25	183,006.25	13,706.26
9. Paducah—Brookport	150.00	.....	.....	150.00
10. Newport—Cincinnati	2,527.68	.....	.....	2,527.68
11. Calhoun—Rumsey	523.49	.....	.....	523.49
12. Covington—Cincinnati	4,049.46	(—) 1.84	.....	4,047.62
13. Milton—Madison	43,419.15	87,770.35	120,268.75	10,920.75
14. Catlettsburg—Kenova	50.00	.....	.....	50.00
15. Rockport	6,344.98	38,408.80	29,170.00	15,583.78
16. Livermore	15,726.35	36,940.25	32,062.50	20,604.10
Totals	$ 371,257.06	$ 807,496.11	$ 744,202.50	$ 434,550.67

BRIDGE BOND SINKING FUND

STATEMENT NO. 29: BONDS OUTSTANDING

June 30, 1945

	Total Issue	Retired or Called for Payment	Balance Outstanding
Project No.			
1	$ 3,125,000.00	$ 2,675,000.00	$ 450,000.00
2	720,000.00	645,000.00	75,000.00
13	730,000.00	385,000.00	345,000.00
15	353,000.00	100,000.00	253,000.00
16	235,000.00	140,000.00	95,000.00
Total Outstanding			$ 1,218,000.00

COUNTY ROAD TRUST FUND

STATEMENT NO. 30: COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET
As of June 30, 1945 and June 30, 1944

Assets	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1944
Cash in Bank	$ 72,559.63	$ 71,106.01
Surplus		
Available Funds Held in Trust	$ 72,559.63	$ 71,106.01

STATEMENT NO. 31: CHANGES IN AVAILABLE FUNDS

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1944
Available Funds—Beginning of Year	$ 71,106.01	$ 23,706.83
Add:		
Receipts	1,453.62	47,399.18
Total Available	$ 72,559.63	$ 71,106.01
Deduct:		
Disbursements	$	$ .....
Available Funds—Close of Year	$ 72,559.63	$ 71,106.01

SPECIAL DEPOSIT TRUST FUND

STATEMENT NO. 32: COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET
As of June, 1945 and June 30, 1944

Assets	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1944
Cash in Bank	$ 52,986.56	$ 33,275.52
Surplus		
Available Funds	$ 52,986.56	$ 33,275.52

STATEMENT NO. 33: CHANGES IN AVAILABLE FUNDS

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1944
Available Funds—Beginning of Year	$ 33,275.52	$ 16,813.39
Add:		
Receipts	314,904.81	273,188.97
Total Available	$ 348,180.33	$ 290,002.36
Deduct:		
Disbursements	295,193.77	256,726.84
Available Funds—Close of Year	$ 52,986.56	$ 33,275.52

STATE FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT NO. 34: COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

As of June 30, 1945 and June 30, 1944

Assets and Charges	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1944
Cash in Bank	$ 164,604.09	$ 52,121.75
Investments (Schedule "B")	904,000.00	847,000.00
Unamortized Premiums	1,353.26	2,574.62
Encumbrance Charges (on loss claims)	242.00	.....
Claims for Losses	72,751.81	17,564.62
Totals	$ 1,142,951.16	$ 919,260.99

Liabilities, Reserves and Surplus		
Advance from General Fund	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00
Reserve for Outstanding Encumbrances (L. C.)	242.00	.....
Reserve for Prior Year Encumbrances (Adm'r. Exp.)	75.00	.....
Reserve for Loss Claims	72,751.71	17,564.62
Surplus (Schedule "A")	969,882.35	801,696.37
Totals	$ 1,142,951.16	$ 919,260.99

SCHEDULE "A"—AVAILABLE FUNDS

	June 30,1945	June 30, 1944
Surplus	$ 969,882.35	$ 801,696.37
Add: Advance from General Fund	100,000.00	100,000.00
Total Available Funds	$ 1,069,882.35	$ 901,696.37

NET UNENCUMBERED FUND BALANCE

June 30, 1945

Assets		
Cash in Bank	$ 164,604.09	
Investments (Par Value)	904,000.00	
Unamortized Premiums	1,353.26	
Total Assets		$ 1,069,957.35
Liabilities		
Loss Claims Approved and Unpaid	$ 72,993.81	
Encumbrances (Expense)	75.00	
Total Liabilities		$ 73,068.81
Net Unencumbered Fund Balance		$ 996,888.54*

*Including the $100,000.00 advance from the General Fund.

STATE FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE FUND

SCHEDULE "B"—INVESTMENTS

	Interest Rate	Amount
Covington School Building	3½%	$ 10,000.00
Calloway County School Corporation	3¼%	16,000.00
Dawson Springs—Fire Fighting Equipment	5½%	2,000.00
Dawson Springs—Street Improvement	5½%	1,500.00
Franklin County—Thorn Hill School	2¾%	1,000.00
Franklin County—Peaks Mill School	2¾%	13,000.00
Franklin County—Bald Knob School	2¾%	11,000.00
Fleming County—Central High School Corp.	3%	10,000.00
Greenville—Municipal Building Corp	4%	10,000.00
Hartford Ky.—Water Works	3½%	17,500.00
Morehead State Teachers College	4%	30,000.00
Middlesboro, Ky.—Reformatory	4½%	14,000.00
Middlesboro, Ky.—Refunding Improvement	5%	12,000.00
Middlesboro, Ky.—Board of Education	5%	11,000.00
Owen County School Bonds	3¼%	13,000.00
Owensboro—Daviess County Hospital	3¼%	30,000.00
Ohio County Court House	4%	6,000.00
Pineville, Ky.—Refunding	4½%	28,000.00
Paducah—Flood Wall Protection Works	3½%	6,000.00
Pike County	3½%	35,000.00
U. S. Defense Certificates	—*	37,000.00
U. S. Treasury Bonds	2½%	570,000.00
Vanceburg Electric Light and Heat	3½%	20,000.00
Totals		$904,000.00

* Five certificates as follows: Purchase Price $7,400.00; Interest Accumulation, $2,600.00; Maturity Value, $10,000.00.

STATE FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT NO. 35: CHANGES IN SURPLUS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945 and June 30, 1944

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1944
Surplus—Beginning of Year	$ 801,696.37	$ 652,860.10
Receipts	189,798.00	169,627.05
Totals	$ 991,494.37	$ 822,487.15
Disbursements and Expense Charges	21,612.02	20,790.78
Surplus—Close of Year	$ 969,882.35	$ 801,696.37

Schedule "A"—Disbursements 1944-1945

Loss Claims Paid	$ 755.82
Administrative Expense Paid	6,415.64
Administrative Expense Unpaid	75.00
Exchange Charge	2.20
Reinsurance Premiums	14,363.36
Totals	$ 21,612.02

STATE FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT NO. 36: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945	Combined Total July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1945
Receipts:		
Premium Revenue	$ 156,556.83	$ 1,107,453.29
Interest Income and Profit	33,241.17	122,709.02
Cash Advanced from General Fund	.....	100,000.00
Total Receipts	$ 189,798.00	$ 1,330,162.31
Expenditures:		
Loss Claims Paid	$ 755.82	$ 120,196.63
Administrative Expense	6,490.64	44,400.95
Reinsurance Premiums	14,363.36	94,515.09
Refund of Prior Year Receipts	.....	1,165.09
Exchange Charges	2.20	2.20
Total Expenditures	$ 21,612.02	$ 260,279.96
Excess Receipts over Expenditures	$ 168,185.98	$ 1,069,882.35

STATE FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE FUND
STATEMENT NO. 37: PREMIUM REVENUE
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945

	Department	Amount	Total
Transferred from General Funds:			
505. Office of Commissioner	Finance	$ 1,97	$
525. Division of Personnel	Finance	11.82	
535. Division of Accounts and Control	Finance	39.40	
575. Division of Public Properties	Finance	2,822.52	
630. Paper-Revolving	Finance	42.52	
670. New Lands and Buildings	Finance	602.80	
745. Service Division	Revenue	132.29	
1075. Division of Armories	Military	3,508.05	
1095. State Defense Council	Military	22.20	
1405. Department of Health—General	Health	457.67	
1440. County Health—Division	Health	362.40	
1525. Social Security	Welfare	340.22	
1565. Eastern State Hospital	Welfare	13,655.10	
1575. Central State Hospital	Welfare	7,488.22	
1585. Western State Hospital	Welfare	8,989.67	
1595. Feeble-Minded Institute	Welfare	2,592.66	
1665. Houses of Reform	Welfare	7,567.53	
1675. Reformatory	Welfare	6,527.21	
1685. Penitentiary	Welfare	5,565.98	
1695. Women's Prison	Welfare	845.83	
1735. Ky. Children's Home	Welfare	4,708.93	
2085. Vocational Education	Education	196.88	
2105. Ky. State College for Negroes	Education	2,840.93	
2125. West Ky. Voc. Training School	Education	825.15	
2205. Ky. School for the Blind—White	Education	1,070.74	
2215. Ky. School for the Blind—Colored	Education	80.01	
2225. Ky. Workshop for the Adult Blind	Education	414.86	
2255. Ky. School for the Deaf—White	Education	1,438.79	
2265. Ky. School for the Deaf—Colored	Education	187.67	

2275. Mayo Vocational Training School	Education	534.52	.....	
2305. Division of Colleges	University	14,586.68	.....	
2335. Experiment Station	University	3,931.75	.....	
2365. Princeton Sub-Station	University	716.20	.....	
2375. Quicksand Sub-Station	University	783.57	.....	
2505. Eastern State Teachers College	Colleges	3,165.28	.....	
2525. Murray State Teachers College	Colleges	4,526.58	.....	
2545. Western State Teachers College	Colleges	4,191.91	.....	
2645. Library Extension Division	Library and Archives	44.30	.....	
2655. Kentucky State Historical Society	Library and Archives	70.62	.....	
2725. Division of Banking and Small Loans	Business Regulations	1.58	.....	
2735. Division of Insurance	Business Regulations	22.15	.....	
2745. Division of Securities	Business Regulations	2.96	.....	
2815. Division of Wage Hours	Industrial Relations	7.53	.....	
2845. Division of Geology	Mines and Minerals	256.48	.....	
3118. Confiscated Alcoholic Beverages		41.90	.....	
				$106,224.03
Total General Fund				
Transferred from Revolving Fund:				
4300. Division of State Parks	Conservation	$ 4,969.49	.....	
4310. Division of Forestry	Conservation	252.57	.....	
4340. Game and Fish Commission	Conservation	415.74	.....	
4635. Boyle-Mercer Farm	Welfare	68.76	.....	
5000. Division of Colleges—Camp Robinson	University	127.01	.....	
5060. Morehead State Teachers College	University	1,484.52	.....	
5230. Board of Barbers and Beauticians	Professional Board of Reg.	5.49	.....	
5250. Board of Dental Examiners	Professional Board of Reg.	2.04	.....	
5270. Board of Pharmacy	Professional Board of Reg.	29.40	.....	
5280. Board of Nurse Examiners	Professional Board of Reg.	8.59	.....	
5300. Division of Motor Transportation	Business Regulations	22.15	.....	
5305. Division of Insurance	Business Regulations	13.29	.....	

STATEMENT NO. 37—Continued

	Department	Amount	Total
5400. Public Service Commission	Public Service Comm.	$ 76.85	$.....
5520. Workmen's Compensation Board	Industrial Relations	29.55	.....
Total Revolving Fund			$ 7,505.45
Transferred from State Road Fund:			
7030. Equipment	Highway	$ 42,827.35	42,827.35
Grand Totals			$156,556.83

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND

STATEMENT NO. 38: COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

As of June 30, 1945 and June 30, 1944

	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1944
Assets		
Cash in Bank (Schedule "A")	$ 97,460.79	$ 130,821.74
Deposits in Trust with Fed. Government	83,201,897.02	70,415,492.99
Totals	$83,299,357.81	$70,546,314.73
Surplus and Allotments		
Unallotted Receipts	$83,235,552.42	$70,442,049.30
Allotments Available for Benefits	63,805.39	104,265.43
Totals	$83,299,357.81	$70,546,314.73

SCHEDULE "A"—CASH BALANCE, JUNE 30, 1944

Unallotted Receipts		$83,235,552.43
Deposits in Trust		83,201,897.02
Balance to be Deposited		33,655.40
Allotments Available for Benefits		63,805.39
Total Cash		$ 97,460.79

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND

STATEMENT NO. 39: OPERATIONS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945

1. Cash Account:

Beginning Balance		$ 130,821.74
Contributions Received		12,322,099.09
Interest on Deposits (Fed. Government)		1,396,334.18
Transfers from Fed. Govt. for Benefits		555,000.00
Transfers from Fed. Govt. for Adm'r. Expense		369,930.15
Total		$14,774,185.16
Deduct:		
Benefits Paid	$ 595,460.04	
Transfers to Federal Government	13,711,334.18	
Transfers for Adm'r. Expense	369,930.15	14,676,724.37
Cash Balance—Close of Year		$ 97,460.79

2. Deposits in Trust with Federal Government

Beginning Balances		$70,415,492.99
Transfers to Federal Government		13,711,334.18
Total		$84,126,827.17
Deduct:		
Transfers from Fed. Govt. for Benefits	$ 555,000.00	
Transfers from Federal Govt. for Admr.	369,930.15	924,930.15
Balance—Close of Year		$83,201,897.02

3. Unallotted Receipts:

Beginning Balance		$70,442,049.30
Contributions and Interest		13,718,433.27
Total		$84,160,482.57
Deduct:		
Allotment for Benefits	$ 555,000.00	
Allotment for Admr. Expense	369,930.15	924,930.15
Balance—Close of Year		$83,235,552.42

4. Benefit Account:

Beginning Balance		$ 104,265.43
Transfers from Federal Government		555,000.00
Total		$ 659,265.43
Deduct:		
Benefits Paid		595,460.04
Balance—Close of Year		$ 63,805.39

COUNTY ROAD SINKING FUND

STATEMENT NO. 40: COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

As of June 30, 1945 and June 30, 1944

	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1944
Assets:		
Cash in Bank	$ 245,800.68	$ 136,403.95
Investments	253,856.60	251,664.03
Totals	$ 499,657.28	$ 388,068.25
Fund Credits:		
Available Funds (Distributed)	$ 495,464.98	$ 385,461.70
Accrued Interest Earned (Undistributed)	2,192.30	1,281.50
Revenue from Investments (Undistributed)	2,000.00	1,325.05
Totals	$ 499,657.28	$ 388,068.25

COUNTY ROAD SINKING FUND
STATEMENT NO. 41: OPERATION AND CHANGE IN SURPLUS
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945

Acct. No.	BONDS	Beginning Balance	Receipts	Disbursements	Closing Balance
10040.	Ballard County—Voted	$ 21,801.32	$ 12,177.12	$ 4,500.00	$ 29,478.44
10041.	Ballard County—Non-Voted	.....	7,053.96	4,345.00	2,708.96
10070.	Bell County—Voted	11,286.19	35,971.83	32,997.50	14,260.52
10071.	Bell County—Non-Voted	3,692.77	12,625.14	12,711.25	3,606.66
10072.	Bell County—Unlimited Tax	7,848.85	8,860.40	10,285.96	6,423.29
10130.	Breathitt County—Voted	4,384.23	8,982.24	8,620.00	4,746.47
10131.	Breathitt County—Non-Voted	3,130.22	5,075.99	3,433.00	4,773.21
10140.	Breckinridge County—Voted	5,326.11	13,764.82	9,360.00	9,730.93
10141.	Breckinridge County—Non-Voted	1,171.69	2,054.07	892.50	2,333.26
10160.	Butler County—Voted	5,683.90	6,657.76	5,280.00	7,061.66
10161.	Butler County—Non-Voted	4,426.85	5,768.43	7,903.76	2,291.52
10180.	Calloway County—Voted	5,346.87	14,328.88	17,733.63	1,942.12
10190.	Campbell County—Voted	32,812.73	58,347.41	63,375.00	27,785.14
10191.	Campbell County—Non-Voted	.....	8,205.00	8,205.00	.....
10200.	Carlisle County—Voted	3,387.97	7,725.16	6,460.00	4,653.13
10201.	Carlisle County—Non-Voted	1,365.61	5,001.21	4,500.00	1,866.82
10210.	Carroll County—Voted	6.076.77	14,723.48	12,956.25	7,844.00
10211.	Carroll County—Non-Voted	4,875.72	6,002.83	4,790.00	6,088.55
10260.	Clay County—Voted	.....	16,822.51	5,450.00	11,372.51
10280.	Crittenden County—Voted	2,347.22	8,599.26	5,400.00	5,546.48
10330.	Estill County—Voted	5,844.73	10,620.44	9,450.00	7,015.17
10331.	Estill County—Non-Voted	815.68	10,000.32	10,300.00	516.00
10361.	Floyd County—Non-Voted	37,985.76	40,210.53	22,430.00	55,766.29
10380.	Fulton County—Voted	6,595.00	21,222.84	13,680.00	14,137.84
10381.	Fulton County—Non-Voted	5,910.09	9,003.95	6,000.00	8,914.04
10441.	Green County—Non-Voted	1,280.75	2,609.26	1,960.00	1,930.01
10480.	Harlan County—Voted	19,749.96	70,164.82	67,524.10	22,390.68
10530.	Hickman County—Voted	16,425.31	11,883.48	15,819.00	12,489.79
10551.	Jackson County—Non-Voted	850.26	1,602.22	1,940.00	512.48

10580.	Johnson County—Voted	2,327.18	27,463.10	26,487.90	3,302.38
10581.	Johnson County—Non-Voted	391.86	6,688.14	7,080.00	.....
10601.	Knott County—Non-Voted	1,460.00	3,500.00	4,920.00	40.00
10611.	Knox County—Non-Voted	.....	3,157.50	3,157.50	.....
10641.	Lawrence County—Non-Voted	22,745.59	9,736.05	10,040.00	22,441.64
10650.	Lee County—Voted	2,823.37	8,170.71	5,744.10	5,249.98
10651.	Lee County—Non-Voted	819.19	6,057.89	5,059.00	1,818.08
10660.	Leslie County—Voted	6,025.31	5,420.79	3,887.50	7,558.60
10670.	Letcher County—Voted	25,193.26	19,341.23	15,700.84	28,833.65
10671.	Letcher County—Non-Voted	6,298.75	11,585.43	14,357.50	3,526.68
10700.	Livingston County—Voted	2,183.92	7,273.04	7,303.80	2,153.16
10740.	McCreary County—Voted	12,279.99	10,786.85	7,220.00	15,846.84
10741.	McCreary County—Non-Voted	6,841.64	9,152.51	13,457.38	2,536.77
10750.	McLean County—Voted	8,169.58	10,984.69	6,677.50	12,476.77
10770.	Magoffin County—Voted	4,949.07	7,071.96	8,715.00	3,306.03
10771.	Magoffin County—Non-Voted	42.25	9,903.92	5,960.00	3,986.17
10790.	Marshall County—Voted	.....	11,346.11	9,257.50	2,088.61
10791.	Marshall County—Non-Voted	5,884.53	12,056.70	4,183.68	13,757.55
10801.	Martin County—Non-Voted	1,550.00	19,381.85	20,493.06	438.79
10860.	Monroe County—Voted	3,791.93	6,621.81	4,330.00	6,083.74
10861.	Monroe County—Non-Voted	.....	967.50	967.50	.....
10880.	Morgan County—Voted	4,050.91	7,985.22	8,924.70	3,111.43
10881.	Morgan County—Non-Voted	896.53	7,178.48	4,380.00	3,695.01
10921.	Ohio County—Non-Voted	.....	12,297.50	12,297.50	.....
10940.	Owen County—Voted	6,001.66	14,180.05	5,480.80	14,700.91
10970.	Perry County—Voted	.....	38,610.00	38,610.00	.....
10971.	Perry County—Non-Voted	1,931.12	2,300.99	1,924.00	2,308.11
10991.	Powell County—Non-Voted	400.73	2,000.97	600.00	1,801.70
11000.	Pulaski County—Voted	15,718.47	31,220.84	21,507.50	25,431.81
11001.	Pulaski County—Non-Voted	10,803.22	10,577.64	11,880.00	9,500.86
11021.	Rockcastle County—Non-Voted	2,286.14	5,881.05	2,820.00	5,347.19
11031.	Rowan County—Non-Voted	2,394.10	2,908.86	2,240.00	3,062.96
11041.	Russell County—Non-Voted	1,235.27	8,412.63	3,360.00	6,287.90
11101.	Todd County—Non-Voted	.....	4,756.25	4,756.25	.....
11180.	Whitley County—Voted	3,080.75	16,918.43	16,279.70	3,719.48

STATEMENT NO. 41 — Continued

Acct. No.	BONDS	Beginning Balance	Receipts	Disbursements	Closing Balance
11181.	Whitley County—Non-Voted	240.00	4,501.16	4,580.00	161.16
11190.	Wolfe County—Voted	2,222.82	2,962.23	2,480.00	2,705.05
	Sub-Totals	$ 385,461.70	$ 815,425.44	$ 705,422.16	$ 495,464.98
11210.	Earnings from Investments (Clearing Acct.)				4,192.30
	Grand Totals	$ 385,461.70	* $ 815,425.44	$ 705,422.16	$ 499,657.28

* Receipts deposited by counties, $812,818.89; invested earnings distributed, $2,606.55.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND

STATEMENT NO. 42: COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

As of June 30, 1945 and June 30, 1944

	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1944
Assets		
Cash in Bank	$ 6,271.79	$ 107,214.31
Investments	5,545,000.00	4,045,000.00
Unamortized Premiums on Investments	6,387.71	15,600.19
Accrued Interest Purchased	1,451.80	2,141.42
Totals	$ 5,559,111.30	$ 4,169,955.92
Surplus and Reserves		
Reserves for Prior Year Encumbrances	$ 1,047.43	$ 235.26
Surplus	5,558,063.87	4,169,720.66
Totals	$ 5,559,111.30	$ 4,169,955.92

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND

STATEMENT NO. 43: ANALYSIS OF CHANGE IN SURPLUS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945

Surplus—Beginning of Year		$ 4,169,720.66
Additions:		
Teachers' Contributions	$ 648,259.97	
State Contribution (Accumulation Fund)	646,559.38	
State Contribution (Temporary Fund)	126,240.62	
State Contribution (Expense Fund)	26,200.00	
Interest on Investments	127,162.65	
Refund of Prior Year Disbursements	25.00	
Prior Year Encumbrances Canceled	66.80	
Total Additions		1,574,514.42
		$ 5,744,235.08
Deductions:		
Charges (Expense Fund)	$ 25,152.57	
Allowance Payments	104,339.42	
Allowance Reserve Fund	55,631.79	
Reserve for Encumbrances (Expense)	1,047.43	
Total Deductions		186,171.21
Surplus—Close of Year		$ 5,558,063.87

COUNTY STATISTICS
GENERAL FUND

for fiscal year ending June 30, 1944 and June 30, 1945

GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF FINES AND FORFEITURES AND TRUSTEES OF JURY FUND BY COUNTIES
Fiscal Year 1943-1944

	Fines and Forfeitures			Trustee of the Jury Fund			
	Receipts	Expenditures Commissions	State Treasurer	Advances	Paid Jurors	Clerks' Commission	Refunds
Adair	$ 2,457.01	$ 1,973.22	$ 483.79	$ 3,600.00	$ 2,028.00	$ 30.41	$ 1,541.59
Allen	2,784.50	2,422.75	361.75	4,050.00	1,551.00	23.27	2,475.73
Anderson	748.42	641.37	107.05	1,000.00	822.00	12.32	165.68
Ballard	753.80	656.15	97.65	1,500.00	312.00	4.67	1,183.33
Barren	8,462.12	6,100.34	2,361.78	3,000.00	1,244.00	18.65	1,737.35
Bath	877.35	661.71	215.64	2,960.00	1,362.00	20.43	1,577.57
Bell	3,366.50	1,660.07	1,706.43	9,200.00	5,831.12	87.46	3,281.42
Boone	304.00	304.00	----------	3,240.00	1,208.00	18.12	2,013.88
Bourbon	2,478.98	1,847.10	631.88	2,000.00	1,181.00	17.71	801.29
Boyd	11,018.68	8,821.36	2,197.32	7,200.00	5,526.00	82.91	1,591.09
Boyle	3,700.30	3,655.94	44.36	2,844.00	978.00	14.67	1,851.33
Bracken	316.21	316.21	----------	1,500.00	733.00	11.00	756.00
Breathitt	1,060.10	1,027.29	32.81	6,700.00	3,753.00	56.30	2,890.70
Breckinridge	4,550.87	1,881.89	2,668.98	2,400.00	1,706.00	25.29	668.41
Bullitt	817.66	481.02	336.64	1,800.00	882.00	13.23	904.77
Butler	277.00	230.80	46.20	1,500.00	420.00	6.29	1,073.71
Caldwell	1,469.30	1,227.58	241.72	3,150.00	1,454.00	21.81	1,674.19
Calloway	3,399.10	2,889.95	509.15	2,400.00	1,310.00	19.64	1,070.36
Campbell	4,740.75	4,738.19	2.56	10,750.00	9,705.00	145.57	899.43
Carlisle	582.57	623.17	(—) 40.60	1,200.00	452.00	6.79	741.21
Carroll	1,989.60	1,989.60	----------	3,000.00	970.00	14.54	2,015.46
Carter	7,173.77	6,901.41	272.36	5,500.00	2,447.00	36.71	3,016.29
Casey	1,657.61	1,550.40	107.21	3,700.00	2,142.00	32.13	1,525.87
Christian	6,084.84	5,095.73	989.11	2,650.00	1,170.00	17.55	1,462.45
Clark	3,252.38	2,769.80	482.58	3,400.00	1,437.00	21.55	1,941.45
Clay	3,180.94	2,631.21	549.73	8,000.00	6,279.00	94.17	1,626.83
Clinton	5,626.06	4,123.85	1,502.21	3,300.00	2,075.00	31.12	1,193.88

Crittenden	$ 1,921.38	$ 1,404.39	$ 516.99	$ 2,600.00	$ 638.00	$ 9.58	$ 1,952.42	
Cumberland	1,913.15	1,648.41	264.74	3,600.00	1,814.00	27.21	1,758.79	
Daviess	7,364.71	5,845.28	1,519.43	4,400.00	1,899.00	28.47	2,472.53	
Edmonson	1,501.08	1,270.45	230.63	3,000.00	535.00	8.01	2,456.99	
Elliott	1,091.22	1,091.22		3,000.00	1,017.00	15.24	1,967.76	
Estill	1,081.80	1,047.28	34.52	6,450.00	5,145.00	77.21	1,227.79	
Fayette	4,984.34	4,716.35	267.99	7,000.00	3,738.00	56.05	3,205.95	
Fleming	1,404.77	1,404.77		1,800.00	1,371.00	20.55	408.45	
Floyd	10,722.97	9,006.09	1,716.88	15,925.23	12,132.00	181.98	3,611.25	
Franklin	4,721.85	3,838.45	883.40	2,100.00	507.00	7.61	1,585.39	
Fulton	934.78	788.94	145.84	2,850.00	2,583.00	38.71	228.29	
Gallatin	582.67	582.67		2,100.00	531.00	7.97	1,561.03	
Garrard	409.03	391.83	17.20	2,808.00	993.00	14.89	1,800.11	
Grant	4,759.77	4,757.77		1,750.00	1,605.00	24.12	120.88	
Graves	6,410.78	5,724.35	686.43	4,000.00	642.00	9.64	3,348.36	
Grayson	3,862.33	2,682.91	1,179.42	2,400.00	1,643.00	24.640	732.36	
Green	1,521.94	1,521.94		2,150.00	1,014.00	15.21	1,120.79	
Greenup	4,128.40	3,924.43	203.97	8,500.00	3,346.40	50.18	5,103.42	
Hancock	46.00	42.00	4.00	1,500.00	396.00	5.95	1,098.05	
Hardin	7,395.78	3,921.79	3,473.99	3,700.00	2,702.00	40.53	957.47	
Harlan	9,884.93	4,924.14	4,960.79	11,500.00	6,151.00	92.27	5,256.73	
Harrison	1,404.39	1,403.39	1.00	2,000.00	1,152.00	17.28	830.72	
Hart	6,610.79	4,601.95	2,008.84	2,550.00	1,327.00	19.90	1,203.10	
Henderson	20,304.30	11,403.70	8,900.60	6,100.00	1,477.00	22.16	4,600.84	
Henry	598.80	520.64	78.16	1,512.00	375.00	5.62	1,131.38	
Hickman	1,473.67	1,047.34	426.33	1,500.00	325.00	4.86	1,170.14	
Hopkins	4,914.50	3,723.69	1,190.81	3,750.00	1,461.00	21.91	2,267.09	
Jackson	4,311.39	2,978.52	1,332.87	5,400.00	2,844.00	42.66	2,513.34	
Jefferson	12,693.56	10,283.81	2,409.75	48,000.00	40,167.00	602.50	7,230.50	
Jessamine	533.50	332.35	201.15	1,500.00	776.00	11.64	712.36	
Johnson	1,344.00	1,328.87	15.13	9,300.00	6,084.00	91.26	3,124.74	
Kenton	6,810.75	5,570.14	1,240.61	7,000.00	5,070.00	76.04	1,853.96	
Knott	999.32	977.56	21.76	7,000.00	3,357.00	50.36	3,592.64	
Knox	3,207.31	1,866.06	1,341.25	9,700.00	8,598.00	128.97	973.03	
Larue	2,683.15	1,646.10	1,037.05	3,200.00	1,223.60	18.36	1,958.04	
Laurel	4,984.71	3,845.95	1,138.76	6,500.00	5,710.00	85.64	704.36	
Lawrence	1,136.89	708.95	427.94	4,374.00	2,910.00	43.64	1,420.36	
Lee	1,064.65	1,064.65		6,000.00	4,969.00	74.53	956.47	

GENERAL FUND—Continued

	Fines and Forfeitures			Trustee of the Jury Fund			
	Receipts	Expenditures Commissions	State Treasurer	Advances	Paid Jurors	Clerks' Commission	Refunds
Leslie	$ 1,562.04	$ 1,213.30	$ 348.74	$ 5,900.00	$ 4,754.32	$ 71.31	$ 1,074.37
Letcher	5,256.64	3,652.36	1,604.28	6,000.00	3,905.00	58.58	2,036.42
Lewis	510.73	491.18	19.55	2,940.00	938.00	14.06	1,987.94
Lincoln	2,347.64	1,811.87	535.77	2,700.00	1,543.24	23.15	1,133.61
Livingston	1,194.01	1,096.16	97.85	3,600.00	2,244.00	33.66	1,322.34
Logan	2,181.49	2,181.49		1,500.00	626.00	9.38	864.62
Lyon	972.01	737.31	234.00	1,600.00	764.00	11.46	824.54
McCracken	3,133.24	3,129.72	3.52	7,400.00	3,764.00	56.46	3,579.54
McCreary	5,211.28	3,622.91	1,588.37	7,200.00	6,037.36	90.57	1,072.07
McLean	132.00	132.00		1,800.00	382.00	5.74	1,412.26
Madison	5,439.04	4,354.49	1,084.55	4,500.00	2,672.00	40.03	1,787.97
Magoffin	1,949.20	1,949.20		7,500.00	5,247.00	78.71	2,174.29
Marion	2,830.78	2,829.77	1.01	2,000.00	1,131.00	16.97	852.03
Marshall	504.00	504.00		2,250.00	1,203.00	18.05	1,028.95
Martin	1,226.01	1,222.61	3.40	4,684.72	4,077.96	61.17	545.59
Mason	1,586.70	1,434.95	151.75	2,600.00	1,983.00	29.74	587.26
Meade	2,022.86	1,519.89	502.97	2,750.00	940.00	14.10	1,795.90
Menifee	1,427.72	1,204.57	223.15	2,300.00	1,146.00	17.20	1,136.80
Mercer	3,275.26	2,465.34	809.92	2,500.00	1,380.00	20.71	1,099.29
Metcalfe	785.05	577.95	207.10	2,100.00	977.00	14.65	1,108.35
Monroe	1,113.86	942.24	171.62	3,750.00	2,521.00	37.81	1,191.19
Montgomery	3,144.44	2,337.14	807.30	4,200.00	1,803.00	27.05	2,369.95
Morgan	1,235.33	1,191.94	43.39	3,000.00	1,020.00	15.30	1,964.70
Muhlenberg	2,245.99	1,936.37	309.62	1,700.00	972.00	14.57	713.43
Nelson	5,322.68	3,667.59	1,655.09	2,200.00	1,785.00	26.76	388.24
Nicholas	492.00	492.00		1,350.00	726.00	10.88	613.12
Ohio	1,983.55	1,385.79	597.76	3,300.00	1,584.00	23.75	1,692.25
Oldham	2,506.15	2,137.10	369.05	1,944.00	1,062.00	15.93	866.07
Owen	228.51	226.51	2.00	3,240.00	469.00	7.03	2,763.97
Owsley	885.50	879.59	5.91	4,500.00	3,180.00	47.69	1,272.31
Pendleton	620.12	611.12	9.00	1,323.26	999.00	15.00	309.26

Perry	$ 6,423.83	$ 5,323.52	$ 1,100.31	$ 16,000.00	$ 8,132.00	$ 121.98	$ 7,746.02
Pike	13,456.05	9,393.28	4,062.77	10,800.00	8,612.00	129.17	2,058.83
Powell	1,061.52	855.75	205.77	2,100.00	1,277.00	19.15	803.85
Pulaski	5,460.35	3,875.69	1,584.66	8,650.00	6,345.00	95.16	2,209.84
Robertson	11.00	11.00	----------	803.88	470.00	7.05	326.83
Rockcastle	2,950.34	1,596.59	1,353.75	6,000.00	2,679.00	40.18	3,280.82
Rowan	3,558.16	2,625.16	933.00	3,200.00	2,421.00	36.31	742.69
Russell	3,047.96	2,534.60	513.36	4,000.00	1,968.00	29.51	2,002.49
Scott	1,976.52	1,594.99	381.53	2,800.00	1,116.00	16.74	1,667.26
Shelby	3,793.04	3,200.55	592.49	2,000.00	729.00	10.94	1,260.06
Simpson	918.02	918.02	----------	1,400.00	538.00	8.07	853.93
Spencer	235.24	160.83	74.41	1,400.00	537.00	8.06	854.94
Taylor	1,611.43	1,611.43	----------	1,270.24	1,245.00	18.69	6.55
Todd	2,060.47	1,936.92	123.55	2,562.00	711.00	10.65	1,840.35
Trigg	2,408.25	2,175.95	232.30	1,500.00	807.00	12.10	680.90
Trimble	533.16	383.91	149.25	997.98	507.00	7.60	483.38
Union	4,030.68	2,762.47	1,268.21	3,727.08	771.00	11.56	2,944.52
Warren	7,519.18	6,081.55	1,437.63	4,929.65	2,227.00	33.39	2,669.26
Washington	1,160.78	997.00	163.78	1,700.00	756.00	11.33	932.67
Wayne	2,998.36	2,340.93	657.43	5,580.00	2,828.00	42.42	2,709.58
Webster	1,851.10	1,610.60	240.50	1,800.00	768.00	11.52	1,020.48
Whitley	4,444.04	2,022.18	2,421.86	13,000.00	10,060.00	150.91	2,789.09
Wolfe	1,221.65	1,165.85	55.80	3,750.00	2,046.00	30.70	1,673.30
Woodford	858.43	619.79	238.64	1,800.00	906.00	13.60	880.40
Totals	$ 371,765.17	$ 288,800.26	$ 82,964.91	$ 526,166.04	$ 317,498.00	$ 4,762.22	$ 203,905.82

Reconciliation of Expenditures with ledger account

Ledger Account	$322,967.07
Amount per list above	322,260.22
Difference	$ 706.85

Refund of $688.85 from Kenton County credited in 1944-1945 and refund of $18.00 from Fulton County credited to surplus.

GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES
BY COUNTIES
FISCAL YEAR 1943-1944

	Clerks' Services 132	County Tax Commissioners 802	Revenue Sup'v. 812	Jury Commissioners 162	Criminal Prosecutions 142	Expresses 192	Idiots 1870	County Record Books 600	Sheriff's Highway Patrol 196	Totals
Adair	$ 505.15	$ 1,590.70	$ 165.00	$ 27.00	$ 361.12		$ 1,009.07	$ 120.09	$ 1,500.00	$ 5,278.13
Allen	434.15	1,499.69	152.00	36.00	1,052.84	67.05	712.50	125.00	1,500.00	5,579.22
Anderson	276.41	1,755.91	70.50	27.00	233.30	118.66	75.00	99.88	1,500.00	4,156.66
Ballard	260.58	1,358.89	165.00	18.00	295.20		300.00	100.00	1,500.00	3,997.67
Barren	716.00	3,000.09	133.50	27.00	1,101.41		744.89	150.00	1,500.00	7,372.89
Bath	286.06	1,810.11	81.00	18.00	506.11		324.16	117.76	1,500.00	4,643.20
Bell	1,017.83	3,110.74	165.00	45.00	6,519.48		1,394.16	250.00	1,500.00	14,002.21
Boone	365.98	2,983.54	126.00	27.00	309.42			116.06	1,500.00	5,428.00
Bourbon	434.38	6,560.43	73.50	27.00	1,163.20		75.00	121.75	1,500.00	9,955.26
Boyd	1,495.80	6,459.25	115.50	45.00	5,674.25	931.78	525.00	250.00		15,496.58
Boyle	480.97	4,357.71	52.50	18.00	1,898.16		337.50	124.37	1,500.00	8,769.21
Bracken	241.06	1,794.79	120.00	9.00	222.30		112.50	100.00	1,500.00	4,099.65
Breathitt	837.55	773.06	165.00	27.00	2,073.72		862.50	150.00	1,500.00	6,388.83
Breckinridge	569.91	1,567.25	78.00	18.00	838.04		845.94	125.00	1,500.00	5,542.14
Bullitt	440.08	1,581.49	73.50	9.00	568.61		300.00	100.00	630.65	3,793.33
Butler	462.72	1,072.91	105.00	27.00	286.60		487.50	125.00	1,500.00	4,066.73
Caldwell	498.52	1,445.56	165.00	18.00	1,050.40		300.00	125.00	1,287.56	4,890.04
Calloway	564.80	1,795.47	165.00	27.00	1,134.67	96.33	780.31	125.00	1,500.00	6,188.58
Campbell	2,685.42	7,000.00	367.50	90.00	6,353.26		882.29	1,000.00		18,378.47
Carlisle	251.64	1,038.83	175.50	18.00	113.80		450.00	84.13	1,500.00	3,631.90
Carroll	211.76	1,688.29	78.00	36.00	146.20		412.50	100.00	1,500.00	4,172.75
Carter	393.17	1,894.25	217.50	36.00	1,542.22		802.19	150.00	1,500.00	6,535.33
Casey	552.09	1,326.95	165.00	27.00	802.29		375.00	124.35	1,500.00	4,872.68
Christian	1,045.19	4,967.95	217.50	27.00	3,161.56		1,872.71	175.00	1,500.00	12,966.91
Clark	478.97	4,996.88	165.00	18.00	1,677.92		487.50	112.29	1,500.00	9,436.56
Clay	681.01	1,242.05	165.00	45.00	3,194.42		1,425.00	150.00	1,500.00	8,402.48

Clinton	$ 346.38	$ 738.28	$ 157.50	$ 45.00	$ 420.54	$	$ 457.50	$ 121.52	$ 1,321.54	$ 3,638.26
Crittenden	369.86	1,251.77	133.50	18.00	308.08		525.00	125.00	1,500.00	4,231.21
Cumberland	285.50	1,023.00	165.00	27.00	584.40		641.88	122.42	1,500.00	4,349.20
Daviess	1,431.74	7,006.80	133.50	36.00	5,726.90		412.50	248.92		14,996.36
Edmonson	324.64	920.17	165.00	18.00	123.80		750.00	110.29	1,500.00	3,911.90
Elliott	297.50	607.11	165.00	27.00	164.66	27.67	225.00	100.00	1,500.00	3,113.94
Estill	626.04	1,449.15	165.00	45.00	900.16		187.50	125.00	1,500.00	4,997.85
Fayette	1,915.26	7,000.00	252.00	45.00	8,115.71	175.81	487.50	998.31		18,989.59
Fleming	407.31	2,532.17	81.00	18.00	575.78		300.00	124.33	1,500.00	5,538.59
Floyd	1,144.85	2,469.37	126.00	18.00	4,885.38		1,012.50	249.07	1,500.00	11,405.17
Franklin	695.10	5,261.13	54.00	36.00	2,396.93		375.00	104.28		8,922.44
Fulton	404.26	1,930.46	91.50	9.00	2,199.08	224.01	150.00	124.69	1,500.00	6,633.00
Gallatin	114.18	949.15	78.00	27.00	184.00		150.00	100.00	438.91	2,041.24
Garrard	340.45	2,676.73	63.00	18.00	651.00		187.50	104.87	1,500.00	5,541.55
Grant	429.81	1,998.19	85.50	36.00	558.52		187.50	100.00	1,500.00	4,895.52
Graves	956.01	3,624.40	217.50	27.00	878.03		1,588.34	175.00	1,500.00	8,966.28
Grayson	501.72	1,550.90	159.75	18.00	1,420.08		1,050.00	125.00	1,500.00	6,325.45
Green	345.33	1,113.20	91.50	27.00	767.07		225.00	125.00	1,500.00	4,194.10
Greenup	635.42	2,930.71	165.00	45.00	1,204.23		562.50	149.83	1,500.00	7,192.69
Hancock	189.58	194.04	81.00	18.00	169.36		112.50	86.60	1,500.00	2,951.08
Hardin	829.42	2,997.78	124.50	27.00	2,140.38		1,125.00	150.00	1,395.80	8,769.88
Harlan	1,660.36	4,893.57	165.00	36.00	6,328.22		150.00	997.57		14,230.72
Harrison	395.89	3,754.43	133.50	18.00	269.25		225.00	125.00	1,500.00	6,521.07
Hart	636.00	1,791.30	154.50	18.00	987.58		637.50	125.00	1,500.00	5,849.88
Henderson	1,043.83	5,965.61	165.00		3,391.17		525.00	150.00	1,500.00	12,740.61
Henry	329.28	2,331.39	112.50	27.00	178.40		112.50	114.35	1,500.00	4,705.42
Hickman	296.96	1,467.71	163.50	18.00	278.82			89.88	1,500.00	3,814.87
Hopkins	1,038.57	3,115.47	162.50	18.00	1,982.87		1,148.13	167.27	1,500.00	9,132.81
Jackson	369.86	975.24	165.00	90.00	764.53		825.00	125.00	1,500.00	4,814.63
Jefferson	15,569.68	80,578.46	550.50	150.00	47,926.28	315.65	4,018.10	995.83		150,104.50
Jessamine	325.00	3,191.75	144.00	18.00	439.52		187.50	124.05	1,500.00	5,929.82
Johnson	950.62	1,646.49	217.50		3,573.38		937.50	150.00	1,500.00	8,975.49
Kenton	3,779.96	7,000.00	457.50	84.00	6,573.86		862.50	991.35		19,749.17
Knott	501.83	1,365.47	165.00	45.00	729.50		187.50	150.00	1,500.00	4,644.30
Knox	1,010.07	1,548.85	165.00	45.00	3,229.86	131.72	937.50	171.79	1,500.00	8,739.79
Larue	344.65	1,610.75	79.50	27.00	854.98		300.00	96.66	1,421.73	4,735.27
Laurel	1,030.49	1,279.46	165.00	90.00	2,873.80		900.00	142.43	1,500.00	7,981.18
Lawrence	610.28	1,200.18	165.00	45.00	1,804.86	33.84	450.00	125.00	1,500.00	5,934.16

STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES BY COUNTIES—Continued

	Clerks' Services 132	County Tax Commissioners 802	Revenue Sup'v. 812	Jury Commissioners 162	Criminal Prosecutions 142	Expresses 192	Idiots 1870	County Record Books 600	Sheriff's Highway Patrol 196	Totals
Lee	$ 348.86	$ 846.47	$ 108.00	$ 45.00	$ 1,178.18	$ 199.01	$ 437.09	$ 125.00	$ 938.58	$ 4,226.19
Leslie	528.96	791.51	157.50	18.00	1,369.11		1,003.75	125.00	1,500.00	5,493.83
Letcher	1,046.59	2,638.28	217.50	36.00	2,447.53		562.50	250.00	1,500.00	8,698.40
Lewis	355.53	1,327.12	165.00	45.00	837.14		337.50	125.00	1,500.00	4,692.29
Lincoln	803.11	2,257.38	73.50	18.00	1,149.48		567.19	104.75	1,164.15	6,137.56
Livingston	383.28	1,172.41	70.50	27.00	877.90		225.00	100.00	1,500.00	4,356.09
Logan	635.77	2,777.93	144.00	36.00	1,783.18		675.00	150.00	1,500.00	7,701.88
Lyon	210.84	845.79	90.00	18.00	117.70		225.00	77.39	1,500.00	3,084.72
McCracken	1,859.91	6,966.78	331.50	30.00	4,849.94		1,210.54	250.00		15,498.67
McCreary	646.45	1,004.51	165.00	45.00	2,375.61	62.45	562.50	124.99	1,500.00	6,486.51
McLean	340.13	1,473.50	87.00	18.00	108.90		37.50	125.00	1,500.00	3,690.03
Madison	699.05	5,307.96	109.00	27.00	2,589.23		661.46	150.00	1,500.00	11,043.70
Magoffin	628.32	788.13	165.00	36.00	1,725.17		900.00	122.95	1,500.00	5,865.57
Marion	526.84	2,526.34	165.00	9.00	913.20		279.18	125.00	1,500.00	6,044.56
Marshall	549.92	1,140.21	60.00	27.00	390.17	125.00	712.50	125.00	1,500.00	4,629.80
Martin	530.69	971.96	165.00	36.00	1,040.57		247.92	125.00	1,499.56	4,616.70
Mason	571.35	5,626.38	99.00	18.00	1,756.38		150.00	116.68	1,500.00	9,837.79
Meade	261.73	1,103.68	112.50	9.00	199.77		112.50	100.00	1,500.00	3,999.18
Menifee	178.35	568.98	105.00	18.00	273.96	28.12	146.04	82.36	1,500.00	2,900.81
Mercer	446.28	3,018.68	94.50	18.00	710.18		487.50	122.63	992.06	5,889.83
Metcalfe	335.99	1,100.07	123.00	9.00	470.44		375.00	125.00	1,500.00	4,038.50
Monroe	513.05	1,081.09	165.00	27.00	1,320.47		901.68	125.00	1,500.00	5,633.29
Montgomery	956.18	3,059.58	55.50	27.00	1,736.33	46.18	412.50	123.26	1,500.00	7,916.53
Morgan	517.74	935.40	217.50	27.00	374.90	167.41	540.42	125.00	1,338.48	4,243.85
Muhlenberg	829.34	2,273.63	165.00	18.00	2,303.61		1,087.50	175.00	1,500.00	8,352.08
Nelson	407.09	3,194.80	69.00	9.00	673.12		262.50	124.59		4,740.10
Nicholas	267.87	2,091.68	126.00	18.00	165.75		262.50	100.00	1,500.00	4,531.80
Ohio	901.92	2,148.48	165.00	27.00	3,488.66		1,457.29	150.00	1,500.00	9,838.35
Oldham	420.28	2,496.16	108.00	27.00	511.62			125.00	1,500.00	5,188.06
Owen	333.06	1,765.92	55.50	36.00	54.00		600.00	125.00	1,500.00	4,469.48

Owsley	313.00	581.72	165.00	45.00	796.50		300.00	100.00	1,500.00	3,801.22
Pendleton	$ 310.92	$ 1,802.58	$ 123.00	$ 27.00	$ 324.80	$	$ 375.00	$ 123.46	$ 1,500.00	$ 4,586.76
Perry	1,483.56	2,683.80	217.50	18.00	6,506.68		1,012.50	250.00	1,500.00	13,672.04
Pike	1,430.71	4,959.48	165.00	45.00	6,607.37		1,350.00	985.91		15,543.47
Powell	216.30	728.58	76.50	18.00	672.61		37.50	100.00	1,500.00	3,349.49
Pulaski	1,306.85	2,647.34	160.00	45.00	2,712.69	48.09	1,725.00	174.96	1,500.00	10,319.93
Robertson	121.95	765.92	63.00	18.00	130.40		37.50	79.15	1,157.83	2,373.75
Rockcastle	459.54	952.10	94.50	45.00	1,422.71		1,513.13	124.80	1,500.00	6,111.78
Rowan	427.14	1,055.40	165.00	27.00	1,045.90	116.42	75.00	124.66	1,414.38	4,450.90
Russell	559.07	1,033.14	165.00	12.00	1,248.51		450.00	125.00	1,500.00	5,092.72
Scott	392.95	4,127.42	102.00	27.00	604.30		337.50	125.00	1,500.00	7,216.17
Shelby	432.10	4,338.08	91.50	18.00	946.33		112.50	125.00	1,500.00	7,563.51
Simpson	302.06	1,820.82	130.50	18.00	646.88		150.00	119.43	1,500.00	4,687.69
Spencer	152.59	1,328.82	34.50	27.00	63.90			71.21	1,500.00	3,178.02
Taylor	392.53	1,535.23	105.00	18.00	227.88		37.50	125.00	1,500.00	4,436.14
Todd	404.58	1,949.03	165.00	18.00	688.06		584.38	124.78	1,500.00	5,433.83
Trigg	639.13	1,590.56	57.00	27.00	990.04		187.50	118.40	1,500.00	5,109.63
Trimble	178.31	966.35	160.50	27.00	145.00		75.00	100.00	1,500.00	3,152.16
Union	670.98	2,847.72	165.00		1,746.63		300.00	116.84	1,500.00	7,347.17
Warren	1,428.00	5,425.44	112.50		3,968.94		900.00	175.00	1,500.00	13,509.88
Washington	359.90	2,312.99	115.50	18.00	310.31		362.82	119.70	1,500.00	5,099.22
Wayne	506.97	1,298.24	165.00	45.00	1,685.81		262.50	122.47	1,500.00	5,585.99
Webster	575.29	1,709.84	217.50		1,662.47	82.13	600.00	119.00	1,500.00	6,466.23
Whitley	1,208.16	1,990.32	165.00	45.00	5,333.01	425.09	750.00	174.25	1,500.00	11,590.83
Wolfe	340.35	623.32	162.00	18.00	734.63	108.74	600.00	100.00	1,500.00	4,187.04
Woodford	301.72	4,500.64	113.00	18.00	481.15		75.00	109.62	1,500.00	7,099.13
Totals	$ 90,620.03	$362,069.11	$ 17,197.25	$ 3,444.00	$239,022.18	$ 3,531.16	$ 66,690.06	$ 20,890.23	$159,001.23	$962,465.25

Reward account #194—Jessamine County $50.00 only one paid in the fiscal year.

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT OF FINES AND FORFEITURES AND TRUSTEES OF JURY FUND BY COUNTIES

Fiscal Year 1944-1945

	Fines and Forfeitures			Trustee of the Jury Fund			
	Receipts	Expenditures Commissions	State Treasurer	Advances	Paid Jurors	Clerks' Commission	Refunds
Adair	$ 3,596.93	$ 2,929.81	$ 667.12	$ 3,600.00	$ 1,650.00	$ 24.76	$ 1,925.24
Allen	3,409.16	3,030.69	378.47	3,750.00	1,097.00	16.47	2,636.53
Anderson	864.67	710.11	154.56	2,100.00	1,105.60	16.57	978.43
Ballard	1,017.22	721.12	296.10	2,100.00	576.00	8.63	1,515.37
Barren	5,245.26	4,681.12	564.14	3,000.00	1,587.00	23.80	1,389.20
Bath	675.17	425.72	249.45	2,380.00	840.00	12.59	1,527.41
Bell	2,698.40	2,419.89	278.51	10,500.00	7,141.00	107.09	3,251.91
Boone	1,188.90	1,188.90	----------	3,240.00	1,029.00	15.43	2,195.57
Bourbon	1,219.62	1,011.38	208.24	2,000.00	1,086.00	16.28	897.72
Boyd	6,516.27	4,998.78	1,517.49	6,100.00	5,448.00	81.74	570.26
Boyle	2,620.08	2,588.04	32.04	2,700.00	1,245.00	18.68	1,436.32
Bracken	26.03	26.03	----------	2,400.00	1,128.00	16.92	1,255.08
Breathitt	813.85	804.08	9.77	9,622.20	6,571.00	98.60	2,952.60
Breckinridge	1,708.15	785.76	922.39	2,500.00	1,206.00	18.08	1,325.92
Bullitt	761.00	436.81	324.19	1,800.00	933.00	14.00	853.00
Butler	581.25	581.25	----------	1,700.00	327.00	4.91	1,368.09
Caldwell	2,178.51	2,178.51	----------	3,150.00	744.00	11.15	2,394.85
Calloway	2,162.80	1,467.33	695.47	2,200.00	948.00	14.21	1,237.79
Campbell	8,231.92	8,010.12	221.80	9,000.00	8,167.00	122.50	710.50
Carlisle	144.00	98.30	45.70	1,700.00	540.00	8.10	1,151.90
Carroll	2,671.52	2,310.16	361.36	3,000.00	741.00	11.10	2,247.90
Carter	4,241.06	3,425.83	815.23	5,000.00	2,614.00	39.22	2,346.78
Casey	1,345.34	1,184.28	161.06	3,700.00	2,196.00	32.94	1,471.06
Christian	4,380.19	3,043.36	1,336.83	1,750.00	1,188.00	17.81	544.19
Clark	1,961.00	1,941.54	19.46	3,200.00	1,734.00	26.02	1,439.98
Clay	4,305.42	3,885.86	419.56	9,000.00	6,245.00	93.68	2,661.32

Clinton	$ 4,511.29	$ 2,548.99	$ 1,962.30	$ 3,000.00	$ 978.00	$ 14.67	$ 2,007.33
Crittenden	1,131.36	959.93	171.43	1,700.00	567.00	8.51	1,124.49
Cumberland	1,174.84	699.92	474.92	3,200.00	1,694.00	25.40	1,480.00
Daviess	7,461.57	3,546.88	3,914.69	4,850.00	2,079.00	31.17	2,739.83
Edmonson	1,066.85	1,005.96	60.89	4,000.00	867.00	12.99	3,120.01
Elliott	1,125.66	921.59	204.07	2,500.00	967.00	14.49	1,518.51
Estill	1,599.56	1,590.89	8.67	5,050.00	4,066.00	60.98	923.02
Fayette	5,215.55	4,887.31	328.24	7,000.00	3,537.00	53.04	3,409.96
Fleming	650.51	650.51	----------	1,812.05	1,158.00	17.42	636.63
Floyd	10,106.75	7,810.86	2,295.89	18,000.00	12,191.60	182.88	5,625.52
Franklin	3,688.89	3,666.20	22.69	2,400.00	1,959.00	29.38	411.62
Fulton	2,077.00	1,832.67	244.33	2,200.00	924.00	13.86	1,262.14
Gallatin	643.51	610.08	32.54	2,100.00	804.00	12.06	1,283.94
Garrard	484.27	484.27	----------	2,808.00	930.00	13.95	1,864.05
Grant	2,435.07	2,435.07	----------	1,448.58	1,332.00	19.97	96.61
Graves	6,971.29	6,436.31	534.98	3,500.00	1,031.00	15.47	2,453.53
Grayson	7,607.69	4,126.94	3,480.75	2,400.00	1,633.00	24.27	742.73
Green	2,163.48	2,143.72	19.76	2,100.00	1,131.00	16.97	952.03
Greenup	2,754.38	2,577.25	177.13	9,000.00	3,050.00	45.73	5,904.27
Hancock	200.00	120.00	80.00	1,500.00	384.00	5.76	1,110.24
Hardin	5,845.80	3,239.20	2,606.60	3,250.00	2,724.00	40.86	485.14
Harlan	16,068.20	14,025.01	2,043.19	12,000.00	7,443.00	111.64	4,445.36
Harrison	1,055.02	1,055.02	----------	2,400.00	897.00	13.46	1,489.54
Hart	6,958.20	5,473.70	1,484.50	2,550.00	699.00	10.48	1,840.52
Henderson	18,673.13	11,332.94	7,340.19	6,300.00	1,806.00	27.11	4,466.89
Henry	1,452.52	1,452.52	----------	2,160.00	1,188.00	17.81	954.19
Hickman	965.77	900.17	65.60	1,400.00	735.00	11.02	653.98
Hopkins	4,038.99	3,352.97	686.02	3,600.00	1,587.00	23.80	1,989.20
Jackson	4,429.92	2,737.81	1,692.11	4,700.00	3,041.00	45.61	1,613.39
Jefferson	13,052.26	9,863.97	3,188.29	48,000.00	38,103.00	571.55	9,325.45
Jessamine	565.05	423.89	141.16	1,500.00	828.00	12.41	659.59
Johnson	1,136.00	1,073.17	62.83	7,500.00	5,634.00	84.51	1,781.49
Kenton	4,829.54	4,694.35	135.19	6,000.00	5,354.00	80.31	565.69
Knott	660.64	649.43	11.21	7,500.00	6,147.02	92.21	1,260.77
Knox	4,381.12	4,120.21	260.91	9,059.77	8,903.00	133.54	23.23
Larue	1,426.01	1,072.91	353.10	2,700.00	1,449.00	21.74	1,229.26
Laurel	5,546.31	3,188.75	1,357.56	6,000.00	5,180.00	77.70	742.30
Lawrence	1,349.03	897.81	451.22	3,888.00	2,541.00	38.11	1,308.89

STATEMENT OF FINES AND FORFEITURES AND TRUSTEES OF JURY FUND BY COUNTIES—Continued

	Fines and Forfeitures			Trustee of the Jury Fund			
	Receipts	Expenditures Commissions	State Treasurer	Advances	Paid Jurors	Clerks' Commission	Refunds
Lee	$ 1,892.30	$ 1,892.30	$	$ 8,000.00	$ 5,032.00	$ 87.92	$ 2,050.08
Leslie	3,031.11	1,650.88	1,380.23	9,000.00	4,237.00	63.56	4,699.44
Letcher	6,618.44	4,468.56	2,149.88	6,000.00	4,542.00	68.14	1,389.86
Lewis	1,440.31	1,431.64	8.67	2,400.00	738.00	11.07	1,650.93
Lincoln	1,651.55	1,651.55		2,400.00	1,605.00	24.02	770.98
Livingston	853.00	853.00		3,600.00	1,056.00	15.84	2,528.16
Logan	3,930.82	3,930.82		1,500.00	969.00	14.50	516.50
Lyon	1,294.50	1,235.70	58.80	1,900.00	765.00	11.47	1,123.53
McCracken	2,441.10	2,407.87	33.23	6,400.00	3,951.00	59.27	2,389.73
McCreary	7,176.47	8,464.01	(—) 1,287.54	7,000.00	5,583.00	83.75	1,333.25
McLean	264.57	134.77	129.80	1,800.00	390.00	5.86	1,404.14
Madison	6,307.41	5,533.92	773.49	5,000.00	2,376.00	35.63	2,588.37
Magoffin	1,354.30	1,354.30		7,500.00	3,480.00	52.21	3,967.79
Marion	2,273.90	2,273.90		1,800.00	1,308.00	19.63	472.37
Marshall	1,185.00	1,185.00		2,100.00	687.00	10.31	1,402.69
Martin	750.00	747.61	2.39	4,527.08	4,098.00	61.47	367.61
Mason	3,761.00	3,542.54	218.46	1,852.50	1,671.00	25.06	156.44
Meade	2,327.10	1,204.03	1,123.07	2,500.00	717.00	10.75	1,772.25
Menifee	1,586.50	937.90	648.60	2,000.00	1,008.00	15.12	976.88
Mercer	2,132.31	2,132.31		2,700.00	1,979.00	26.96	876.04
Metcalf	1,035.91	668.55	367.36	2,100.00	939.00	14.07	1,146.93
Monroe	1,828.57	1,253.53	575.04	3,750.00	1,953.00	29.29	1,767.71
Montgomery	2,224.70	1,287.82	936.88	4,200.00	1,481.00	22.22	2,696.28
Morgan	1,727.54	1,292.14	435.40	2,000.00	1,354.00	20.31	625.69
Muhlenberg	4,813.66	4,788.66	25.00	1,700.00	1,392.00	20.88	287.12
Nelson	2,155.86	1,654.53	501.33	2,150.00	1,617.00	24.25	508.25
Nicholas	647.80	579.80	68.00	1,800.00	744.00	11.15	1,044.85
Ohio	2,151.65	2,151.65		2,000.00	954.00	14.31	1,031.69
Oldham	1,939.54	1,759.35	180.19	1,990.26	1,347.00	20.20	623.06

Owen	30.01	30.01		3,240.00	816.00	12.25	2,411.75
Owsley	$ 1,262.02	$ 1,235.50	$ 26.52	$ 4,500.00	$ 2,586.00	$ 38.79	$ 1,875.21
Pendleton	296.25	296.25		1,500.00	564.00	8.47	927.53
Perry	7,737.01	4,006.90	3,730.11	14,000.00	7,913.00	118.68	5,968.32
Pike	12,355.25	8,821.59	3,533.66	10,330.49	8,643.36	129.64	1,557.49
Powell	749.55	677.19	72.36	1,900.00	889.00	13.34	997.66
Pulaski	7,042.37	6,196.20	846.17	9,000.00	5,361.00	80.41	3,558.59
Robertson				822.05	366.00	5.49	450.56
Rockcastle	3,560.85	2,727.92	832.93	5,000.00	2,281.08	34.21	2,684.71
Rowan	2,162.09	1,195.26	966.83	3,777.13	2,846.32	42.68	888.13
Russell	2,529.65	2,031.72	497.93	4,000.00	2,046.00	30.68	1,923.32
Scott	989.28	989.28		2,400.00	888.00	13.31	1,498.69
Shelby	3,878.43	3,878.43		2,700.00	870.00	13.04	1,816.96
Simpson	1,101.56	1,101.56		1,300.00	522.00	7.83	770.17
Spencer	619.02	442.27	176.75	1,400.00	450.00	6.76	943.24
Taylor	2,029.35	1,577.34	452.01	1,359.80	1,224.00	18.37	117.43
Todd	1,064.86	1,056.86	8.00	2,562.00	720.00	10.80	1,831.20
Trigg	1,416.00	1,245.60	170.40	1,200.00	639.00	9.57	551.43
Trimble	257.72	257.72		1,124.00	465.00	6.97	652.03
Union	2,100.71	1,386.49	714.22	6,467.58	1,425.00	21.36	5,021.22
Warren	6,473.52	5,588.01	885.51	4,400.00	3,612.00	54.18	733.82
Washington	1,063.08	1,063.08		1,500.00	936.00	14.05	549.95
Wayne	2,183.20	1,310.46	872.74	4,140.00	3,312.00	48.17	879.83
Webster	2,672.46	2,523.01	149.45	2,400.00	1,104.00	16.55	1,279.45
Whitley	3,086.83	3,874.20	(—) 787.37	13,900.00	10,068.48	151.04	3,680.48
Wolfe	1,471.60	1,395.32	76.28	4,500.00	2,799.00	41.98	1,659.02
Woodford	503.40	386.55	116.85	1,950.00	990.00	14.86	945.14
Totals	$ 358,499.74	$ 291,258.22	$ 67,241.52	$ 525,361.49	$ 316,484.86	$ 4,746.82	$ 204,129.81

Reconciliation of expenditures with account—Trustee of Jury Fund

Amount per list	$321,231.68
Ledger Account	320,645.70
Difference	$ 585.98

Kenton County refund of $688.85 for year 1943-1944 credited to 1944-45.
Taylor County refund of $102.87 not received till close of year.

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES BY COUNTIES

FISCAL YEAR 1944-1945

	Clerks' Services 132	County Tax Commissioners 802	Revenue Sup'v. 812	Jury Commissioners 162	Criminal Prosecution 142	Expresses 192	Idiots 1870	County Record Books 600	Sheriff's Highway Patrol 196	Totals
Adair	$ 408.24	$ 1,728.17	$ 165.00	$ 18.00	$ 252.63	$	$ 862.50	$ 125.00	$ 1,500.00	$ 5,059.54
Allen	405.75	1,524.44	182.50	27.00	520.62		744.69	123.34	1,500.00	5,008.34
Anderson	253.54	1,799.39	105.00	18.00	403.64		75.00	100.00	441.53	3,196.10
Ballard	310.62	1,433.17	165.00	18.00	165.10		262.50	100.00	1,500.00	3,954.39
Barren	688.99	3,068.97	154.50	27.00	1,489.85	399.69	709.48	139.13	1,500.00	8,177.61
Bath	291.66	1,813.95	102.00	45.00	274.80		337.50	119.80	1,500.00	4,484.71
Bell	1,042.51	3,347.66	217.50	30.00	5,274.60	420.62	1,221.87	250.00	1,500.00	13,304.76
Boone	399.52	3,176.25	115.50	18.00	147.96			104.18	1,462.41	5,423.82
Bourbon	390.61	6,466.83	105.00	9.00	1,494.83		136.25	104.18	1,128.32	9,835.02
Boyd	1,359.04	5,531.00	205.50	45.00	4,324.41		487.08	250.00		12,202.03
Boyle	475.20	4,536.73	52.50	27.00	1,684.42	90.25	303.44	69.23	816.72	8,055.49
Bracken	214.04	1,843.81	99.00	9.00	383.53		112.50	100.00	1,500.00	4,261.88
Breathitt	571.46	831.91	165.00	36.00	2,429.20	65.82	525.00	150.00	1,500.00	6,274.39
Breckinridge	525.88	1,662.23	88.50	27.00	320.36		776.88	125.00	988.34	4,514.19
Bullitt	337.39	1,622.37	52.50	9.00	659.75		337.50	99.69	677.28	3,795.48
Butler	350.57	1,211.88	123.00	45.00	566.60		412.50	84.24	1,419.03	4,212.82
Caldwell	400.43	1,434.85	165.00	18.00	998.86	78.30	225.00	125.00	1,362.97	4,808.41
Calloway	538.55	1,902.43	165.00	18.00	259.84		675.00	115.94	1,500.00	5,174.76
Campbell	2,429.00	9,287.35	367.50	90.00	4,320.56	25.67	675.00	1,000.00		18,195.08
Carlisle	249.77	1,056.32	165.00	18.00	88.60		412.50	100.00	1,500.00	3,590.19
Carroll	144.99	1,754.36	127.50	18.00	222.25		450.00	91.64	1,113.69	3,922.43
Carter	655.81	2,079.03	270.00	45.00	1,976.04		740.42	150.00	1,500.00	7,416.30
Casey	529.61	1,350.35	165.00		876.70	75.93	365.84	108.10	1,500.00	4,971.53
Christian	982.53	5,201.42	217.50	27.00	3,141.19	165.69	1,536.67	169.14	910.63	12,351.77
Clark	463.29	5,110.97	165.00	18.00	1,934.52		412.50	106.25	1,133.44	9,343.97

Clay	588.13	1,312.31	165.00	27.00	3,634.96	----------	1,390.00	144.85	1,500.00	8,762.25
Clinton	249.70	834.65	157.50	45.00	180.32	----------	395.78	116.75	1,500.00	3,479.65
Crittenden	296.78	1,324.04	86.50	18.00	174.40	----------	412.50	125.00	1,256.25	3,693.47
Cumberland	244.49	1,586.17	220.50	18.00	314.64	----------	562.50	109.94	1,500.00	4,556.24
Daviess	1,504.73	6,452.82	277.50	45.00	5,590.69	----------	531.26	250.00	----------	14,652.00
Edmonson	253.54	934.86	112.50	36.00	356.17	----------	637.50	125.00	1,354.21	3,809.78
Elliott	185.43	636.78	165.00	27.00	186.64	170.48	187.50	100.00	1,393.61	3,052.44
Estill	549.93	1,451.03	165.00	45.00	980.94	64.94	225.00	123.74	1,500.00	5,105.58
Fayette	2,023.29	9,467.60	324.00	45.00	7,787.22	514.21	504.24	967.46	----------	21,633.02
Fleming	313.04	2,541.73	60.00	9.00	330.70	----------	300.00	115.21	729.04	4,398.72
Floyd	854.72	2,354.11	130.50	45.00	3,083.22	62.33	712.50	228.56	664.38	8,135.32
Franklin	452.74	5,504.36	63.00	36.00	1,755.85	----------	450.00	150.00	----------	8,411.95
Fulton	423.04	2,079.62	91.50	9.00	2,229.63	----------	112.50	125.00	694.04	5,764.33
Gallatin	145.56	992.48	81.00	----------	481.00	----------	112.50	100.00	1,109.17	3,021.71
Garrard	320.82	2,648.13	84.00	18.00	421.00	----------	187.50	99.43	392.97	4,171.85
Grant	254.32	2,007.04	106.50	18.00	342.36	----------	187.50	100.00	1,414.75	4,430.47
Graves	806.44	4,410.64	270.00	27.00	1,417.84	----------	1,500.00	175.00	771.54	9,378.46
Grayson	436.30	1,554.71	154.50	36.00	1,336.36	68.97	900.00	125.00	1,421.66	6,033.50
Green	291.52	1,241.14	165.00	27.00	539.10	----------	112.50	104.82	1,372.14	3,853.22
Greenup	568.61	3,040.96	157.50	45.00	1,035.21	----------	448.75	139.80	1,500.00	6,935.83
Hancock	210.18	801.85	63.00	18.00	156.80	----------	112.50	87.85	1,500.00	2,950.18
Hardin	843.24	3,149.23	121.00	36.00	2,455.38	----------	937.50	150.00	1,233.77	8,926.12
Harlan	1,155.27	5,049.97	165.00	90.00	5,970.91	----------	150.00	923.65	----------	13,504.80
Harrison	368.09	4,067.37	165.00	27.00	892.70	----------	262.50	125.00	1,500.00	7,407.66
Hart	564.10	1,912.45	165.00	18.00	687.99	----------	637.50	125.00	1,347.26	5,457.30
Henderson	815.39	6,155.02	165.00	18.00	3,543.87	----------	431.25	150.00	----------	11,188.53
Henry	332.04	2,429.21	112.50	18.00	760.10	----------	187.50	119.12	1,381.29	5,339.76
Hickman	274.56	1,497.45	165.00	27.00	463.02	----------	----------	100.00	1,500.00	4,027.03
Hopkins	905.86	3,240.92	165.00	18.00	2,455.69	----------	1,044.17	171.07	206.12	8,206.83
Jackson	377.18	942.80	165.00	45.00	841.83	27.61	750.00	117.41	1,459.15	4,725.98
Jefferson	18,012.71	91,097.70	594.50	300.00	57,511.86	2,558.56	3,966.91	993.88	----------	175,036.12
Jessamine	269.01	3,228.77	112.50	18.00	544.48	----------	112.50	125.00	1,500.00	5,910.26
Johnson	676.00	1,685.91	270.00	45.00	1,872.15	----------	787.50	150.00	1,500.00	6,986.56
Kenton	3,749.89	9,288.85	457.50	120.00	7,940.42	----------	787.50	983.96	----------	23,328.12
Knott	411.81	1,383.61	165.00	----------	1,092.56	----------	187.50	143.80	1,500.00	4,884.28
Knox	1,118.56	1,582.06	228.00	45.00	2,539.74	120.21	975.00	166.78	1,500.00	8,275.35
Larue	337.38	1,652.88	91.50	18.00	1,021.16	----------	300.00	100.00	454.08	3,975.00
Laurel	847.83	1,518.03	322.50	45.00	2,925.54	----------	882.39	141.04	1,500.00	8,180.33

STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES BY COUNTIES—Continued

	Clerks' Services 132	County Tax Commissioners 802	Revenue Sup'v. 812	Jury Commissioners 162	Criminal Prosecution 142	Expresses 192	Idiots 1870	County Record Books 600	Sheriff's Highway Patrol 196	Totals
Lawrence	$ 442.42	$ 1,192.39	$ 165.00	$ 36.00	$ 1,411.86	$	$ 562.50	$ 125.00	$ 854.87	$ 4,790.04
Lee	351.42	848.23	108.00	45.00	1,587.37		375.00	114.23	1,229.78	4,659.03
Leslie	462.27	810.07	157.50	27.00	1,945.86		1,009.27	112.61	1,500.00	6,024.58
Letcher	767.78	2,561.55	165.00	36.00	3,052.11		405.52	250.00	1,500.00	8,737.96
Lewis	278.99	1,197.33	165.00	45.00	276.50		337.50	125.00		2,425.32
Lincoln	467.49	2,396.23	68.50	18.00	1,244.30		487.50	70.07	345.06	5,097.15
Livingston	311.11	1,224.32	70.50	18.00	225.66		75.00	89.90	1,500.00	3,514.49
Logan	661.56	2,849.01	144.00	9.00	1,878.53		675.00	141.85	1,449.45	7,808.40
Lyon	191.79	869.19	91.50	27.00	226.00	64.11	262.50	100.00	1,232.64	3,064.73
McCracken	1,619.65	6,209.35	277.50	36.00	5,727.47		996.46	250.00		15,116.43
McCreary	791.66	1,060.94	165.00	45.00	2,648.38		637.50	116.88	1,500.00	6,965.36
McLean	279.56	1,466.87	87.00	36.00	256.30		187.50	125.00	1,500.00	3,938.23
Madison	639.86	5,502.02	165.00	27.00	1,990.06		568.02	137.23	1,155.10	10,184.29
Magoffin	435.67	800.47	217.50	45.00	988.80		900.00	122.92	1,500.00	5,010.36
Marion	435.74	2,608.38	165.00	18.00	754.70		225.00	125.00	1,500.00	5,831.82
Marshall	365.54	1,188.72	60.00	27.00	268.40		637.50	89.90	1,500.00	4,137.06
Martin	455.58	983.19	165.00	45.00	738.20		158.00	125.00	1,500.00	4,169.97
Mason	586.06	5,836.49	130.50	18.00	2,217.65		112.50	125.00	1,500.00	10,526.20
Meade	243.72	1,216.65	91.50	91.50	349.06		75.00	100.00	1,202.53	3,296.46
Menifee	170.83	591.42	105.00	27.00	171.57	52.84	75.00	100.00	1,500.00	2,793.66
Mercer	396.71	3,142.98	94.50	18.00	816.54		487.50	104.85		5,061.08
Metcalf	277.41	1,106.22	91.50	18.00	412.04		412.50	77.49	1,387.47	3,782.63
Monroe	345.89	1,090.72	165.00		559.06		853.54	117.73	1,500.00	4,631.94
Montgomery	417.27	3,153.48	45.00	27.00	1,147.07		457.82	125.00	1,500.00	6,872.64
Morgan	451.69	1,017.12	238.50	27.00	462.43	40.45	562.50	125.00	1,500.00	4,424.69
Muhlenberg	717.37	2,346.14	165.00	54.00	2,250.56	617.71	1,033.13	175.00	1,500.00	8,858.91
Nelson	553.86	3,398.91	96.00	9.00	892.65		300.00	125.00		5,375.42
Nicholas	214.44	2,127.43	126.00	18.00	306.50		225.00	100.00	1,500.00	4,617.37
Ohio	795.90	2,197.96	165.00	36.00	782.59		752.19	150.00	1,500.00	6,379.64
Oldham	344.17	2,600.23	71.00	27.00	491.96			120.82	759.77	4,414.95

Owen	344.47	1,805.24	45.00	18.00	119.10	———	560.42	125.00	1,500.00	4,517.23
Owsley	286.27	596.72	165.00	45.00	500.40	———	487.50	89.23	1,500.00	3,670.12
Pendleton	255.24	1,857.17	133.50	27.00	96.00	———	300.00	125.00	1,357.48	4,151.39
Perry	1,325.51	2,797.38	196.50	18.00	6,976.70	———	891.57	241.81	1,500.00	13,947.47
Pike	1,388.88	5,270.10	165.00	45.00	5,852.50	———	1,012.50	1,000.00	236.51	14,970.49
Powell	173.96	743.68	76.50	9.00	483.26	———	37.50	———	1,500.00	3,023.90
Pulaski	1,030.29	2,858.26	157.50	45.00	3,120.24	———	1,639.17	169.07	1,500.00	10,519.53
Robertson	76.38	782.34	52.50	18.00	54.75	———	37.50	82.49	1,143.51	2,247.47
Rockcastle	517.44	1,052.66	63.00	45.00	2,255.84	———	1,319.56	118.19	1,500.00	6,871.69
Rowan	396.20	1,304.39	270.00	9.00	1,273.14	———	75.00	125.00	1,457.86	4,910.59
Russell	432.52	1,193.26	165.00	18.00	580.80	———	525.00	125.00	1,365.90	4,405.48
Scott	331.19	4,442.82	91.50	18.00	369.40	———	300.00	104.23	1,500.00	7,157.14
Shelby	376.05	4,610.32	102.00	27.00	1,029.84	———	112.50	125.00	———	6,382.71
Simpson	324.63	1,829.23	159.00	18.00	395.05	———	150.00	105.35	1,500.00	4,481.26
Spencer	142.56	1,437.15	45.00	27.00	93.16	———	———	100.00	1,362.81	3,207.68
Taylor	387.47	1,646.13	115.50	27.00	228.36	———	75.00	95.65	1,500.00	4,075.11
Todd	549.36	1,964.37	165.00	9.00	1,481.00	———	525.00	125.00	1,500.00	6,318.73
Trigg	253.98	1,619.64	67.50	27.00	221.76	———	169.25	125.00	1,179.15	3,663.28
Trimble	157.51	1,029.49	88.50	27.00	42.00	———	75.00	93.06	1,206.48	2,719.04
Union	510.45	3,013.95	165.00	18.00	1,157.20	———	262.50	125.00	1,500.00	6,752.10
Warren	1,106.83	5,667.02	147.00	90.00	3,574.70	———	787.50	139.80	1,500.00	13,012.85
Washington	200.41	2,514.54	63.00	18.00	335.27	———	407.92	125.00	982.89	4,737.03
Wayne	535.06	1,346.24	165.00	45.00	2,758.37	———	636.46	105.29	1,500.00	7,091.42
Webster	535.27	1,761.88	217.50	18.00	1,515.36	———	623.75	125.00	1,500.00	6,296.76
Whitley	1,272.54	1,888.75	165.00	45.00	3,746.53	35.81	750.00	113.73	1,500.00	9,517.36
Wolfe	326.51	612.15	160.50	18.00	1,588.14	20.64	574.69	95.74	1,343.71	4,740.08
Woodford	281.56	4,706.49	94.50	27.00	260.67	———	112.50	119.15	———	5,601.87
Totals	$ 84,533.18	$387,778.48	$ 18,138.00	$ 3,735.00	$236,165.03	$ 5,740.84	$ 61,474.06	$ 20,198.25	$136,862.76	$954,625.60

The following biennial report from the State Treasurer was delivered to the House of Representatives, viz.:

Biennial Report of the State Treasurer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944 and June 30, 1945.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER

Frankfort, Kentucky
January 1, 1946

To the General Assembly of the
Commonwealth of Kentucky

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to the provision of Kentucky Revised Statutes, Section 41.340, I herewith transmit to you the biennial report for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1944 and June 30, 1945.

Kentucky Revised Statutes 176.260 provides that the fiscal year for the State Road Fund shall end on March 31 of each year.

All other funds with the exception of the State Road Fund are based on the fiscal year ending June 30 of each year as provided in Section 169 of the Constitution.

This report covers eleven major funds as follows:

1. General Expenditure Fund
2. Revolving Trust and Agency Funds
3. State Road Fund
4. Highway Bridge Bond Sinking Fund
5. County Road Trust Fund
6. Special Deposit Trust Fund
7. State Fire and Tornado Insurance Fund
8. Unemployment Compensation Insurance Fund
9. Teacher Retirement System Fund
10. County Sinking Fund
11. Institutional Improvement Fund.

Respectfully submitted,
THOMAS W. VINSON, *Treasurer*
State of Kentucky

TREASURERS OF KENTUCKY

John Logan	1792-1807
David Logan	1807-1808
John P. Thomas	1808-1818
Sam South	1818-1825
James Davidson	1825-1849
Richard Wintersmith	1849-1857
James Garrard	1857-1865
Mason Brown	1865-1867
James W. Tate	1867-1888
Stephen Sharpe (appointed)	1888-1890
H. S. Hale	1890-1895
George W. Long	1895-1900
Walter R. Day (unseated-contest)	1900
S. W. Hager (seated)	1900-1904
H. M. Bosworth	1904-1908
E. Farley	1908-1912
*Thomas S. Rhea	1912-1916
*Sherman Goodpastor	1916-1920
James A. Wallace	1920-1924
*E. B. Dishman	1924-1928
*Emma Guy Cromwell	1928-1932
*Elam Huddleston	1932-1936
*John E. Buckingham	1936-1940
*Ernest E. Shannon	1940-1944
*Thomas W. Vinson	1944-

* Living.

RADIO ADDRESS OF STATE TREASURER

We are pleased to present below a Radio Address which I gave over the University of Kentucky Radio Studios, Lexington, in May, 1945, on the subject "Know Your Kentucky Government" with regard to the work of the State Treasury.

Some parts of this address are written in a humorous vein, but all statements contained in the talk are true.

The address follows:

KNOW YOUR KENTUCKY GOVERNMENT

"How the State Treasury Clicks," by the Hon. T. W. Vinson, State Treasurer, broadcast over WHAS, Saturday, May 12, 1945; 1:45 to 2:00 P. M., CWT.

The old saying, "Money makes the mare go," is as true of the Commonwealth of Kentucky as it is of your private affairs, and mine. The State requires money to maintain the services of government, just as a private corporation must have money to meet payrolls, buy raw materials, and distribute the finished products to a nationwide market.

In round figures, the State collects over $1,000,000 a week from the people who pay taxes. This money is quickly converted into public services and returned to the people in the form of highways, bridges, health departments, maintenance of law and order, public schools, assistance to the needy, penal custody of lawbreakers, and the humane care of the mentally sick.

In a sense, then, the State can be compared to a business corporation with a cash turnover of $1,000,000 a week. The business of the private corporation may be limited to the manufacture of kitchen stoves, but the business of the State is to help every citizen attain his constitutional rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Just as the private corporation must have a treasurer, so must the Commonwealth of Kentucky have a treasurer. The fiscal affairs of both the private corporation and the State would become hopelessly tangled without an orderly system of receiving money, keeping it safely on deposit until needed, and then paying it out to meet necessary and lawful expenses.

Your State Treasurer is custodian of all State funds, regardless of their source, or the purpose for which they may be expended. To name only a few, there are the Highway Fund, Unemployment Compensation, Teachers' Retirement, University of Kentucky and the four Teacher Colleges, State Board of Health, Veterans' Unemployment, Public Assistance, Rehabilitation, and the various aid grants from the Federal Government.

A moment ago I mentioned the sum of $1,000,000 a week as the turnover of cash affecting the average run of citizens. But that sum represents only two funds in custody of the Treasurer—the general expenditure fund, and the highway fund. Counting all these funds, and the grants from the Federal Government, your Treasurer handles about $100,000,000 a year.

The office of State Treasurer is created by the Constitution of Kentucky which provides that the Treasurer shall be elected by the voters of the State at the same time the Governor is elected for a term of four years. He must be at least thirty years of age and have lived within the State for two years before his election and shall not be eligible for reelection for four years following the term for which he was elected.

The duties involved and the work of conducting the office have grown by leaps and bounds in the last few years until now they are much greater than a few years ago. For example, not many years ago the work was performed by five people, writing 110,000 checks per year, which were signed by hand, while today the number of checks written is well over the million mark, and written and signed mechanically. These figures show that more work is done in one month than was formerly done in one year. The number of employees has grown from five to 20 at present.

The volume of work is over 800% greater now than a few years ago. Contrary to the belief of a great number of people, the Treasurer does not make collection of funds—90% or more of all taxes are collected by the Revenue Department and then deposited by the Treasurer.

Likewise the Treasurer does not pay out funds except upon a warrant issued by the Department of Finance. No claims or accounts are approved or paid under the direction of the Treasurer, except the salaries of his employees and the necessary expense for supplies and the mechanical operation of the office.

The Treasurer pays out funds only upon a warrant drawn by the Department of Finance, after being audited by the Division of Accounts and Control. There must be a

reconciliation of all accounts at the close of each month between the Department of Finance, the Auditor of Public Accounts, the Treasurer and the banks where deposits are made and the accounts of each must be in balance. The reconciliation of accounts is a tremendous job and requires the time of two or more employees for a period of ten days. It is no small matter to thumb through one hundred thousand checks, list those which are outstanding and compare the bank balance with the Treasurer's balance.

Just as the war has increased the duties of the treasurers of private corporations, it has increased the work of your Treasurer at Frankfort. One item which requires a great deal of time and careful attention is that of the withholding tax which became effective in July, 1943. Under the new tax law by the Federal Congress the State Treasurer is required to deduct the withholding tax from the monthly and semi-monthly payments to several thousand State employees. When these funds are withheld a complete and accurate report must be made to the Collector of Internal Revenue in Louisville showing the amount of tax withheld and the name and address of the employee. Checks must be mailed to the Collector for the withholding tax which amounts to approximately $1,003,000 yearly.

Another item which requires a great deal of time and effort is the extra work of monthly deductions from the employees of the State for the purchase of War Bonds. Each employee of the State has been solicited during the war to make a regular purchase of War Bonds. About three thousand employees have authorized the State Treasurer to make a regular deduction monthly from his or her pay for the purchase of these Bonds. The amount authorized is approximately $400,000 annually. Proper records must be kept of these deductions, the Bonds must be purchased with the money and delivered to the purchaser. The last two items mentioned are new duties which have been required of the State Treasurer on account of the war.

Hundreds of letters are received yearly from attorneys, banks and county officials requesting information about the condition of the Treasury, the amount appropriated to, and

used by the various institutions of the State. The correspondence and time required to give this information was a very great task. On May 1st, 1944, your Treasurer began the publication of a monthly statement which gives the receipts and disbursements for all funds, the amount of money invested in Government securities, the balance due each fund of the State government and other information. This monthly report is now mailed to about one thousand people in the State and will gladly be sent regularly to any citizens of Kentucky who desire this statement. Request for this pamphlet should be made to the present State Treasurer.

It is the duty of the State Treasurer to pay out all funds upon the order of the Finance Commission, but the Treasurer has a responsibility as to the payment of funds regardless of any order by the Finance Department. No payment can be made unless the proper appropriation has been made by the Legislature and no payment can be made when it exceeds the appropriation.

The Treasurer is charged with the duty of designating depositories for all State funds and shall notify the Governor, giving the name, location and the amount of money deposited, and this action must be approved by the Governor and entered upon the Executive Journal. It is also the duty of the Treasurer to certify the appointment of depositories to the Finance Commissioner and the Auditor. The Treasurer is bonded in the amount of $380,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. All employees of his office are required to make bond with a reputable bonding company.

Some months ago I had a letter from my son written from one of the islands in the South Pacific in which he said —"Dad, be careful and do not take any wooden nickels." But in spite of this admonition we do get wooden nickels in the form of cold checks. It is the duty of the State through the Courts to indict and prosecute all persons passing cold checks and it seems strange that anyone would attempt to give the State a cold check when the State is the prosecutor for such offenses. In spite of this fact, we do get cold checks. It may be of interest to know how such checks are handled. When one is received it is turned over to the department for

which it was written and they make an effort to collect on the bad check, but failing to collect same, the matter is turned over to the Attorney General for collection. The party giving the cold check is also subject to indictment and punishment in the courts of the county or district where the check was written.

We have had a great deal of discussion in recent years about the advisability of a Constitutional Amendment to permit the payment of salaries to State officials above the present limit of $5,000 per year. Constitutional Amendments have been offered and votes have been taken on four occasions but the Amendments have always been defeated. It may be of interest to know that more than one hundred State officials in Kentucky are now receiving the maximum amount of $5,000 in salary.

All persons who have money due them from the State and especially the employees of the State, want their money immediately. In order to meet this demand checks for all warrants that come to the office, with very few exceptions, are written on the day the warrant is received. The employees of the office are frequently here for long hours in the night to make payrolls and to see that all checks are promptly written. It is a very rare occasion when a check is delayed in writing from one day to another. All checks and salaries are paid monthly with the exception of certain employees in the Highway Department who are paid twice each month.

In addition to the regular routine duties of the State Treasurer he is ex-officio member of the Governor's Cabinet, the Teachers Retirement System, and the Finance Commission for the rehabilitation of the Eleemosynary Institutions of the State. A great many matters of importance require careful consideration in the management of the above Boards.

The State Treasurer is custodian of several million dollars which is deposited in the banks of the State, and naturally the citizens of Kentucky are interested to know whether or not these deposits are safe and whether or not the State is fully protected against loss on such deposits. The Statutes of the State require a bank receiving deposits from the State

to pledge securities in the amount of $110.00 for each 100.00 deposited. The department has ruled that no securities except Government Bonds will be accepted under this Statute. All banks with deposits of State funds have been required to deposit Government securities covering the amount held by each bank, as stated above. The Statutes provide that no bank may receive a deposit until such bank has a capital stock and surplus of $50,000 or more.

One of the most vexatious and troublesome problems with which the State Treasurer is inflicted is the one relating to lost checks and the failure of scores of persons who receive checks from the State to present them for payment. We have a great number of checks running back from ten to fifteen years that have never been presented to the State for payment. We have requests almost daily to issue duplicate checks to persons who have lost them or misplaced them. When checks are reported lost we immediately stop payment through our bank and issue duplicate check after a bond has been required from the payee. It is not uncommon to have checks which have been issued for two or three years presented for payment. It is difficult to understand why anyone would carry a check, or retain a check for a long period of time without presenting it for payment. Recently a request was made for a duplicate check when the payee reported the check had been torn up by the baby. In another instance a mouse got into the box where the check was deposited and ate up the check.

The recent Budget Session of the Legislature had a provision requiring the State Treasurer to invest $5,300,000 in Government Bonds after this amount was earmarked for the rehabilitation of State Institutions. The Bonds were purchased about the first of July, 1944, and on January first we collected the coupon interest on these Bonds and the amount was approximately $50,000 for six months. It will be seen that this investment in Government Bonds will add about $100,000 per year to the appropriation mentioned above and this amount will go to the credit of the institutions to be rehabilitated.

Occasionally we get a letter with some "conscience" money in it. During the year 1944 we had two donations of this kind. One of the letters came from Maysville and a twenty dollar bill was enclosed with a brief pencil note—"this money belongs to the State. My conscience will not permit me to keep it wrongfully." Since we had no way of knowing from what department the money came it was deposited to the credit of the General Fund. Another letter came from Louisville with a one dollar bill enclosed and the writer explained that a mistake was made in tabulating the sales of tickets at the State Fair and this dollar belonged to the State Fair Board. The writer said, "My teaching a Sunday School class is responsible for the return of this money to the State." The dollar was deposited to the credit of the State Fair Board. On my honor, this accounts for all the "conscience" money we have received.

The office of State Treasurer is traditionally necessary. It was required when the first Constitution of Kentucky was adopted in 1792. Since that date the State has had twenty-five treasurers, eight of whom are still living. It is interesting to note that one woman, Mrs. Emma Guy Cromwell, held the office from 1928 to 1932. The State Treasurer was elected by the Legislature under the first two Constitutions in the period from 1792 to 1851. Since that time the Treasurer has been elected as other State officials have been—by the vote of the people.

Your State Treasurer's office is located in a comfortable suite of old-fashioned, high-ceiling rooms in the northwest corner of the ground floor of the magnificent State Capitol at Frankfort. Citizens of the State are welcome to visit us when business brings them to Frankfort. We will try to answer your questions, show you the mechanical check writers, and point out to you the beautiful view of the front grounds our windows afford.

But don't ask us to show you $1,000,000 in cash! The only money in our office is pocket change of the employees. The big money is handled on paper!

Goodbye and God bless you.

GENERAL EXPENDITURE FUND
For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1944.

STATEMENT NO. 1

ASSETS, LIABILITIES & RESERVES

June 30, 1944

Assets:

Farmers Bank & Capital Trust Co., Frnakfort, Ky.	
General Depository Acct.	$ 18,978,961.30
Cold Check Acct.	14,246.24
Old Age Assistance Payments	8,343.00
Unemployment Benefit Payments	104,265.43
Unemployment Collection Depository	26,556.31
Teachers' Retirement Allowance Payments	402.19
Aid To Blind Payments	1,458.00
Aid To Dependent Children Payments	8,852.00
First National Bank, Louisville, Ky.	
Bridge Bond Sinking Funds	
Project No. 1	246,852.69
Project No. 2	51,613.26
Project No. 9	150.00
Project No. 10	2,527.68
Project No. 11	523.49
Project No. 12	4,049.46
Project No. 13	43,419.15
Project No. 14	50.00
Project No. 15	6,344.98
Project No. 16	15,726.35

Inactive Accounts:

General Depositories	
American National Bank, Newport	75,000.00
Anderson National Bank, Lawrenceburg	200,000.00
American National Bank, Bowling Green	50,000.00
Bang of Caneyville, Caneyville	25,000.00
Bank of Dundee, Dundee	15,000.00
Bank of Germantown, Germantown	125,000.00
Bank of Harlan, Harlan	100,000.00
Bank of Hindman, Hindman	50,000.00
Bank of Jamestown, Jamestown	40,000.00
Bank of Jeffersontown, Jeffersontown	5,000.00
Bank Josephine, Prestonsburg	200,000.00
Bank of McCreary County, Whitley City	40,000.00
Bank of Marshall County, Benton	100,000.00
Bank of St. Helens, Shively	100,000.00
Bank of Williamsburg, Williamsburg	50,000.00
Bank of Williamstown, Williamstown	50,000.00
Central Trust Company, Owensboro	100,000.00
Citizens Bank, Hartford	25,000.00

STATEMENT NO. 1—Continued

Citizens Bank, Morehead	5,000.00
Citizens Bank, Shelbyville	200,000.00
Citizens Bank & Trust Company, Campbellsville	250,000.00
Citizens Bank of New Castle, New Castle	50,000.00
Citizens Bank & Trust Company, Lexington	150,000.00
Citizens Commercial Bank, Midway	75,000.00
Citizens National Bank, Bowling Green	100,000.00
Citizens National Bank, Russellville	25,000.00
Citizens National Bank, Somerset	100,000.00
Citizens State Bank, Owensboro	75,000.00
Citizens National Bank, Lancaster	100,000.00
Citizens State Bank, Hazard	100,000.00
Clark County National Bank, Winchester	50,000.00
Commercial Bank of Dawson, Dawson Springs	50,000.00
Corbin Deposit Bank, Corbin	50,000.00
Deposit Bank of Monroe County, Tompkinsville	100,000.00
Farmers Bank, Nicholasville	25,000.00
Farmers Bank & Trust Company, Bardstown	200,000.00
Farmers Bank & Trust Company, Georgetown	100,000.00
Farmers Bank & Trust Company, Williamsburg	80,000.00
Farmers & Depositers Bank, St. Matthews	40,000.00
Farmers Deposit Bank, Eminence	25,000.00
Farmers Bank, Clay	25,000.00
Farmers National Bank, Madisonville	100,000.00
Farmers National Bank, Lebanon	200,000.00
Farmers National Bank, Owenton	25,000.00
Farmers National Bank, Somerset	100,000.00
Farmers State Bank, Sturgis	40,000.00
First National Bank, Carrollton	100,000.00
First National Bank, Central City	50,000.00
First National Bank, Georgetown	100,000.00
First National Bank, Henderson	150,000.00
First National Bank, Louisa	150,000.00
First National Bank, Manchester	25,000.00
First National Bank, Paintsville	100,000.00
First National Bank, Prestonsburg	100,000.00
First National Bank, Princeton	100,000.00
First National Bank, Somerset	100,000.00
First National Bank, Pikeville	200,000.00
First National Bank, Springfield	50,000.00
First National Bank, Williamsburg	40,000.00
First State Bank, Eddyville	100,000.00
First State Bank, LaGrange	150,000.00
Gamaliel Bank, Gamaliel	35,000.00
Georgetown National Bank, Georgetown	50,000.00
Greensburg Deposit Bank, Greensburg	100,000.00
Harris-Sellers Banking Co., Versailles	50,000.00
Harlan National Bank, Harlan	100,000.00
Hart County Deposit Bank, Munfordville	50,000.00
Hartford Deposit Bank, Hartford	25,000.00

STATEMENT NO. 1—Continued

H. Y. Davis State Bank, Cave City	100,000.00
Harrison Deposit Bank & Trust Co., Cynthiana	100,000.00
Horse Cave State Bank, Horse Cave	50,000.00
Kentucky Bank & Trust Co., Madisonville	50,000.00
Kentucky State Bank, Scottsville	25,000.00
Lawrenceburg National Bank, Lawrenceburg	200,000.00
Lewisburg Banking Co., Lewisburg	10,000.00
Lincoln Bank & Trust Co., Louisville	150,000.00
Lincoln County National Bank, Stanford	50,000.00
Lincoln National Bank, Hodgensville	55,000.00
Louisville Trust Co., Louisville	250,000.00
Morgantown Deposit Bank, Morgantown	50,000.00
Morganfield National Bank, Morganfield	50,000.00
Morris Plan Industrial Bank, Louisville	200,000.00
Muir, Wilson & Muir, Bardstown	65,000.00
National Bank of Cynthiana, Cynthiana	200,000.00
National Bank of Lancaster, Lancaster	100,000.00
National Bank & Trust Co., Paris	250,000.00
Newport National Bank, Newport	125,000.00
Old Bank, Perryville	15,000.00
Peoples Bank, Greensburg	200,000.00
Peoples Bank, Taylorsville	100,000.00
Peoples Bank & Trust Co., Owenton	100,000.00
Peoples Bank of Hazard, Hazard	50,000.00
Peoples National Bank, Paducah	200,000.00
Peoples State Bank, Monticello	10,000.00
Peoples Savings Bank, Murray	25,000.00
Pikeville National Bank, Pikeville	200,000.00
Planters Bank & Trust Co., Hopkinsville	100,000.00
Royal Industrial Bank, Louisville	50,000.00
Salem Bank, Salem	50,000.00
Salyersville National Bank, Salyersville	17,000.00
Second National Bank, Ashland	300,000.00
Second National Bank, London	25,000.00
Second National Bank, Paintsville	100,000.00
Security Bank, Louisville	100,000.00
Stanford State Bank, Stanford	50,000.00
State National Bank, Frankfort	50,000.00
Stock Yards Bank, Louisville	100,000.00
Taylor County Bank, Campbellsville	150,000.00
Third National Bank, Ashland	100,000.00
United Farmers Bank, Campbellsville	100,000.00
Union National Bank, Barbourville	100,000.00
United States Trust Co., Louisville	200,000.00
Union Bank & Trust Company, Morganfield	59,000.00
Woodford Bank & Trust Co., Versailles	200,000.00

STATEMENT NO. 1—Continued

Peoples Bank, Louisville (Closed Bank)	6,562.40
U. S. Government (Unemployment Funds in Trust)	70,415,492.99
Investments in Custody of State Treasurer	5,158,976.00
Grand Total Assets	$105,691,372.92

Liabilities and Reserves:

General Expenditure Fund Cash	$ 12,633,550.67
Cold Check Cash	14,246.24
Cash in Closed Banks	6,562.40
Revolving, Trust & Agency Fund Cash	4,713,740.61
State Road Fund Cash	11,846,603.67
Bridge Bond Sinking Fund Cash	371,257.06
County Road Trust Fund Cash	71,106.01
Special Deposit Trust Fund Cash	33,275.52
State Fire & Tornado Insurance Fund Cash	52,121.75
Unemployment Compensation Fund Cash	130,821.74
County Sinking Fund Cash	136,403.95
Teachers' Retirement Fund Cash	107,214.31
Total Fund Cash	$ 30,116,903.93
Unemployment Compensation Funds in Trust With Federal Government	$ 70,415,492.99
State Board of Education Investments	13,000.00
Feeble Minded Institute Investments	2,000.00
Teachers' Retirement Fund Investments	4,045,000.00
County Sinking Fund Investments	249,776.00
*Historical Society Investments	2,200.00
State Fire & Tornado Insurance Investments	847,000.00
Total Investments	$ 5,158,976.00
Grand Total Liabilities and Reserves	$105,691,372.92

* Shown on Books But Not in Custody of Treasurer.

STATEMENT NO. 2

GENERAL EXPENDITURE FUND

Comparative Balance Sheet as of June 30, 1944 and June 30, 1943

Assets:	June 30, 1944	June 30, 1943
Cash in Bank	$12,633,550.67	$13,436,934.45
Cash Reserve for Cold Checks	14,246.24	17,262.09
Cash Reserve for Called Warrants		13,278.72
Cash in Closed Bank	6,562.40	6,562.40
Petty Cash Advances	25,283.17	21,125.00
Cold Checks—In Suspense	10,753.76	7,737.91
Advances to Other Funds	100,000.00	100,000.00
Totals	$12,790,396.24	$13,602,900.57

Liabilities, Reserves & Surplus:

Warrants Outstanding (5% Interest Bearing)	$	$ 13,278.72
Accrued Interest on Warrants Outstanding		216.48
Reserve for Cash in Closed Banks	6,562.40	6,562.40
Reserve for Petty Cash Advances	25,283.17	21,125.00
Surplus	12,758,550.67	13,561,717.97
Totals	$12,790,396.24	$13,602,900.57

STATEMENT NO. 3

GENERAL EXPENDITURE FUND

Source and Application of Funds

Source of Funds:

Cash in Banks July 1, 1943		$13,436,934.45
Cash in Banks for Cold Checks		17,262.09
Cash in Banks for Called Warrants		13,278.72
Receipts and Credits:		
Revenue Receipts	$31,330,270.45	
Refund of Prior Year Disbursements	6,122.39	
Total Receipts & Credits		$31,336,392.84

Lapse of Money From Other Funds:

Sec'ty. of State (Process Agents Fees)	$ 25.65	
Sec'ty. of State (Corporation Fees)	15.45	
Auditor of Pub. Accts. (Co. Audits)	353.25	
Auditor of Pub. Accts. (Post Audits)	149.00	
Motor Transportation	220.80	
Fire Prevention & Rates	38,524.21	
Alcoholic Inspectors Fees	2,885.98	
Teachers Retirement	2.36	
Total Lapses		$ 42,176.70

Surplus Increase:

Surplus Receipts (R-954)	$ 867.00	
Sale of Old Property	30.64	
Postage Revolving JV. 517	1,000.00	
Total Surplus Increases		$ 1,897.64
Total Available Funds		$44,847,942.44

Application of Funds:

Cash in Bank for Cold Checks June 30, 1944	$ 14,246. 24

Authorized Disbursements (Warrants Issued)	$27,220,910.38	
Inter-Account Charges	684,462.35	
Inter-Fund Charges	4,594,404.73	
Total Disbursements	$32,499,777.46	
Less Inter-Account Credits	1,092,110.07	
Total Net Disbursements 1943-44		$31,407,667.39
Payment of Prior Year (1942-43) Encumbrances		784,616.30
Increase in Petty Cash Advances		4,158.17
Increase in Cold Checks		3,015.85

Surplus Decrease:

Transfer of Deposit JV. 97	667.82	
Cold Check Charged Off	20.00	
Total Surplus Decreases		$ 687.82
Cash in Banks June 30, 1944		$12,633,550.67

STATEMENT NO. 4

GENERAL EXPENDITURE FUND

Detailed Statement Cash Receipts for Fiscal Year 1943-44

Acct. No.	Source of Receipts	Collection Agency	Receipts
	Property and Inheritance Taxes (Except Franchise Corporation)		
1	Real Property Taxes	Dept. of Revenue	$ 608,556.65
2	Tangible Personal Property Taxes	Dept. of Revenue	1,354,808.03
3	Intangible Personal Property Taxes	Dept. of Revenue	2,081,819.55
4	Tax on Bank Deposits	Dept. of Revenue	551,247.58
5	Tax on Brokerage Accounts	Dept. of Revenue	28,627.06
11	Omitted Assessments and Back Tax Judgments	Dept. of Revenue	197,513.40
12	Omitted Tax Penalties (General Funds Portion of 20% Penalties)	Dept. of Revenue	16,129.57
13	Delinquent Taxes—Sheriff's Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	23,473.96
21	Inheritance and Estate Taxes	Dept. of Revenue	1,502,165.83
	Total Property Inheritance Taxes		$ 6,364,341.62
	Income and Special Corporation Taxes		
51	Personal Income Taxes	Dept. of Revenue	$ 4,412,590.53
52	Corporation Income Taxes	Dept. of Revenue	3,351,649.24
61	Tax on Building and Loan Associations	Dept. of Revenue	110,373.33
62	Tax on Foreign Life and Insurance Companies (2%)	Dept. or Insurance	1,400,836.31
71	Tax on Franchise Corporations—Real Property	Dept. of Revenue	57,780.05
72	Tax on Franchise Corporations—Tangible Personal Property	Dept. of Revenue	531,974.11
73	Tax on Franchise Corporations—Franchise Tax	Dept. of Revenue	738,762.34
75	Tax on Insurance Carriers—Workmen's Compensation		
81	Corporation Organization Tax	Sec. of State	13,950.07
	Total Income and Special Corporation Taxes		$10,617,915.98

STATEMENT NO. 4—Continued

Acct.		Collection Agency	Receipts
	Excise Taxes (Other Than Alcohol)		
101	Oil Production Tax	Dept. of Revenue	$ 60,444.68
102	Motor Vehicle Usage Tax	Dept. of Revenue	335,324.75
111	Tax on Utility Receipts (Electricity)	Dept. of Revenue	544,525.36
112	Tax on Utility Receipts—Gas	Dept. of Revenue	281,673.66
113	Tax on Utility Receipts—Telegraph	Dept. of Revenue	3,585.04
114	Tax on Utility Receipts—Telephone	Dept. of Revenue	341,228.21
115	Tax on Utility Receipts—Water	Dept. of Revenue	190,129.66
121	Cigarette Tax	Dept. of Revenue	2,876,683.52
123	Tax on Candy, Chewing Gum and Nuts	Dept of Revenue	----------
124	Tax on Ice Cream	Dept. of Revenue	----------
125	Tax on Cosmetics	Dept. of Revenue	----------
126	Amusement Tax	Dept. of Revenue	1,060,226.66
127	Tax on Race Track Admissions	Dept. of Revenue	57,723.75
128	Tax on Bank Night Awards	Dept. of Revenue	18,371.98
141	Gross Receipts Tax (Prior Year)	Dept. of Revenue	.57
	Total Excise Taxes (Other Than Alcohol)		$ 5,769,917.85
	Alcohol Taxes and Licenses		
151	Production on Distilled Spirits	Dept. of Revenue	$ 12,793.26
152	Importer's Tax on Distilled Spirits	Dept. of Revenue	305,520.06
153	Tax on Spirits Withdrawn from Bonded Warehouses—Ad valorum	Dept. of Revenue	396,924.03
161	Tax on Sale of Beer	Dept. of Revenue	1,625,559.00
162	Tax on Sale of Wine	Dept. of Revenue	151,132.63
163	Tax on Sale of Distilled Spirits	Dept. of Revenue	2,468,562.67
171	Manufacturer's Permits	Dept. of Revenue	39,000.04
172	Rectifier's Permits	Dept. of Revenue	36,249.99
173	Wholesaler's Permits	Dept. of Revenue	41,171.67
174	Permits for Hotels, Restaurants and Clubs	Dept. of Revenue	190,563.45
175	Dispenser's License and Permits	Dept. of Revenue	153,478.44
177	Vintner's License	Dept. of Revenue	1,791.67
178	Transport Licenses—Distilled Spirits and Wine	Dept. of Revenue	955.83
179	R. R. Dining Car Licenses—Distilled Spirits and Wine	Dept. of Revenue	275.00
180	Special Licenses—Distilled Spirits and Wine	Dept. of Revenue	3,006.59
181	R. R. System License—Distilled Spirits and Wine	Dept. of Revenue	2,100.00
182	Brewers Licenses	Dept. of Revenue	4,000.00
183	Distributor's Licenses—Malt Beverages	Dept. of Revenue	13,743.31
184	Beer Retailers Licenses	Dept. of Revenue	74,525.53
186	Beer Transporters Licenses—Malt Beverages	Dept. of Revenue	184.58
187	Special Temporary Licenses—Malt Beverages	Dept. of Revenue	141.78
	Total Alcohol Taxes and Licenses		$ 5,521,679.53
	Licenses and License Taxes (Other Than Alcohol)		
201	Corporation License	Dept. of Revenue	$ 364,684.28
202	Store License Tax	Dept. of Revenue	143,127.33
210	Occupational Licenses—Carnivals, Circuses and Fairs	Dept. of Revenue	12,200.00
211	Occupational Licenses—General	Dept. of Revenue	327,171.93
212	Small Loan Company Licenses	Dept. of Revenue	13,500.00
213	Insurance Agents Licenses (75% to General Fund—25% to Revolving)	Dept. of Revenue	52,245.00
214	Securities Dealers Licenses	Dept. of Revenue	4,100.00
215	Security Salesmen's Licenses	Dept. of Revenue	575.00

STATEMENT NO. 4—Continued

Acct. No.	Source of Receipts	Collection Agency	Receipts
216	Certificates of Compliance—Insurance Companies (75% to General Fund—25% to Revolving)	Dept. of Revenue	2,735.25
217	Foreign Insurance Agents License	Dept. of Revenue	7,467.00
222	Race Track Licenses	Dept. of Revenue	108,000.00
232	Drivers Licenses (80% for General Fund)	Dept. of Revenue	444,764.18
233	Employment Agency Licenses	Dept. of Revenue	250.00
241	Tax on Legal Processors; Clerk of Court of Appeals	Dept. of Revenue	1,119.50
242	Tax on Legal Processes—Circuit Court Clerk	Dept. of Revenue	16,433.48
243	Tax on Legal Processes—County Court Clerk	Dept. of Revenue	320,642.61
244	Tax on Legal Processes—Land Offices	Dept. of Revenue	860.03
245	Tax on Legal Processes—Inferior Courts	Dept. of Revenue	38.00
	Total Licenses and License Taxes (Other Than Alcohol)		$ 1,819,913.59
	Departmental Fees, Sales and Rentals		
301	Miscellaneous Fees	Clerk of Court of Appeals	$ 9,946.37
302	Process Agents Fees	Secretary of State	3,168.00
303	Miscellaneous Fees	Secretary of State	6,966.36
304	Corporation Fees	Secretary of State	850.48
308	Statute Revision Committee	Dept. of Law	2,567.36
309	Law	Attorney General	10.00
312	Miscellaneous Sales	Div. of Purchases and Public Properties	60.00
316	Miscellaneous Receipts	Dept. of Revenue	971.13
321	Registration of Farm Names	Dept. of Agriculture	2.00
322	Miscellaneous Receipts	Livestock Sanitary Board	150.00
331	Certification	Dept. of Education	12,585.99
333	Textbook Sales	Dept. of Education	2,765.86
336	Sales of Reports	Dept. of Library and Archives	2,788.75
341	Fees	Div. of Athletic Control	5,134.01
342	Bank Examination Fees	Div. of Banking	30,102.00
343	Small Loan Examination Fees	Div. of Banking	250.00
344	Miscellaneous Receipts	Div. of Banking and Small Loans	1,148.00
347	Fire Prevention and Rates, Dry Cleaning Examination Fees	Div. of Insurance	200.00
348	Other Miscellaneous Fees	Division of Insurance	341.25
349	Annual Statement Fees	Div. of Insurance	10,822.50
351	Security Registration Fees	Division of Securities	3,065.82
	Total Departmental Fees, Sales and Rentals		$ 93,895.88
	County and Court Fees		
505	Jefferson County Fees	Circuit Clerk	$ 71,927.85
515	Jefferson County Fees	County Court Clerk	194,392.08
520	Jefferson County Fees	Jailer	117,393.70
530	Jefferson County Fees	Sheriff	180,464.53
535	Kenton County Fees	Circuit Clerk	16,855.88
560	Kenton County Fees	County Court Clerk	51,188.79
570	Kenton County Fees	Jailer	7,478.20
571	Fines and Forfeitures	Div. of Finance	371,765.17
580	Kenton County Fees	Sheriff	31,362.83
591	Penalties and Interest Charged County Officials	Dept. of Revenue	821.68
600	Harlan County Fees	Circuit Clerk	7,994.07
605	Harlan County Fees	County Court Clerk	15,986.61
610	Harlan County Fees	Jailer	17,923.80
615	Harlan County Fees	Sheriff	16,140.51
	Total County and Court Fees		$ 1,101,695.70

	Miscellaneous Revenue			
711	Escheats	Dept. of Revenue	$	371.41
715	Proceeds from Confiscation of Alcoholic Beverages	Dept. of Revenue		12,818.94
720	States Portion of Tenn. Valley Authorities	Dept. of Revenue		23,542.20
725	Alcoholic Beverage License Suspension Fees	Dept. of Revenue		3,950.00
730	Federal Housing Authority—Payment in Lieu of Taxes	Dept. of Revenue		227.74
	Total Miscellaneous Revenue		$	40,910.29
	Total Revenue Receipts			$31,330,270.45
	Non-Revenue Receipts			
911	Refund of Advances for Trustee Jury Fund—Current Year	Dept. of Finance	$	181,729.59
912	Refund of Advances for Trustee Jury Fund—Prior Year	Dept. of Finance		23,598.89
920	Refund of Prior Year Disbursements			4,400.48
921	Refunds of Prior Year Disbursements	Various Depts.		6,122.39
923	Refunds of Current Year Disbursements	Various Depts.		44,324.31
930	Petty Cash Repayments—Current Year	Various Depts.		431.00
931	Petty Cash Repayments—Prior Year	Various Depts.		3,498.87
932	Inter-Depository Transfers—To Principal Depository	State Treasurer		303,545.18
933	Inter-Depository Transfers—To Other Depositories	State Treasurer		12,016,795.23
941	Cold Checks	Various Depts.		35,821.72
954	Surplus Adjustments (Increases)			867.00
955	Lapse of Previous Year's Appropriations and Allotments Transformed to Other Funds			39,290.72
957	Lapses of Revolving Funds—Unexpended			2,885.98
958	Salvage Sales			30.64
	Total Non-Revenue Receipts			$12,663,342.00
	Total General Receipts			$43,993,612.45

STATEMENT NO. 5

Detail Statement of Appropriations, Transfers and Disbursements for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1944, Including Disbursements During 90-Day Encumbrance Liquidation Period to Sept. 30, 1944

Acct. No.	NAME OF ACCOUNT	Appropriation continued from 1942-43	Appropriation 1943-44	Appropriation after Transfers	Total Net Disbursements 1943-44	Appropriation continued 1944-45	Unexpended Balance
	General Assembly						
10	Legislative Session	$	$ 270,000.00	$ 270,000.00	$ 249,818.81	$ 15,016.00	$ 5,165.19
21	Legislative Council		11,000.00	11,000.00	7,798.65		3,201.35
31	Lieutenant Governor		500.00	500.00	382.00		118.00
50	Council of State Governments		250.00	250.00	250.00		
	Total	$	$ 281,750.00	$ 281,750.00	$ 258,249.46	$ 15,016.00	$ 8,484.54
	Judiciary and Court Costs						
101	Court of Appeals	$	$ 36,000.00	$ 36,000.00	$ 35,198.49	$	$ 801.51
108	Appro. cont. from 1942-43	612.40		612.40	612.40		
111	Clerk—Court of Appeals		17,500.00	17,500.00	16,511.22	45.52	943.26
121	Judicial Council		800.00	800.00	799.52		.48
150	Salaries—Judges & Comm. Attorneys		300,000.00	300,000.00	277,344.95		22,655.05
192	Return Escaped Convicts		6,000.00	6,000.00	3,531.16		2,468.84
194	Rewards		300.00	300.00	50.00		250.00
195	County Highway Patrol—Sheriffs		130,000.00	160,000.00	159,001.23		998.77
	Total	$ 612.40	$ 490,600.00	$ 521,212.40	$ 493,048.97	$ 45.52	$ 28,117.91
	Judiciary & Court Costs	$	$1,424,000.00	$	$	$	$ 479,146.46
132	Clerk Services			569,766.49	90,620.03		
142	Criminal Prosecutions			239,022.18	239,022.18		
162	Jury Commissioners			3,444.00	3,444.00		
172	Trustee Jury Fund			322,967.07	322,967.07		
182	Fines & Forfeitures			288,800.26	288,800.26		
	Total	$	1,424,000.00	$1,424,000.00	$ 944,853.54	$	$ 479,146.46

	Executive Department						
201	Governor	$	$ 20,750.00	$ 23,050.00	$ 22,909.79	$	$ 140.21
211	Executive Cabinet		4,000.00	2,700.00	2,185.29		514.71
220	Contingent Fund		6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00		
230	Emergency Fund		250,000.00	58,250.00			58,250.00
235	Special Executive Report			1,500.00	981.90		518.10
236	Special Trial Commissioner			1,000.00	992.60		7.40
240	Special Emergency Fund		200,000.00				
250	National & Civil Defense Emergency		500,000.00	448,500.00			448,500.00
260	Repairs & Capital Outlay		2,881,372.82	2,881,372.82	2,036,813.50	837,320.97	7,238.35
268	Appro. continued from 1942-43	394,130.88		394,130.88	319,019.77	49,571.18	25,539.93
265	Welfare Equipment-Institutions		100,000.00	100,000.00	76,862.84	22,227.50	909.66
266	Capital Outlay Ky. State College		12,750.00	12,750.00	12,750.00		
275	W. Ky. Vocational Training School		4,300.00	4,300.00	1,500.00	760.28	2,039.72
276	Welfare-Materials & Replacements			45,000.00	20,930.38	9,993.78	14,075.84
278	Welfare Appro. cont. from 1942-43	100,180.30		100,180.30	81,542.76	7,558.97	11,078.57
	Total	$494,311.18	$3,979,172.82	$4,078,734.00	$2,582,488.83	$ 927,432.68	$ 568,812.49
	Departments of State						
301	Secretary of State	$	$ 21,000.00	$ 21,000.00	$ 20,221.92	$	$ 778.08
311	Land Office		1,500.00	1,500.00	1,175.00		325.00
	Total	$	$22,500.00	$ 22,500.00	$ 21,396.92	$	$ 1,103.08
	Department of Law						
351	Attorney General	$	$40,000.00	$ 41,500.00	$ 40,267.95	$ 170.00	$ 1,062.05
361	Cost of Suits		4,000.00	2,500.00	2,079.72		420.28
370	Statute Revision Commission		27,000.00	27,000.00	17,044.70	9,800.00	155.30
378	Appro. continued from 1942-43	7,879.78		7,879.78		7,879.78	
	Total	$ 7,879.78	$ 71,000.00	$ 78,879.78	$ 59,392.37	$ 17,849.78	$ 1,637.63
	Department of Treasury						
401	State Treasurer	$	$ 34,300.00	$ 39,300.00	$ 37,267.58	$	$ 2,032.42
408	Appro. continued from 1942-43	110.00		110.00	110.00		
411	Custodian of Securities		600.00	600.00	600.00		
	Total	$ 110.00	$ 34,900.00	$ 40,010.00	$ 37,977.58	$	$ 2,032.42

STATEMENT NO. 5—Continued

Acct. No.	NAME OF ACCOUNT	Appropriation continued from 1942-43	Appropriation 1943-44	Appropriation after Transfers	Total Net Disbursements 1943-44	Appropriation continued 1944-45	Unexpended Balance
	Auditor of Public Accounts						
450	Auditor of Public Accounts	$	$ 37,500.00	$ 37,500.00	$ 33,230.45	$ 259.81	$ 4,009.74
458	Appro. continued from 1942-43	950.00		950.00	787.65		162.35
	Total	$ 950.00	$ 37,500.00	$ 38,450.00	$ 34,018.10	$ 259.81	$ 4,172.09
	Department of Finance						
501	Commissioner of Finance	$	$ 164,950.00	$ 38,350.34	$ 10,550.06	$	$ 27,800.28
511	Division of Budget			12,360.00	12,360.00		
521	Personnel Efficiency			19,523.59	19,512.59	11.00	
531	Accounts and Control			54,186.19	54,020.95	165.24	
538	Appro. continued from 1942-43	160.00		160.00	160.00		
551	Division Purchases			40,529.88	40,529.88		
561	Merit System				—1.33		1.33
571	Public Properties		163,290.00	163,290.00	100,217.80	10,714.94	52,357.26
578	Appro. continued from 1942-43	18,005.00		18,005.00	14,706.69		3,298.31
581	Legal Services		6,800.00	6,800.00	2,779.21		4,020.79
	Total	$ 18,165.00	$ 335,040.00	$ 353,205.00	$ 254,835.85	$ 10,891.18	$ 87,477.97
590	Public Printing	$	$ 16,000.00	$ 16,000.00	$ 14,582.20	$ 200.00	$ 1,217.80
598	Appro. continued from 1942-43	5.00		5.00	5.00		
600	Public Record Books		21,500.00	21,500.00	20,890.23		609.77
610	Registration Books & Supplies		500.00	500.00			500.00
620	Ballot Paper		10,000.00	10,000.00	7,834.62		2,165.38
630	Paper for State Departments		20,000.00	20,000.00	5,836.90	1,291.88	12,871.22
638	Appro. continued from 1942-43	2,276.50		2,276.50	2,271.06		5.44
640	Postage for State Departments		10,000.00	10,000.00	1,065.43		8,934.57
655	Confederate Pensions		150,000.00	150,000.00	87,988.50		62,011.50
670	New Lands & Buildings		250,00.00	250,000.00	187,492.43	58,303.69	4,203.88
678	Appro. continued from 1942-43	55,905.80		55,905.80	20,220.80	35,685.00	
687	Interest on Warrants		10,000.00	10,000.00			10,000.00
	Total	$ 58,187.30	$ 488,000.00	$ 546,187.30	$ 348,187.17	$ 95,480.57	$ 102,519.56

700	Department of Revenue	$	$ 400,000.00	$	$	$	$ 73,826.98
701	Commissioner's Office			90,606.48	16,779.50		
721	Income Taxation			32,705.12	32,705.12		
731	Exeise Taxes			35,177.84	35,177.84		
741	Service Division			193,831.54	191,750.39	2,081.15	
748	Appro. continued from 1942-43	3,101.70		3,101.70	2,013.70		1,088.00
751	Research & Statistics			9,363.86	9,363.86		
761	Alcoholic Control			12,784.86	12,784.86		
771	Division Local Relations			17,574.86	17,574.86		
781	Escheats			7,955.44	7,955.44		
	Total	$ 3,101.70	$ 400,000.00	$ 403,101.70	$ 326,105.57	$ 2,081.15	$ 74,914.98
802	County Tax Commissioners	$	$ 341,000.00	$ 362,500.00	$ 362,069.11	$	$ 430.89
812	County Board Supervisors		27,000.00	27,000.00	17,197.25		9,802.75
	Total	$ 3,101.70	$ 368,000.00	$ 389,500.00	$ 379,266.36	$	$ 10,233.64
	Elections						
850	Board Election Commissioners		$ 500.00	$ 500.00	$ 290.00	$	$ 210.00
870	Board-Registration-Purgation		1,000.00	1,000.00	672.54		327.46
	Total	$	$ 1,500.00	$ 1,500.00	$ 962.54	$	$ 537.46
	Department of Conservation						
1001	Commissioner's Office	$	$ 6,500.00	$ 5,900.00	$ 5,414.73	$ 403.20	$ 82.07
1011	State Parks		30,000.00	30,600.00	30,600.00		
1021	Forestry Division		20,000.00	20,000.00	19,998.66		1.34
1033	Division Publicity		20,000.00	20,000.00	19,288.15	53.29	658.56
1041	My Old Kentucky Home Park		10,000.00	10,000.00	7,061.27		2,938.73
1048	Cumberland Gap National Park		75,000.00	150,000.00	149,916.96		83.04
	Total	$	$ 161,500.00	$ 236,500.00	$ 232,279.77	$ 456.49	$ 3,763.74
	Military Department						
1051	Adjutant General	$	$ 30,000.00	$ 30,000.00	$ 17,719.42	$	$ 12,280.58
1061	Veterans Division		18,000.00	18,000.00	16,975.06		1,024.94
1071	Armories		42,000.00	42,000.00	41,807.06		192.94

STATEMENT NO. 5—Continued

Acct. No.	NAME OF ACCOUNT	Appropriation continued from 1942-43	Appropriation 1943-44	Appropriation after Transfers	Total Net Disbursements 1943-44	Appropriation continued 1944-45	Unexpended Balance
1081	Active Militia	$	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 16,641.09	$ 2,478.00	$ 880.91
1088	Appro. continued from 1942-43	2,729.85		2,729.85	2,304.85		425.00
1087	State Aviation Board		7,500.00	7,500.00	765.71		6,734.29
1091	Civil Defense		10,000.00	13,000.00	7,447.76		5,552.24
	Total	$ 2,729.85	$ 127,500.00	$ 133,229.85	$ 103,660.95	$ 2,478.00	$ 27,090.90
	Department of Agriculture						
1101	Bureau of Agriculture	$	$ 40,500.00	$ 40,500.00	$ 39,441.86	$ 7.30	$ 1,050.84
1201	State Board of Agriculture		21,600.00	21,600.00	20,555.95		1,044.05
1241	Bangs Disease		28,200.00	28,200.00	25,979.08	222.09	1,998.83
1270	Premiums-State Fair		45,000.00	45,000.00			45,000.00
1287	M & M Building Bonds (Retirement)		14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00		
1290	Boys & Girls Club Work		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
1301	State Fair Board		1,250.00	1,250.00	694.25		555.75
1350	Soil Conservation		6,000.00	6,000.00	5,077.23	688.50	234.27
	Total	$	$ 161,550.00	$ 161,550.00	$ 110,748.37	$ 917.89	$ 49,883.74
	Department of Health						
1401	Health-General	$	$ 175,000.00	$ 175,000.00	$ 175,000.00	$	
1410	Prevention of Blindness		2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00		
1435	Special Heating System		4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00		
1440	County Health Units		311,500.00	311,500.00	311,500.00		
1445	Julius Marks Sanatorium		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00		
1450	Covington-Kenton Co. T. B. Sanatorium		7,500.00	7,500.00	7,475.00		25.00
1455	Warren Co. T. B. Sanatorium		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
1471	Hazelwood Sanatorium		88,000.00	88,000.00	87,999.89		.11
1487	Interest on Bonds—Hazelwood		9,600.00	9,600.00	9,600.00		
1491	Crippled Children's Comm.		100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00		
	Total	$	713,100.00	$ 713,100.00	$ 713,074.89	$	$ 25.11

	Department of Welfare	$	$ 2,760,000.00	$ 44,888.33	$	$	$ 44,888.33
1511	Office of Commissioner			4,359.10	4,359.10		
1531	Fiscal Control			37,178.86	37,173.86	5.00	
1538	Appro. continued from 1942-43	139.20		139.20	139.20		
1551	Hospital & Mental Hygiene			17,963.66	17,963.66		
1561	Eastern State Hospital			407,542.27	394,658.28	12,883.99	
1568	Appro. continued from 1942-43	6,255.11		6,255.11	4,420.36		1,834.75
1571	Central State Hospital			471,412.57	455,133.73	16,278.84	
1578	Appro. continued from 1942-43	5,283.16		5,283.16	3,875.24		1,407.92
1581	Western State Hospital			418,751.91	375,441.30	43,310.61	
1588	Appro. continued from 1942-43	4,344.18		4,344.18	4,338.02		6.16
1591	Feeble Minded Institute			236,607.64	221,565.08	15,042.56	
1598	Appro. continued from 1942-43	4,179.20		4,179.20	3,532.04		647.16
1701	Probation & Parole			101,375.96	101,375.96		
1650	Corrections Directors Office			1,998.07	1,998.07		
1661	Houses of Reform			248,019.15	237,080.56	10,938.59	
1668	Appro. continued from 1942-43	9,052.25		9,052.25	3,110.98		5,941.27
1671	Reformatory			384,255.23	367,033.48	17,221.75	
1678	Appro. continued from 1942-43	7,109.05		7,109.05	6,970.24		138.81
1681	Penitentiary			325,984.09	313,061.60	12,922.49	
1688	Appro. continued from 1942-43	1,836.68		1,836.68	1,641.51		195.17
1691	Women's Prison			34,989.08	34,508.66	480.42	
1731	Children Home Society			85,251.10	84,204.16	1,046.94	
1738	Appro. continued from 1942-43	6,853.47		6,853.47	5,634.13		1,219.34
1601	Home for Incurables		15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00		
1611	Colored Red Cross Hospital		4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00		
	Division Public Assistance		4,250,000.00	101,606.06			101,606.06
1501	Office of Commissioner			5,558.99	5,559.99		
1521	Fiscal Control			60,206.19	57,578.11	2,628.08	
1528	Appro. continued from 1942-43	8,421.40		8,421.40	8,167.95		253.45
1721	Child Welfare			36,345.56	36,345.56		
1760	Directors Office			63,267.77	63,267.77		
1775	Old Age Assistance Transfers			3,413,915.73	3,413,915.73		
1785	Aid to Blind Transfers			106,572.00	106,572.00		
1790	Benefits to Dependent Children			26,667.01	26,667.01		
1795	Aid to Dependent Children Transfers			403,282.50	403,282.50		
1821	Field Operations			262,578.19	262,578.19		
1810	U. S. Commodity Distribution		65,000.00	4,422.98	4,422.98		
	Total	$ 53,473.70	$7,094,000.00	$7,377,473.70	$7,086,576.91	$ 132,759.27	$ 158,138.42

STATEMENT NO. 5—Continued

Acct. No.	NAME OF ACCOUNT	Appropriation continued from 1942-43	Appropriation 1943-44	Appropriation after Transfers	Total Net Disbursements 1943-44	Appropriation continued 1944-45	Unexpended Balance
	Other Welfare						
1860	Conveyance of Lunatics	$	$ 9,000.00	$ 9,000.00	$ 8,008.41	$	$ 991.59
1870	Pauper Idiots		80,000.00	80.000.00	66,690.06		13,309.94
	Total	$	$ 89,000.00	$ 89,000.00	$ 74,698.47	$	$ 14,301.53
	Education						
2000	Supt. of Public Instruction	$	$ 60,000.00	$ 60,000.00	$ 58,270.15	$ 149.72	$ 1,580.13
2011	Division of Certification		15,000.00	15,000.00	14,284.88	98.00	617.12
2020	Public School Lunch Program		7,500.00	13,500.00	11,631.28		1,868.72
2031	State Board Education		15,000.00	15,000.00	14,267.23		732.77
2040	Text Book Commission		500.00	500.00			500.00
2049	Equalization Fund			400,000.00	399,999.95		.05
2050	Common School Per Capita		12,961,062.37	12,700,000.00	12,684,361.91		15,638.09
	Interest on State Bonds		138,937.63				
2051	Emergency Teacher Training			27,000.00	26,985.00		15.00
2055	Teacher Retirement		650,000.00	650,000.00	650,000.00		
2061	Free Text Books		500,000.00	500,000.00	497,914.01	1,614.68	471.31
2070	War Orphan Scholarship		1,000.00	1,000.00	150.00		850.00
2081	Vocational Education		44,182.56	44,182.56	41,604.02		2,578.54
2089	Special Education		4,000.00	4,000.00	3,692.00		308.00
2090	Vocational Rehabilitation		40,000.00	40,000.00	39,991.90		8.10
	Total	$	$14,437,182.56	$14,470,182.56	$14,443,152.33	$ 1,862.40	$ 25,167.83
	Higher Education—Negroes						
2101	Ky. State College	$	$ 130,000.00	$ 130,000.00	$ 129,938.98	$	$ 61.02
2108	Appro. continued from 1942-43	24.85		24.85			24.85
2121	West Ky. Vocational School		40,000.00	40,000.00	37,511.87		2,488.13
2140	College Tuition—Negroes		10,000.00	10,000.00	7,704.96		2,295.04
	Total	$ 24.85	$ 180,000.00	$ 180,024.85	$ 175,155.81	$	$ 4,869.04

2201	School For Blind—White	$	$ 69,000.00	$ 69,000.00	$ 68,976.48	$	$ 23.52
2211	School For Blind—Colored		8,000.00	8,000.00	7,978.47		21.53
2221	Workshop—Adult Blind		14,800.00	14,800.00	14,796.79		3.21
2251	School For Deaf		129,500.00	129,500.00	119,485.42	634.20	9,380.38
2258	Appro. continued from 1942-43	760.16		760.16	15.91		744.25
2261	School For Deaf—Colored		9,000.00	9,000.00	7,018.05		1,981.95
2271	Mayo Vocational		35,000.00	35,000.00	34,779.37		220.63
	Total	$ 760.16	$ 265,300.00	$ 266,060.16	$ 253,050.49	$ 634.20	$ 12,375.47
	University of Kentucky						
2301	College Division	$	$ 933,000.00	$ 933,000.00	$ 929,201.74	$ 3,757.45	$ 40.81
2308	Appro. continued from 1942-43	76.55		76.55	76.55		
2311	College of Agriculture		24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00		
2321	Summer School		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00		
2331	Experiment Station		50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00		
2339	Tobacco Research		7,500	7,500.00	5,154.61	1,360.34	985.05
2341	Service Laboratories		21,000.00	21,000.00	20,708.68	291.32	
2348	Appro. continued from 1942-43	639.26		639.26	638.26		1.00
2351	Nursery Inspection		2,000.00	2,000.00	1,999.92		.08
2361	Princeton Sub-Station		16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00		
2371	Quicksand Sub-Station		16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00		
2378	Appro. continued from 1942-43	44.00		44.00	44.00		
2381	Agricultural Extension		155,000.00	155,000.00	155,000.00		
2390	Horticultural Promotion		10,000.00	10,000.00	7,763.23	150.00	2,086.77
2398	Appro. continued from 1942-43	69.48		69.48	69.48		
2400	Repairs to Buildings		30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00		
2410	Library Equipment		10,000.00	10,000.00	9,448.10	537.76	14.14
2418	Appro. continued from 1942-43	55.00		55.00			55.00
2420	Scientific Laboratory Equip.		20,000.00	20,000.00	18,722.74	1,244.14	33.12
2428	Appro. continued from 1942-43	2,086.83		2,086.83	2,071.83		15.00
2430	Engineering Equipment		20,000.00	20,000.00	19,521.87	472.74	5.39
2438	Appro. continued from 1942-43	1,917.76		1,917.76	444.26		1,473.50
2440	Home Economic Equipment		10,000.00	10,000.00	9,995.72		4.28
2450	Strawberry Marketing		1,500.00	1,500.00	1,222.77		277.23
2460	Research in Coal		17,500.00	17,500.00	11,601.33	5,862.80	34.87
2468	Appro. continued from 1942-43	2,305.93		2,305.93	2,290.30		15.63
2490	Capital Outlay		200,000.00	200,000.00	199,999.75		.25
2498	Appro. continued from 1942-43	17,810.74		17,810.74	17,810.74		
	Total	$ 25,005.55	$1,553,500.00	$1,578,505.55	$1,559,785.88	$ 13,677.55	$ 5,042.12

STATEMENT NO. 5—Continued

Acct. No.	NAME OF ACCOUNT	Appropriation continued from 1942-43	Appropriation 1943-44	Appropriation after Transfers	Total Net Disbursements 1943-44	Appropriation continued 1944-45	Unexpended Balance
	Teachers Colleges						
2500	Eastern State Teachers College	$	$ 280,000.00	$ 280,000.00	$ 277,829.45	$ 2,058.69	$ 111.86
2511	Morehead State Teachers College		234,000.00	234,000.00	234,000.00		
2518	Appro. continued from 1942-43	1,133.12		1,133.12	1,133.12		
2521	Murray State Teachers College		254,000.00	254,000.00	253,450.06	438.42	111.52
2541	Western State Teachers College		365,000.00	365,000.00	364,160.61	709.62	129.77
2527	Murray—Capital Outlay			11,500.00			11,500.00
	Total	$ 1,133.12	$1,133,000.00	$1,145,633.12	$1,130,573.24	$ 3,206.73	$ 11,853.15
	Library & Archives						
2601	Law Librarian	$	$ 9,800.00	$ 9,800.00	$ 9,422.40	$	$ 377.60
2610	Law Library		3,500.00	3,500.00	3,492.26		7.74
2620	Library Sales Account		21,000.00	21,000.00	9,772.32		11,227.68
2630	Distribution and Repair of Books		500.00	500.00	366.66		133.34
2641	Library Extensions		15,000.00	15,000.00	14,989.38		10.62
2651	Historical Society		8,715.00	8,715.00	8,682.60		32.40
	Total		$ 58,515.00	$ 58,515.00	$ 46,725.62	$	$ 11,789.38
	Business Regulations						
2710	Athletic Control	$	$ 6,500.00	$ 6,500.00	$ 6,144.69	$	$ 355.31
2721	Banking and Small Loans		45,000.00	45,000.00	44,997.67		2.33
2731	Insurance Dept.		45,000.00	45,000.00	35,077.98	940.00	8,982.02
2738	Appro. continued from 1941-42	940.00		940.00	937.30		2.70
2741	Division Securities		7,500.00	7,500.00	7,121.38		378.62
	Total	$ 940.00	$104,000.00	$ 104,940.00	$ 94,279.02	$ 940.00	$ 9,720.98
	Industrial Relations						
2801	Office of Commissioner	$	$ 9,000.00	$ 9,000.00	$ 8,233.59	$	$ 766.41
2810	Wages & Hours—Women & Minors		35,000.00	35,000.00	31,402.88	828.07	2,769.05

2818	Appro. continued from 1941-42	$ 13.50	$	$ 13.50	$ 13.50	$	$
2820	Kentucky Employment Service		64,345.00	64,345.00			64,345.00
	Total	$ 13.50	$ 108,345.00	$ 108,358.50	$ 39,649.97	$ 828.07	$ 67,880.46
	Mines & Minerals						
2831	Coal Mining	$	$ 40,000.00	$ 40,000.00	$ 39,896.68	$	$ 103.32
2841	Division of Geology		31,500.00	31,500.00	31,447.36		22.64
2848	Appro. continued from 1941-42	171.50		171.50			171.50
	Total	$ 171.50	$ 71,500.00	$ 71,671.50	$ 71,374.04	$	$ 297.46
	Railroad Commission						
2871	Railroad Commission	$	$ 20,000.60	$ 19,900.00	$ 19,301.01	$	$ 598.99
2880	Assistant Attorney General			1,850.00	1,808.40		41.60
	Total	$	$ 20,000.00	$ 21,750.00	$ 21,109.41	$	$ 640.59
	Appropriations Not Otherwise Class ified						
3020	Overton Appropriation	$	$ 600.00	$ 600.00	$ 600.00	$	$
3110	Money Refunded		125,000.00	125,000.00	8,293.50		116,706.50
3115	Interest on Tax Deposits		125.00	125.00			125.00
3118	Confiscated Alcoholic Beverage			587.93	526.31		61.62
3120	Bonds—Elective Officers		2,500.00	2,500.00	1,185.00		1,315.00
3125	Alcoholic Beverage License				275.00		—275.00
3140	Judgments		50,000.00	50,000.00	6,017.75		43,982.25
3141	Judgments—Mrs. Thurman Moore		636.00	636.00	636.00		
3150	Interest on Land Grant Bonds		9,900.00	9,900.00	9,900.00		
3170	Frankfort Cemetery		250.00	250.00	250.00		
3180	Statutes & Codes for Courts		3,000.00	3,000.00	512.00		2,488.00
3185	Ky. Directory		1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00		
3199	Prior Year Claims		40,114.62	40,114.62	39,567.55		547.07
	Total		$ 233,225.62	$ 233,813.55	$ 68,863.11	$	$ 164,950.44
	Jefferson County Fees						
3205	Circuit Court Clerk	$	$ 53,834.65	$ 53,834.65	$ 53,254.96	$	$ 579.69
3210	County Court Clerk		134,241.53	134,241.53	142,561.50		—8,319.97
3220	County Jailer		73,415.90	73,415.90	90,692.94		—17,277.04
3230	County Sheriff		131,584.09	131,584.09	107,070.01		24,514.08
	Total	$	$ 393,076.17	$ 393,076.17	$ 393,579.41	$	$ —503.24

STATEMENT NO. 5—Continued

Acct. No.	NAME OF ACCOUNT	Appropriation continued from 1942-43	Appropriation 1943-44	Appropriation after Transfers	Total Net Disbursements 1943-44	Appropriation continued 1944-45	Unexpended Balance
	Kenton County Fees						
3250	Circuit Court Clerk	$	$ 13,335.37	$ 13,335.37	$ 12,622.35	$	$ 713.02
3260	County Court Clerk		44,993.78	44,993.78	31,637.22		13,356.56
3270	County Jailer		5,407.76	5,407.76	6,533.24		—1,125.48
3280	County Sheriff		19,567.92	19,567.92	21,609.18		—2,041.26
	Total	$	$ 83,304.83	$ 83,304.83	$ 72,401.99	$	$ 10,902.84
	Harlan County Fees						
3300	Circuit Court Clerk	$	$ 3,337.90	$ 3,337.90	$ 7,747.53	$	$ —4,409.63
3301	Circuit Court Clerk		4,695.45	4,695.45			4,695.45
3305	County Court Clerk		5,430.95	5,430.95	7,772.45		—2,341.50
3310	County Jailer		9,816.54	9,816.54	11,382.23		—1,565.69
3315	County Sheriff		5,231.27	5,231.27	6,134.81		—903.54
	Total	$	$ 28,512.11	$ 28,512.11	$ 33,037.02	$	$ —4,524.91
	Grand Totals for appro. Accounts	$667,569.59	$349,500,074.11	$35,634,231.63	$32,464,559.06	$1,226,817.29	$1,942,855.28
	Disbursements Not Chargeable against Allotments						
3510	Petty Cash Advances	$	$	$	$	$	$
3511	Refund Income Tax				109,870.79		
3512	Refund Inheritance Tax				13,389.72		
3513	Refund Alcoholic Beverage Tax				24,561.44		
3514	Refund Chain Store Tax				180.86		
3540	Payment Prior Yr. Encumbrances				784,616.30		
3580	Inter-Bank Transfers from Principal Depository				12,016,795.23		
3590	Inter-Bank Transfers to Principal Depository				303,545.18		
3649	Miscellaneous Refunds—Current Year Receipts				7,888.21		
3660	Cold Checks Charged off				20.00		
	Transfer of deposit Jr. 97-1943-44				667.82		
	Total	$	$	$	$13,261,535.55	$	$
	Grand Total, Disbursements—General Expenditure Fund	$	$	$	$45,726,094.61	$	$

STATEMENT NO. 6

REVOLVING, TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS

Comparative Balance Sheet as of June 30, 1943 and June 30, 1944

Assets:	June 30, 1944	June 30, 1943
Cash in Banks	$4,713,740.61	$4,151,228.47
Petty Cash Advances	17,525.00	13,757.92
Investments (Schedule "A")	17,200.00	29,200.00
Totals	$4,748,465.61	$4,194,186.39
Liabilities:		
Other Liabilities (Schedule "B")	$ 54,168.86	$ 41,436.55
Investments (Schedule "A")	17,200.00	29,200.00
Available Allotments (Surplus)	4,677,096.75	4,123,549.84
Totals	$4,748,465.61	$4,194,186.39

Schedule "A" Investments:

Department of Education	
Union County Public School Corp. Bonds 3%	$13,000.00
Feeble Minded Institute	
Union County Public School Corp. Bonds 3%	2,000.00
Historical Society	
*Henry Fisher Packing Co. Bonds 6%	200.00
*Todd County Public School Corp. Bonds	2,000.00
Total	$17,200.00

Schedule "B" Other Liabilities:

Non Resident Income Tax	$ 3,988.80
Dept. of Education Revenue From Investments	9,119.25
Dept. of Education for Special Investment	40,731.25
Feeble Minded Institute Revenue From Investments	329.56
Total	$54,168.86

STATEMENT NO. 7

REVOLVING, TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS

Source and Application of Funds for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1944

Source of Funds:		
Cash in Bank, July 1, 1943		$4,151,228.47
Receipts and Credits		
Revenue Receipts	12,444,271.49	
Inter Fund Credits (Transfers)	4,134,404.73	
Refunds Prior Year Disbursements	4,063.37	
Sale of Investments	12,000.00	

* Shown on Treasurer's Books. Bonds Held by Historical Society.

STATEMENT NO. 7—Continued

Refunds Prior Year Old Age Assistance	210.52	
Refunds Prior Year Aid to Dependent Children	13.00	
Increase in Liabilities (Suspense Acc'ts)	732.31	
Total Receipts and Credits		16,595,695.42
Total Available Funds		$20,746,923.89
Application of Funds:		
Authorized Disbursements (Warrants Issued)	$14,805,114.58	
Inter Account Charges	832,202.03	
Total Disbursements	$15,637,316.61	
Less—Inter Account Credits	360,693.25	
Total Net Disbursements 1943-44		$15,276,623.36
Payment Prior Year (1942-43) Encumbrances		438,119.87
Lapse of Balance to Other Funds		
To General Fund:		
Secretary of State (Process Agents Fees)	$ 25.65	
Secretary of State (Corporation Fees)	15.45	
Auditor of Public Accounts (County Audits)	353.25	
Auditor Public Accounts (Sale of Audits)	149.00	
Division—Motor Transportation	220.80	
Division—Fire Prevention and Rates	38,524.21	
Revenue Alcoholic Inspectors	2,885.98	
Welfare—Old Age Assistance	39,482.35	
Welfare—Aid to Dependent Children	4,464.50	
Welfare—Aid to Blind	3,603.50	
Total Lapses to General Fund		89,724.69
To Road Fund:		
Gasoline Tax Adm.	$ 8,878.07	
Automobile Dept.	33,620.24	
Total Lapses to General Fund		42,498.31
Refunds of Federal Funds		182,410.78
Petty Cash Increases		3,767.08
Transfer to Other Funds		39.19
Cash in Banks June 30, 1944		$ 4,151,740.61

STATEMENT NO. 8

REVOLVING, TRUST & AGENCY FUNDS

Detailed Statement of Cash Receipts for Fiscal Year 1943-1944

	Source of Receipts	Receipts
	Special Corporation Taxes:	
1051	Insurance Tax, Insurance Carrier—Workmen's Comp...	$ 109,959.66
1052	Insurance Tax, Self Carrier—Workmen's Comp.	80,398.32
1053	Tax on Foreign Fire Insurance Companies	86,365.18
1054	Tax on Employers (Adm.)—Unemployment Comp.....	49,559.25
	Total Special Corporation Taxes	326,282.41
	Excise Taxes:	
1105	County Portion—Gross Receipts Tax	.28
	Total Excise Taxes	.28
	Licenses Other Than Alcohol:	
1201	Operator's Licenses (Portion for Adm.)	$ 27,808.66
1203	Truck Licenses (½ for Counties)	655,883.83
1204	Insurance Agents' Licenses (25%)	17,415.00
1205	Certificates of Compliance—Insurance Co.'s (25%).....	911.75
1211	Hunting & Fishing Licenses	173,369.42
1212	Dog Licenses	4,562.73
	Total Licenses other than Alcohol	$ 879,951.39
	Alcohol Taxes & Licenses:	
1251	Tax on Case Sale of Distilled Spirits	$ 40,298.61
	Total Alcohol Taxes & Licenses	$ 40,298.61
	Examination Fees:	
1302	State Board of Accountancy	$ 1,175.00
1304	State Board of Barber & Beautician Examiners	5,007.00
1305	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners	350.00
1306	State Board of Dental Examiners	1,220.00
1307	State Board of Embalmers	925.00
1308	State Board of Pharmacy	1,300.00
1309	State Board of Examiners of Trained Nurses	3,030.00
1310	State Board of Veterinary Examiners	42.00
1313	Mines & Minerals	2,558.25
	Total Examination Fees	$ 15,607.25
	Registration & Other Fees:	
1322	State Board of Accountancy	$ 410.00
1323	State Board of Examiners & Reg. of Architects	586.00
1324	State Board of Barber & Beautician Examiners	21,555.00
1325	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners	1,629.00
1326	State Board of Dental Examiners	3,337.00
1327	State Board of Embalmers	9,267.00
1328	State Board of Pharmacy	8,276.00

STATEMENT NO. 8—Continued

	Source of Receipts	Receipts
1329	State Board of Examiners of Trained Nurses	11,478.00
1330	State Board of Veterinary Examiners	424.00
1331	State Board of Pharmacy—Prophylactic Enf. Fees	7,330.00
1332	State Board of Prof. Eng.—Membership Fees	7,097.00
1333	State Real Estate Commission	2,716.00
	Total Registration & Other Fees	$ 74,105.00
	Tuition Fees:	
1340	Ky. State College for Negroes—Lincoln Inst.	$ 15,375.54
1341	Ky. State College for Negroes	14,267.63
1342	W. Ky. Vocational Training School	442.68
1343	University of Ky.	238,816.68
1344	Eastern State Teachers College	35,143.86
1345	Morehead State Teachers College	90,188.18
1346	Murray State Teachers College	30,015.28
1347	Western Ky. State Teachers College	48,003.97
1348	Morehead State Teachers Col.—Science Bld. Revenue	9,829.40
	Total Tuition Fees	$ 482,083.22
	Board and Room:	
1351a	State College for Negroes—Board	$ 36,780.60
1351b	State College for Negroes—Room Rent	9,666.64
1352	West Ky. Vocational Training School	5,209.89
1353a	University of Ky.—Board & Dining Hall	69,113.22
1353b	University of Ky.—Room Rent	60,585.43
1354	Eastern State Teachers College—Room Rent	16,733.35
1355a	Morehead State Teachers College—Board	203,345.10
1355b	Morehead State Teachers College—Room Rent	61,321.75
1356a	Murray State Teachers College—Board	220,698.41
1356b	Murray State Teachers College—Room Rent	6,971.92
1357a	Western Ky. State Teachers College—Board	647.60
1357b	Western State Teachers College—Room Rent	1,770.55
1359	Mayo Vocational Training School	4,244.84
	Total Board and Room	$ 697,089.30
	Other Fees, Sales and Rentals:	
1361	Division of State Parks—Miscellaneous Receipts	$ 51,406.00
1362	Game & Fish Commission—Miscellaneous Receipts	17,794.98
1363	My Old Ky. Home Commission—Fees & Sales	7,923.92
1364	Pennyrile State Park	750.00
1365	Division of Publicity—Fees and Sales	7,793.25
1366	R. R. Policemen's Fees—($5.00 Fee)	155.00
1367	Forestry—Federal—Miscellaneous Receipts	12,007.68
1368	Sec'ty of State—National Defense Officers Fees	170.00
1369	Auditor of Public Accounts—County Costs of Audits	7,642.72
1370	Secretary of State—Process Agents Fees	7,500.00
1371	Secretary of State—Corporation Fees	7,500.00
1372	Military Dept.—Non-Elective Peace Officers Fees	775.00

STATEMENT NO. 8—Continued

	Source of Receipts	Receipts
1373	Department of Health—Egg Candling Fees	10,138.00
1374	Department of Hotel & Restaurant Fees	23,701.34
1375	Department of Laboratory—Fees & Sales	6,328.05
1376	Department of Plumbing—Fees	7,662.10
1377	Department of State Register—Vital Statistics	104,706.34
1378	Department of Health—Other Fees and Sales	21,024.67
1379	Department of Medical Practice Act—Fees	3,999.00
1380	Department of Health—Optometrists Fees	2,130.90
1381	Department of Health—Radiography Fees	10.00
1382	Hazelwood Sanatorium Fees	64,329.11
1383	Ky. Crippled Children's Com.—Misc. Receipts	7,659.01
1385	Dept. of Agriculture—Stock Yard Weighman Fees	1,675.00
1386	Dept. of Agri.—Tobacco—Warehouse Weighman Fees	4,285.00
1388	State Fair Board—State Fair Receipts	65,309.73
	Other Fees, Sales and Rentals:	
1391	Eastern State Hospital—Misc. Fees	$ 31,997.19
1392	Central State Hospital—Misc. Fees	51,117.92
1393	Western State Hospital—Misc. Fees	20,297.39
1394	Feeble Minded Institute—Misc. Fees	4,007.97
1396	Boyle-Mercer Farm—Misc. Fees and Sales	6,677.85
1398	Houses of Reform—Misc. Fees and Sales	30,622.66
1400	Reformatory—Other Misc. Receipts	6,611.00
1402	Penitentiary—Other Misc. Receipts	3,023.63
1403	Ky. Children's Home Society—White—Misc. Fees	2,806.37
1405	Metal Stamping Plant—Sales	2,419.14
1406	Welfare—Surplus Commodity Salvage	756.07
1411a	Ky. State College for Negroes—Misc. Receipts	4,693.38
1411b	Ky. State College for Negroes—Athletic Fees	788.70
1411g	Ky. State College for Negroes—Misc. Receipts	2,388.30
1412	West Ky. Vocational Training School—Misc. Receipts	138.04
1413	Workshop for the Adult Blind—Sales & Misc. Receipts	54,884.74
1421	Univ. of Ky.—Division of Colleges—Misc. Receipts	3,662.28
1421f	Univ. of Ky.—Division of College Extension Fees	25,212.66
1421g	Univ. of Ky.—Division of Colleges—Misc. Receipts	14,838.63
1422	Univ. of Ky.—Experiment Station—Misc. Receipts	372,990.43
1431	Eastern Ky. State Teachers College—Misc. Receipts	203,699.74
1432a	Morehead State Teachers College—Misc. Receipts	2,079.47
1432b	Morehead State Teachers College—Tuition Fees Applicable to Athletics	3,933.46
1432e	Morehead State Teachers College—Bookstore Sales	6,090.13
1432f	Morehead State Teachers College—Extension Fees	1,680.76
1432g	Morehead State Teachers College—Misc. Receipts	$ 16,488.58
1433a	Murray State Teachers College—Misc. Receipts	3,922.72
1433b	Murray State Teachers College—Tuition Fees Applicable to Athletics	4,672.00
1433c	Murray State Teachers College—Inter Collegiate Game Receipts	1,713.33
1433d	Murray State Teachers College—Misc. Receipts—Farm Produce	9,140.98

STATEMENT NO. 8—Continued

	Source of Receipts	Receipts
1433e	Book Store Merchandise Sales—Murray State Teachers College	37.70
1433f	Murray State Teachers College—Extension Fees	1,815.91
1433g	Murray State Teachers College—Misc. Receipts	185,905.89
1434a	Western State Teachers College—Special Services	4,447.25
1434b	Western Ky. State Teachers College—Tuition Fees Applicable to Athletics	766.80
1434c	Western Ky. State Teachers College—Intercollegiate Game Receipts	5,119.04
1434d	Western Ky. State Teachers College—Farm Sales	13,582.20
1434f	Western Ky. State Teachers College—Extension Fees	4,137.93
1434g	Western Ky. State Teachers College—Misc. Fees	335,999.88
1441	Library Extension Division—Fees & Misc. Receipts	261.17
1442	Ky. Historical Society—Mis. Receipts	1,128.20
1444	Division of Banking—Small Loan Co.—License	1,000.00
1445	Division of Banking—Bank Examination Fees	15,484.96
1446	Division of Banking—Small Loan Co.—Examination Fees	150.00
1447	Division of Banking—Misc. Receipts	395.00
1448	Division of Insurance—Other Misc. Fees (25%) July 1 to Dec. 31, Inc.—Jan. 1 to June 30, Inc.	113.75
1449	Division of Insurance—Annual Statement Fees (25%) July 1 to Dec. 31, Inc.—Jan. 1 to June 30, Inc.	3,607.50
1451	Division of Insurance—Examination Fees	25,838.52
1452	Louisville Office of State Treasurer Fees	3,600.00
1460	Game & Fish—Sale of Fish Cars	2,908.44
1461	Public Service Commission Assessments	75,954.42
1470	Unemployment Comp. Administration—Misc. Fees	653.24
1475	Division of Geology—Petroleum Laboratory Fees	95.00
1476	Division of Geology—Sales of Maps & Bulletins	2,437.84
1480	Minerals & Mines—Geol. Div.—(Private Donations)	300.00
1485	Mines & Minerals—Inspection Fees	885.00
	Total Other Fees, Sales and Rentals	$ 2,024,297.96
	Subventions and Grants:	
1501	Jeff. County Master Commissioner's Suspense Fees	$ 87.30
1510	Conservations & State Parks—Fed. Tax Admission	1,550.75
1530	Auditor of Public Accounts—Misc. Sales	433.00
1601	Forestry—Federal Grant	60,966.78
1603	Dept. of Health—Venereal Disease—Fed. Grant	$ 353,588.90
1604	Subventions & Grants—Ky. Crippled Children's Commission—Federal Grant	87,049.62
1605	Dept. of Health—U. S. Public Health Service Extension—Grant	353,004.00
1606	Dept. of Health—General—T. V. A. Grants	7,262.67
1607	Dept. of Health—Maternal & Child Health—Grant	654,075.00
1608	Old Age Assistance—Federal Grant	2,735,471.57
1608	Five Percent (5%) Adm.—Federal Grant	360,944.62
1609	Dept. of Welfare—Child Welfare—Federal Grant	37,063.17

STATEMENT NO. 8—Continued

	Source of Receipts	Receipts
1611	General Education Board—Federal Grant	8,300.00
1612	Dept. of Education—Jeannes Fund—Federal Grant	1,061.68
1615	Dept. of Education—Geo. Deen Fund—Federal Grant	343,702.93
1616	Dept. of Education—Smith-Hughes Fund—Fed. Grant	143,176.43
1617	Vocational Education—War Training—Fed. Grant	520,400.00
1618	Vocational Rehabilitation—Federal Grants	141,199.55
1619	Vocational Rehabilitation—Private Grants	292.00
1621	Ky. State College for Negroes—Bankhead-Jones Fund	7,609.17
1622	Ky. State College for Negroes—Morrill-Nelson Fund	7,250.00
1625	Vocational Education Rural War Productions Training—Federal Grant	494,514.73
1627	Vocational Education War Training Equipment—Federal Grant	18,655.21
1628	Vocational Education War Training—Rental of Space	480.00
1631	Univ. of Ky.—Bankhead-Jones Fund—Federal Grant	44,867.87
1632	Univ. of Ky.—Morrill-Nelson Fund—Federal Grant	42,750.00
1640	Extended School Terms—Federal Grant	428,461.78
1645	Enemy Alien Program—Federal Grant	500.00
1646	Civilian War Assistance—Federal Grant	500.00
1650	Merit System Adm.—U. C. C. Share—Federal	7,129.00
1651	Unemployment Compensation Adm.—Federal Grant	443,832.32
1660	Aid to Dependent Children—Federal Grant	419,551.06
1662	Aid to Blind—Federal Grants	118,906.35
1676	Vocational—Itinerant Teachers	2,477.35
1690	Levi State Park—Private Grant	2,540.00
1699	State College for Negroes—Private Grant	3,010.47
		$ 7,852,665.28
	Miscellaneous Revenue:	
1701	Ky. Historical Society—Stephenson Fund—Interest	$ 109.03
1712	Penalties on Back Taxes—Rev. Dept.—(New Law 15%)	50,281.76
1750	Murray State Teachers—Scholarships—Malaria Con.	1,500.00
	Total Miscellaneous Revenue	$ 51,890.79
	Total Revenue Receipts	$12,444,271.49
	Non Revenue Receipts:	
1910	National Forest Fund—Suspense	$ 10,345.59
1920	Refunds Credited to Preceding Year Disbursements "90 Days" Cr. 172 G. L.	26,707.22
1921	Refunds of Prior Year Disbursements	4,063.37
1922	Refunds of Current Year Disbursements	158,419.21
1924	Old Age Assistance—Refunds of Prior Year Disbursements—Suspense	210.52
1925	Social Security Clearing Account	175.00
1930	Petty Cash Repayments—Current Year	4,342.94
1931	Petty Cash Repayments—Prior Year	5,890.82
1932	Old Age Assistance—Transfers From General Fund	3,419,304.73

STATEMENT NO. 8—Continued

	Source of Receipts	Receipts
1935	Interest on Land Grant Bonds—Transfers from General Fund	9,900.00
1942	Dept. of Business Regulations—Motor Transportation —Transfers from Road Fund	60,000.00
1943	Dept. of Rev.—Gas. Tax—Transfers from Road Fund	45,000.00
1944	Dept. of Rev.—Automobile Dept.—Transfers from Road Fund	85,000.00
1945	Dept. of Edu.—Proceeds from Sale of Investments	12,000.00
1946	Dept. of Edu.—Revenue from Investments—Suspense	712.31
1948	Feeble Minded Institute—Investment Revenue—Mallory Fund—Suspense	30.00
1970	Non Elective Peace Officers	226,838.87
1985	Aid to Blind—Transfers General Fund	107,300.00
1990	Aid to Dependent Children—General Fund	407,900.00
	Total Non Revenue Receipts	$ 4,584,140.58
	Grand Total Receipts	$17,028,412.07

STATEMENT NO. 9

Detailed Statement of Allotments and Disbursements for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1944 and Disbursements During 90 Day Encumberance Liquidation Period to September 30, 1944

Acct. No.		Balance Brought Forward	Receipts Allotted	Total Allotments	Net Disbursements June 30, 1945	90-Day Disbursements to Sept. 30, 1944	Total Disbursements 1943-1944	Unexpended Balance Sept. 30, 1944
	Secretary of State							
4060	Railroad Policemen	$ 607.72	$ 155.00	$ 762.72	$	$	$	$ 762.72
4070	Process Agents		7,500.00	7,500.00	7,331.79	76.43	7,408.22	91.78
4080	Corporations		7,500.00	7,500.00	6,880.96		6,880.96	619.04
4090	Special Police Officers	40.77	170.00	210.77	15.38		15.38	195.39
	Total	$ 648.49	$ 15,325.00	$ 15,973.49	$ 14,228.13	$ 76.43	$ 14,304.56	$ 1,668.93
	Division of Insurance							
4100	Louisville Securities Office	$ 16.45	$ 3,600.00	$ 3,616.45	$ 3,458.08	$ 117.70	$ 3,575.78	$ 40.67
	Total	$ 16.45	$ 3,600.00	$ 3,616.45	$ 3,458.08	$ 117.70	$ 3,575.78	$ 40.67
	Auditor Public Accounts							
4120	County Share of Audits	$	$ 7,642.72	$ 7,642.72	$ 7,642.72	$	$ 7,642.72	$
4130	Sale of Audits		433.00	433.00	377.00		377.00	56.00
	Total	$	$ 8,075.72	$ 8,075.72	$ 8,019.72	$	$ 8,019.72	$ 56.00
	Department of Finance							
4140	Duplicating Section	$ 462.53	$	$ 462.53	$ 53.10	$	$ 53.10	$ 409.43
	Total	$ 462.53	$	$ 462.53	$ 53.10	$	$ 53.10	$ 409.43

STATEMENT NO. 9—Continued

Acct. No.		Balance Brought Forward	Receipts Allotted	Total Allotments	Net Disbursements June 30, 1945	90-Day Disbursements to Sept. 30, 1944	Total Disbursements 1943-1944	Unexpended Balance Sept. 30, 1944
	Department of Revenue							
4200	Gasoline Tax	$ ----------	$ 45,000.00	$ 45,000.00	$ 39,296.03	$ —563.88	$ 38,732.15	$ 6,267.85
4210	Automobile Division	----------	85,036.54	85,036.54	59,746.47	1,586.46	61,332.93	23,703.61
4220	Operator's License	19,905.34	27,808.66	47,714.00	19,217.81	3,031.26	22,249.07	25,464.93
4230	Distilled Spirits—Case Sales	18,369.49	40,298.61	58,668.10	29,222.88	7,891.23	37,114.11	21,553.99
	Total	$ 38,274.83	$ 198,143.81	$ 236,418.64	$ 147,483.19	$ 11,945.07	$ 159,428.76	$ 76,990.38
	Other Revenue Activities							
4250	Revenue Agents (Old Law)	$ 1,202.39	$ ----------	$ 1,202.39	$ ----------	$ ----------	$ ----------	$ 1,202.39
4260	Back Tax Section (New Law)	35,381.05	50,281.76	85,662.81	39,718.39	28.27	39,746.66	45,916.15
4270	Gross Receipts (County Share)	769.99	.28	770.27	----------	----------	----------	770.27
4280	Truck Licenses (County Share)	633,226.35	655,847.83	289,074.18	627,913.02	----------	627,913.02	661,161.16
4281	Truck Licenses (Co. Share Susp.)	27,424.88	----------	27,424.88	----------	----------	----------	27,424.88
	Total	$ 698,004.66	$ 706,129.87	$1,404,134.53	$ 667,631.41	$ 28.27	$ 667,659.68	$ 736,474.85
	Department of Conservation							
4300	State Parks	$ 966.66	$ 59,329.92	$ 60,296.58	$ 50,948.41	$ 6,904.43	$ 57,852.84	$ 2,443.74
4301	State Parks Federal Tax	273.44	1,277.31	1,550.75	1,550.75	----------	1,550.75	----------
4303	State Parks, Federal Tax Susp.	99.32	----------	99.32	99.32	----------	99.32	----------
4305	Pennyrile State Park	121.15	750.00	871.15	595.35	----------	595.35	275.80
4306	Ky. Ridge Forest	500.00	2,540.00	3,040.00	----------	----------	----------	3,040.00
4310	Division of Forestry	2,255.89	72,977.76	75,233.65	70,045.45	2,855.77	72,901.22	2,332.43
4340	Game & Fish Commission	58,956.31	191,214.40	250,170.71	147,562.72	5,178.03	152,740.75	97,429.96
4345	Game & Fish Com.—Special Fund	17,778.64	2,908.44	20,687.08	----------	----------	----------	20,687.08
4348	Game & Fish Commission—Susp.	50,000.00	----------	50,000.00	----------	----------	----------	50,000.00
4350	My Old Ky. Home	33.65	----------	33.65	----------	----------	----------	33.65
4360	My Old Ky. Home—Special	484.92	----------	484.92	----------	----------	----------	484.92
4380	Division of Publicity	7,957.65	7,793.25	15,750.90	7,211.50	1,124.46	8,335.96	7,414.94
	Total	$ 139,427.63	$ 238,791.08	$ 478,218.71	$ 278,013.50	$ 16,062.69	$ 294,076.19	$ 184,142.52

	Military Department							
4460	Industrial Peace Officers	$ 1,961.82	$ 775.00	$ 2,736.82	$ 488.04	$ 4.83	$ 492.87	$ 2,243.95
	Total	$ 1,961.82	$ 775.00	$ 2,736.82	$ 488.04	$ 4.83	$ 492.87	$ 2,243.95
	Department of Agriculture							
4500	Dog Law Enforcement	$ 57.06	$ 4,562.73	$ 4,619.79	$ 2,599.30	$ 143.41	$ 2,742.71	$ 1,877.08
4510	Livestock Weighman Fees	.53	1,675.00	1,675.53	1,673.39		1,673.39	2.14
4520	Tobacco Warehouse Weighman	21.87	4,285.00	4,307.87	4,275.22		4,275.22	32.65
4545	State Fair Construction	5,229.20		5,229.20	3,082.65		3,082.65	2,146.55
4546	State Fair Operations	114,686.13	65,309.73	179,995.86	15,039.42	1,974.72	17,014.14	162,981.72
	Total	$ 119,995.79	$ 75,832.46	$ 195,828.25	$ 26,669.98	$ 2,118.13	$ 28,788.11	$ 167,040.14
	Department of Health							
4550	Department of Health—General	$ 136,957.81	$ 187,023.67	$ 323,981.48	$ 167,199.98	$ 39,291.08	$ 206,491.06	$ 117,490.42
4551	U. S. P. H. Service Extension	701.07	353,004.00	353,705.07	328,366.79	17,631.37	345,998.16	7,706.91
4552	Maternal and Child Health	56,239.02	654,075.00	710,314.02	389,772.30	53,248.84	443,021.14	267,292.88
4553	Venereal Disease—Federal	11.10	353,588.90	353,600.00	315,182.92	35,419.50	350,602.42	2,997.58
4560	Hazelwood Sanatorium	2,895.78	64,329.11	67,224.89	55,083.01	6,296.32	61,379.33	5,845.56
4570	Crippled Children Commission	7,186.87	94,708.63	101,895.50	96,512.68	5,382.82	101,895.50	
	Total	$ 203,991.65	$1,706,729.31	$1,910,720.96	$1,352,117.68	$ 157,269.93	$1,509,387.61	$ 401,333.35
	Department of Welfare							
4600	Eastern State Hospital	$ 35,001.37	$ 31,997.19	$ 66,998.56	$ 2,674.23	$ 993.34	$ 3,667.57	$ 63,330.99
4610	Central State Hospital	58,783.78	51,117.92	109,901.70	1,600.00		1,600.00	108,301.70
4620	Western State Hospital	27,385.51	20,297.39	47,682.90				47,682.90
4630	Feeble-Minded Institute	5,823.22	4,007.97	9,831.19				9,831.19
4635	Boyle-Mercer Farm	7,391.08	6,677.85	14,068.93	5,296.44	1,841.54	7,137.98	6,930.95
4640	Houses of Reform	63,832.80	30,622.66	94,455.46	614.50	—614.50		94,455.46
4650	Reformatory	24,468.36	6,611.00	31,079.36	2,152.97		2,152.97	28,926.39
4660	Penitentiary	21,173.76	3,023.63	24,197.39		995.32	995.32	23,202.07
4690	Metal Stamping Plant	98,755.37	2,419.14	101,174.51	—10,543.97	7,556.71	—2,987.26	104,161.77
4700	Child Welfare—Federal	14,133.84	37,063.17	51,197.01	41,993.72	869.49	42,863.21	8,333.80
4720	Children Homes Society	7,745.63	2,806.37	10,552.00				10,552.00
4730	Old Age Assistance		6,838,033.00	6,838,033.00	6,829,690.00	—2,435.00	6,827,255.00	10,778.00
4731	Old Age Assist.—Unmatched Fed.	501,763.40	—469,573.72	32,189.68				32,189.68
4760	Aid to Dependent Children		815,800.00	815,800.00	806,948.00	—383.00	806,565.00	9,235.00
4761	Federal Grants Unmatched	78,690.36	—31,952.28	46,738.08				46,738.08

STATEMENT NO. 9—Continued

Acct. No.		Balance Brought Forward	Receipts Allotted	Total Allotments	Net Disbursements June 30, 1945	90-Day Disbursements to Sept. 30, 1944	Total Disbursements 1943-1944	Unexpended Balance Sept. 30, 1944
4762	Aid to Dependent Children Admin.	$	$ 43,616.34	$ 43,616.34	$ 38,251.48	$ 5,364.86	$ 43,616.34	$
4765	Aid to Blind		214,600.00	214,600.00	213,142.00	2.00	213,144.00	1,456.00
4766	Federal Grants Unmatched	10,501.14	—932.88	9,568.26				9,568.26
4767	Aid to Blind—Admin. Federal		12,539.23	12,539.23	11,081.06	1,458.17	12,539.23	
4770	Old Age Assistance Admin.	25,088.19	147,472.16	172,560.35	155,953.85	14,727.52	170,681.37	1,878.98
4776	Enemy Alien Program	55.22	500.00	555.22	70.14		70.14	485.08
4777	Civilian War Assistance	430.83	500.00	930.83	385.81	.54	386.35	544.48
4780	Surplus Commodity—Salvage	862.36	756.07	1,618.43	1,111.73		1,111.73	506.70
	Total	$ 981,886.22	$7,768,002.21	$8,749,888.43	$8,100,421.96	$ 30,376.99	$8,130,798.95	$ 619,089.48
	Department of Education							
4800	General Education Board	$ 2,294.28	$ 8,300.00	$ 10,594.28	$ 7,356.92	$ 147.56	$ 7,504.48	$ 3,089.80
4810	Jeannes Fund	352.32	1,061.68	1,414.00	1,099.55	143.66	1,243.21	170.79
4835	Extended School Service	358.60	428,103.18	428,461.78	419,267.95	9,193.83	428,461.78	
4840	George Deen Fund	50,766.30	343,960.93	394,727.23	317,282.18	35,907.72	353,189.90	41,537.33
4850	Smith-Hughes Fund	17,706.51	143,176.43	160,882.94	136,391.92	12,171.27	148,563.19	12,319.75
4860	Vocational Rehabilitation	5,955.56	141,374.55	147,330.11	102,837.04	34,951.74	137,788.78	9,541.33
4870	Vocational Rehabilitation—Private	993.84	292.00	1,285.84		355.49	355.49	930.35
4890	Mayo Vocational Training School	2,707.18	4,244.84	6,952.02	4,713.15	—60.22	4,652.93	2,299.09
4891	Itinerant Teachers	562.33	2,477.35	3,039.68	2,362.77	—353.24	2,009.53	1,030.15
4895	Vocational Educa.—War Training		520,400.00	520,400.00	419,594.99	29,649.51	449,244.50	71,155.50
4895a	Vocational Educa.—War Training	237,678.06	—161,201.28	76,476.78	76,213.24	—575.89	75,637.35	839.43
4896	Rural War Production Training		339,730.48	339,730.48	231,382.44	96,316.97	327,699.41	12,031.07
4896a	Rural War Production Training	108,920.22	152,172.44	261,092.66	216,268.08	—597.20	215,670.88	45,421.78
4898	War Training Equipment		6,522.41	6,522.41		543.18	543.18	5,979.23
4898a	War Training Equipment	15,766.73	—2,207.21	13,559.52	11,811.37	1,054.62	12,865.99	693.53
4899	War Training Rentals	965.00	—485.00	480.00	440.00	40.00	480.00	
	Total	$ 445,026.93	$1,927,922.80	$2,372,949.73	$1,947,021.60	$ 218,889.00	$2,165,910.60	$ 207,039.13

	Ky. State College							
4900	Operation and Maintenance	$ 2,744.04	$ 67,796.55	$ 70,540.59	$ 59,955.66	$ 8,496.59	$ 68,452.25	$ 2,088.34
4901	Athletics	591.31	788.70	1,380.01	1,176.44	121.10	1,297.54	82.47
4905	Lincoln Institute	4,323.88	15,375.54	19,699.42	16,596.03	—662.50	15,933.53	3,765.89
4910	Bankhead-Jones Fund		7,609.17	7,609.17	7,609.17		7,609.17	
4920	Morrill-Nelson Fund		8,505.50	8,505.50	8,505.50		8,505.50	
4930	Smith-Hughes Fund				—22.35		—22.35	22.35
4959	Private Grants		3,010.47	3,010.47				3,010.47
	Total	$ 7,659.23	$ 103,085.93	$ 110,745.16	$ 93,820.45	$ 7,955.19	$ 101,775.64	$ 8,969.52
4960	W. Ky. Vocational Training School	$ 3,162.68	$ 5,790.61	$ 8,953.29	$ 3,348.25	$ —32.99	$ 3,315.26	$ 5,638.03
	Total	$ 3,162.68	$ 5,790.61	$ 8,953.29	$ 3,348.25	$ —32.99	$ 3,315.26	$ 5,638.03
	Schools For Blind and Deaf							
4970	School for Deaf—White	$ 1,259.26	$	$ 1,259.26	$	$	$	$ 1,259.26
4980	Workshop Adult Blind	39,601.08	65,729.06	105,330.14	35,234.13	23,141.64	58,375.77	46,954.37
4990	Federal Blind Rehabilitation	.01		.01				.01
	Total	$ 40,860.35	$ 65,729.06	$ 106,589.41	$ 35,234.13	$ 23,141.64	$ 58,375.77	$ 48,213.64
	University of Kentucky							
5000	Division of Colleges	$ 97,570.10	$ 412,523.12	$ 510,093.22	$ 394,961.03	$ 47,255.52	$ 442,216.55	$ 67,876.67
5010	Experiment Station	125,995.84	248,008.36	374,004.20	224,084.94	11,804.81	235,889.75	138,114.45
5015	Experiment Station—Suspense		65,000.00	65,000.00				65,000.00
5016	Exp. Sta.—Post War Adj. Exp.		60,000.00	60,000.00				60,000.00
5020	Bankhead-Jones Fund		44,867.87	44,867.87	44,867.87		44,867.87	
5030	Morrill-Nelson Fund		51,394.50	51,394.50	51,394.50		51,394.50	
	Total	$ 223,565.94	$ 881,793.85	$1,105,359.79	$ 715,308.34	$ 59,060.33	$ 774,368.67	$ 330,991.12
	State Teachers Colleges							
5050	Eastern State Teachers College	$ 26,160.56	$ 255,576.95	$ 281,737.51	$ 142,618.20	$ 22,479.65	$ 165,097.85	$ 116,639.66
5055	East. St. Teachers Col. Athletics	5,986.02		5,986.02	433.45		433.45	5,552.57
5060	Morehead State Teachers College	16,727.73	381,327.46	398,055.19	352,796.22	36,760.01	389,556.23	8,498.96
5061	Morehead St. Tchrs. Col. Sc. Bld.	2,317.22	3,282.78	5,600.00				5,600.00
5062	Morehead State Teachers College — Interest and Bond Sinking Fund	1,593.38	6,546.62	8,140.00	7,920.60		7,920.00	220.00

STATEMENT NO. 9—Continued

Acct. No.		Balance Brought Forward	Receipts Allotted	Total Allotments	Net Disbursements June 30, 1945	90-Day Disbursements to Sept. 30, 1944	Total Disbursements 1943-1944	Unexpended Balance Sept. 30, 1944
5065	Morehead St. Tchrs. Col. Athletics	$ 763.28	$ 3,933.46	$ 4,696.74	$ 839.05	$ 87.00	$ 926.05	$ 3,770.69
5070	Murray State Teachers College	12,607.82	458,573.81	471,181.63	410,898.04	13,643.48	424,541.52	46,640.11
5075	Murray St. Tchrs. Col. Athletics	5,582.89	6,385.33	11,968.22	3,096.42	580.77	3,677.19	8,291.03
5079	Murray State Teachers College Malaria Con.	----------	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	----------	1,500.00	----------
5080	Western State Teachers College	19,156.00	408,589.38	427,745.38	169,009.99	8,325.19	177,335.18	250,410.20
5085	Western St. Tchrs. Col. Athletics	5,730.34	5,885.84	11,616.18	3,394.10	194.40	3,588.50	8,027.68
	Total	$ 96,625.24	$1,531,601.63	$1,628,226.87	$1,092,505.47	$ 82,070.50	$1,174,575.97	$ 453,650.90
	Dept. of Library and Archives							
5150	Library Extension Division	$ 363.20	$ 261.17	$ 624.37	$ 124.99	$ 86.53	$ 211.52	$ 412.85
5160	Historical Society	402.14	1,128.20	1,530.34	634.03	270.32	904.35	625.99
5170	Historical Soc. Stephenson Fund	291.80	109.03	400.83	94.67	----------	94.67	306.16
5180	Board of Certification Librarians	211.65	----------	211.65	----------	----------	----------	211.65
	Total	$ 1,268.79	$ 1,498.40	$ 2,767.19	$ 853.69	$ 356.85	$ 1,210.54	$ 1,556.65
	Dept. of Business Regulations							
5200	Supervision of Prof. Regulation	$ 417.53	$ 10,032.66	$ 10,450.19	$ 9,874.83	$ 10.29	$ 9,885.12	$ 565.07
5210	State Board of Accountancy	760.27	1,444.56	2,204.83	1,157.51	156.15	1,313.66	891.17
5220	State Board of Architects	880.33	458.79	1,339.12	1,195.48	----------	1,195.48	143.64
5230	St. Bd. of Barbers and Beauticians	852.03	23,404.19	24,256.22	21,461.13	893.33	22,354.46	1,901.76
5240	St. Bd. of Chiropractic Examiners	4,974.68	1,714.64	6,689.32	1,505.24	362.13	1,867.37	4,821.95
5250	State Board of Dental Examiners	4,551.36	4,041.64	8,593.00	3,539.52	328.60	3,868.12	4,724.88
5260	State Board of Embalmers	6,193.07	8,923.88	15,116.95	11,067.57	362.67	11,430.24	3,686.71
5270	State Board of Pharmacy	9,502.17	3,775.00	13,277.17	10,004.26	493.54	10,497.80	2,779.37
5271	Pharmacy-Prophylactic	5,768.94	6,484.18	12,253.12	3,938.43	184.34	4,122.77	8,130.35
5280	State Board Nurse Examiners	19,515.61	13,051.23	32,566.84	8,832.47	329.45	9,161.92	23,404.92
5290	State Board Veterans Examiners	188.67	411.57	600.24	229.72	149.26	378.98	221.26

5300	Division of Motor Transportation	----------	60,000.00	60,000.00	53,462.90	1,302.10	54,765.00	5,235.00
5305	Division Fire Prevention and Rates	----------	100,531.21	100,531.21	53,451.33	1,212.53	54,663.86	45,867.35
5306	Division Fire Prevention and Rates Suspense	86,625.29	7,881.97	94,507.26	----------	----------	----------	94,507.26
5310	Insurance Examiners Expense	2.00	25,838.52	25,840.52	24,078.52	1,760.00	25,838.52	2.00
5320	State Board Professional Engineers	18,188.05	6,552.11	24,740.16	4,892.80	76.24	4,969.04	19,771.12
5330	Real Estate Commission	5,166.24	2,257.07	7,423.31	4,234.16	214.21	4,448.37	2,974.94
5340	Division of Banking	3,412.34	17,055.17	20,467.51	5,603.07	1,591.15	7,194.22	13,273.29
	Total	$ 166,998.58	$ 293,858.39	$ 460,856.97	$ 218,528.94	$ 9,425.99	$ 227,954.93	$ 232,902.04
5400	Public Service Commission	$ 159,026.42	$ 75,915.23	$ 234,941.65	$ 72,458.51	$ 585.98	$ 73,044.49	$ 161,897.16
	Total	$ 159,026.42	$ 75,915.23	$ 234,941.65	$ 72,458.51	$ 585.98	$ 73,044.49	$ 161,897.16
5450	Public Property Fund	$ 3,380.25	$ ----------	$ 3,380.25	$ ----------	$ ----------	$ ----------	$ 3,380.25
5460	Sale of Welfare Property	8,750.00	----------	8,750.00	----------	----------	----------	8,750.00
	Total	$ 12,130.25	$ ----------	$ 12,130.25	$ ----------	$ ----------	$ ----------	$ 12,130.25
	Dept. of Industrial Relations							
5500	Unemploy. Compensation Admin.	$ 15,667.70	$ 445,792.19	$ 461,459.89	$ 413,210.46	$ 13,981.33	$ 427,191.79	$ 34,268.10
5501	Unemployment Comp. Susp.	108,156.33	49,559.25	157,715.58	----------	----------	----------	157,715.58
5510	Merit System (U C C Share)	----------	5,822.37	5,822.37	4,030.87	641.31	4,672.18	1,150.19
5520	Workmen's Compensation	48,067.67	190,357.98	238,425.65	78,833.83	1,204.40	80,038.23	158,387.42
	Total	$ 171,891.70	$ 691,531.79	$ 863,423.49	$ 496,075.16	$ 15,827.04	$ 511,902.20	$ 351,521.29
	Dept. of Mines and Minerals							
5650	Division of Geology	$ 1,872.44	$ 2,532.84	$ 4,405.28	$ 1,629.52	$ ----------	$ 1,629.52	$ 2,775.76
5660	Division of Geology—Private	----------	300.00	300.00	300.00	----------	300.00	----------
5670	Coal Mining Division	1,634.39	3,443.25	5,077.64	954.51	1,849.61	2,804.12	2,273.52
	Total	$ 3,506.83	$ 6,276.09	$ 9,782.92	$ 2,884.03	$ 1,849.61	$ 4,733.64	$ 5,049.28
5700	Jefferson Co. Master Commissioner	$ 30,831.56	$ 87.30	$ 30,918.86	$ ----------	$ ----------	$ ----------	$ 30,918.86
	Total	$ 30,831.56	$ 87.30	$ 30,918.86	$ ----------	$ ----------	$ ----------	$ 30,918.86
	Total Classified	$3,547,224.57	$16,406,495.54	$19,953,720.11	$15,276,623.36	$ 637,129.18	$15,913,752.54	$4,039,967.57

STATEMENT NO. 9—Continued

Acct. No.		Balance Brought Forward	Receipts Allotted	Total Allotments	Net Disbursements June 30, 1945	90-Day Disbursements to Sept. 30, 1944	Total Disbursements 1943-1944	Unexpended Balance Sept. 30, 1944
	Not Otherwise Classified Lapse of Appropriation to Others Funds	$	$	$	$ 132,223.00	$	$ 132,223.00	$—132,223.00
5940	National Forest Fund		10,345.59	10,345.59	10,345.59		10,345.59	
5950	Payment Prior Year Encumbrance				438,119.87		438,119.87	—438,119.87
5980	Non-Resident Income Tax Susp.	3,988.80		3,988.80				3,988.80
5990	Refund of Receipts				15,042.57		15,042.57	—15,042.57
5991	Refund Federal Allotments				182,410.78		182,410.78	—182,410.78
6000	Petty Cash Advance				17,525.00	—17,525.00		
6025	Old Age Assistance Clearing Acct.	**10.00**	**175.00**	185.00	185.00		185.00	
6040	Dept. of Ed. Special Investments	28,731.25	12,000.00	40,731.25				40,731.25
6050	Dept. of Education Revenue from Investments	8,406.94	712.31	9,119.25				9,119.25
6070	Feeble-Minded Inst. Mallory Fund	299.56	30.00	329.56				329.56
6080	Non-Elective Peace Officers		226,838.87	226,838.87	226,838.87		226,838.87	
	Total Not Otherwise Classified	$ 41,436.55	$ 250,101.77	$ 291,538.32	$1,022,690.68	$ —17,525.00	$1,005,165.68	$—713,627.36
	Grand Total	$3,588,661.12	$16,656,597.31	$20,245,258.43	$16,299,314.04	$ 619,604.18	$16,918,918.22	$3,326,340.21

STATEMENT NO. 11

STATE ROAD FUND

Comparative Balance Sheet for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1944 and March 31, 1943

	March 31, 1944	March 31, 1943
Assets:		
Cash in Bank	$10,804,723.02	$10,232,787.23
Toll Bridge Change	565.00	615.00
Totals	$10,805,288.02	$10,232,402.23
Liabilities, Reserve and Surplus:		
Contractors, Deposits	$	$ 3,876.17
Other Liabilities	1,796.33	1,796.33
Surplus	10,803,491.69	10,227,729.73
Totals	$10,805,288.02	$10,233,402.23

STATEMENT NO. 12

STATE ROAD FUND

Source and Application of Funds

Source of Funds:		
Cash in Banks—March 31, 1943		$10,232,787.23
Toll Bridge Change		615.00
Receipts and Credits:		
Revenue Receipts	$18,578,095.54	
Refund of Prior Year Disbursements	8,197.34	
Total Receipts and Credits		18,586,292.88
Lapse of Transfers to Other Funds:		
Gasoline Tax Divisions	$ 8,878.07	
Automobile Department	33,620.24	
Total Lapses		42,498.31
Total Available Funds		$28,862,193.42

STATEMENT NO. 12—Continued

Application of Funds:		
Toll Bridge Change		$ 565.00
Authorized Disbursements (Warrants Issued)	$16,631,049.86	
Inter-Fund Charges	190,000.00	
Inter-Account Charges	1,846,149.76	
Total Disbursements	$18,667,199.62	
Less Inter-Account Credits	1,789,155.52	
Total Net Disbursements 1943-44		16,878,044.10
Payment Prior Year (1942-43) Encumbrances		1,169,584.71
Transfer County Truck License Liability JV. 916		3,876.17
Surplus Decreases:		
Refund Prior Year Receipts	$ 5,399.23	
Adj. Prior Year Disbursement JV. 800	1.13	
		$ 5,400.36
Cash in Banks March 31, 1944		$10,804,723.02

STATEMENT NO. 13

STATE ROAD FUND

Detail Statement of Cash Receipts for Fiscal Year 1943-1944

	Source of Receipts	Collection Agency	Receipts
	Excise Taxes Other Than Alcohol:		
2101	Gasoline Tax	Dept. of Revenue	$12,373,098.64
2102	Tax on Motor Fuel	Dept. of Revenue	40,230.06
2103	Bus Mileage Tax	Motor Transportation	260,263.18
2104	Truck Mileage Tax	Motor Transportation	221,248.73
	Total Excise Taxes		$12,894,840.61
	Licenses and Permits:		
2211	Passenger Car Licenses	Dept. of Rev. Through Co. Clerks	$ 1,623,465.38
2212	Truck Licenses	Dept. of Rev. Through Co. Clerks	665,338.24
2213	Motorcycle Licenses	Dept. of Rev. Through Co. Clerks	2,779.12
2214	Dealers Motor Licenses	Dept. of Rev. Through Co. Clerks	13,028.50
2215	Transfer of Motor Licenses	Dept. of Rev. Through Co. Clerks	161,852.13
2216	Special Motor Licenses	Dept. of Rev. Through Co. Clerks	1,246.94
2217	Intransit Motor Licenses	Dept. of Rev. Through Co. Clerks	411.00
2218	Penalties on Motor Vehicle Law	County Clerks	540.08
2221	Bus Licenses	Motor Transportation	205,399.81
2222	City Bus Licenses	Motor Transportation	55,858.08
2223	Common Carrier Certificates	Motor Transportation	9,160.00
2224	Taxi Licenses	Motor Transportation	8,892.75
2225	Truck Permits and Certificates	Motor Transportation	36,689.00
2226	Bus Drivers Certificates	Motor Transportation	28,848.00
	Total Licenses and Permits		$ 2,813,500.03

STATEMENT NO. 13—Continued

	Source of Receipts	Collection Agency	Receipts
	Departmental Fees, Sales and Rentals:		
2302	Pickup Service Fees	Dept. of Highway	$ 4.34
2303	Fees for Issuance Truck Permits	Dept. of Highway	22,375.00
2304	Contractors Pre-Qualification Fees	Dept. of Highway	3,350.00
2311	Sale of Specifications and Blueprints	Dept. of Highway	2,159.92
2312	Sale of Materials	Dept. of Highway	18.48
2314	Sale of Junk	Dept. of Highway	3,760.50
2315	Rental Not Otherwise Classified	Dept. of Highway	967.75
2323	Rental of Buildings	Dept. of Highway	40.60
2324	Rentals	Dept. of Highway	882.31
	Total Departmental Fees, etc.		$ 33,558.90
	Subvention and Grants:		
2602	Federal Road Aid	Dept. of Highway	$ 2,815,340.80
	Total Subvention and Grants		$ 2,815,340.80
	Miscellaneous Receipts		
2712	Assessments Against Equipment for Damage to Departmental Property	Dept. of Highway	$ 20,855.20
	Total Miscellaneous Receipts		$ 20,855.20
	Total Revenue Receipts		$18,578,095.54
	Non-Revenue Receipts:		
2820	Refund Preceding Year Disb.	Dept. of Highway	$ 6,077.96
2821	Refund Prior Year Disb.	Dept. of Highway	8,197.34
2822	Refund Current Year Disb.	Dept. of Highway	35,269.65
2823	Repayment of Toll Bridge Change Advances	Dept. of Highway	135.00
2855	Lapse of Previous Year Approp. and Allotments Transferred to Other Funds	Dept. of Highway	42,498.31
	Total Non-Revenue Receipts		$ 92,178.96
	Grand Total Receipts		$18,670,274.50

STATEMENT NO. 14

STATE ROAD FUND

Detail Statement of Appropriations and Disbursements for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1944, Including Disbursements During 90-Day Encumbrance Liquidation to June 30, 1944

Acct. No.		Total Allotments	Total Net Disbursements 1943-1944	Unexpended Balance
	Construction & Maintenance	$23,732,884.08	$	$8,965,859.65
7000	Engineering		481,657.24	
7001	Planning Survey		50,695.96	
7010	Construction		6,908,449.77	
7020	Location		134,048.49	
7030	Equipment		—267,925.05	
7033	New Equipment		53,926.62	
7034	Lands, Lots and Buildings		23,978.03	
7036	National Emergency Expenses		9,938.79	
7040	Maintenance		6,581,226.41	
7050	Reconstruction		473,658.39	
7055	Cooperative Constructions		75,873.50	
7070	Toll Bridges		204,529.25	
7100	Workmen's Compensation		39,044.18	
7130	Reserve Account		7,922.85	
	Totals	$23,732,884.08	$14,767,024.43	$8,965,859.65
	Special Appropriations			
7032	New Office Building	$ 4,527.00	$ 4,527.00	$
7060	Administration	600,000.00	517,080.15	82,919.85
7080	Highway Patrol	500,000.00	396,667.06	103,332.94
7190	Rural Highway 1941-42	115,946.22	107,646.46	8,299.76
7191	Rural Highway 1942-43	529,981.15	459,550.69	70,430.46
7192	Rural Highway 1943-44	2,000,000.00	1,505,537.14	494,462.86
7210	Dept. of Revenue Tax Adm.	190,000.00	190,000.00	
		$ 3,940,454.37	$ 3,181,008.50	$ 759,445.87
	Totals	$27,673,338.45	$17,948,032.93	$ 9,725,305.52

Acct. No.	Disbursements Not Otherwise Classified	Total Net Disbursements 1943-44
	Adjustment Prior Year Payment	$ 1.13
7300	Truck Licenses Refunds	282.14
7310	Automobile License Refund	.83
7320	Refund of Receipts Other Than Truck and Auto License	10,357.47
7321	Refund Prior Year Receipts	5,399.23
7316	Toll Bridge Change	85.00
7362	Payment Prior Year Encumbrance	1,169,584.77
	Total Not Otherwise Classified Disbursements	$1,185,710.57

STATEMENT NO. 15

BRIDGE BOND SINKING FUND

Comparative Balance Sheet as of June 30, 1943 and June 30, 1944

	June 30, 1944	June 30, 1943
Assets:		
Cash in Banks	$371,257.06	$665,170.45
Liabilities:		
Available Funds	$371,257.06	$665,170.45

STATEMENT NO. 16

BRIDGE BOND SINKING FUND

Source and Application of Funds for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1944

Source of Funds:	
Cash in Banks July 1, 1943	$ 665,170.45
Receipts (Tolls)	799,921.61
Total Available Funds	$1,465,092.06
Application of Funds:	
Bond Redemptions and Interest	$1,093,835.00
Cash in Bank June 30, 1944	$ 371,257.06

STATEMENT NO. 17

BRIDGE BOND SINKING FUND

Receipts for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1944

Acct. No.	Source of Receipts	Receipts
4011	Project No. 11—Tolls	$449,873.50
4021	Project No. 2—Tolls	132,120.65
4091	Project No. 9—Tolls	38,737.55
4110	Project No. 10—Tolls	—16.25
4111	Project No. 11—Tolls	28,919.05
4121	Project No. 12—Tolls	—94.91
4131	Project No. 13—Tolls	75,392.97
4141	Project No. 14—Tolls	9,174.45
4151	Project No. 15—Tolls	26,901.30
4161	Project No. 16—Tolls	36,913.30
	Total Receipts	$799,921.61

STATEMENT NO. 18

BRIDGE BOND SINKING FUND

Receipts, Transfers and Disbursements For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1944

Project No.		Cash Balance June 30, 1943	Receipts Allotted	Transfers		Disbursements	Cash Balance June 30, 1944
				To Project	From Project		
1	*Burnside, etc.	$283,441.51	$449,873.50	$198,545.18	$	$ 685,007.50	$246,852.69
2	Maysville	92,192.61	134,120.65			174,700.00	51,613.26
9	Paducah-Rockport	5,190.68	38,737.55		2,478.23	41,300.00	150.00
10	Newport-Cincinnati	121,345.81	—16.25		118,801.88		2,527.68
11	Calhoun-Rumsey	5,549.44	28,919.05			33,945.00	523.49
12	Covington-Cincinnati	80,039.37	—94.91		75,895.00		4,049.46
13	Milton-Madison	34,113.68	75,392.97			66,087.50	43,419.15
14	Catlettsburg-Kenova	12,520.62	9,174.45		1,370.07	20,275.00	50.00
15	Rockport	8,988.05	26,901.30			29,545.00	6,344.98
16	Livermore	21,788.05	36,913.30			42,975.00	15,726.35
	Totals	$665,170.45	$799,921.71	$198,545.18	$198,545.18	$1,093,835.00	$371,257.06
	Refund of Receipts	$	$	$	$	$649.98	$
	Total	$	$	$	$	$649.98	$

* Bridges Included in Project No. 1—Burnside, Boonesboro, Tyrone, Spottsville, Canton, Eggners Ferry, Paducah, Smithland.

STATEMENT NO. 19

Bridge Revenue Bonds and Bridge Revenue Refunding Bonds Called for Redemption During Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1944

Project No.		Rate	Outstanding Bonds July 1, 1943	Bonds Called	Outstanding Bonds June 30, 1944
1	Burnside, etc	1¾%	$1,475,000.00	$ 659,000.00	$ 816,000.00
2	Maysville	1%–1¼%	425,000.00	170,000.00	255,000.00
9	Paducah	3½%	40,000.00	40,000.00	.....
11	Calhoun-Rumsey	3%	33,000.00	33,000.00	.....
13	Milton-Madison	1¼%	520,000.00	60,000.00	460,000.00
14	Catlettsburg	2¾%	20,000.00	20,000.00	.....
15	Rockport	1½%	303,000.00	25,000.00	278,000.00
16	Livermore	1½%	165,000.00	40,000.00	125,000.00
	Totals		$2,981,000.00	$1,047,000.00	$1,934,000.00

STATEMENT NO. 20

Bridge Revenue Bonds and Bridge Revenue Refunding Bonds Including Premiums Called for Redemption and Unredeemed as of June 30, 1944

		Rate	Premium	
1	Burnside, etc.	1¾%	½%	$422,105.00
2	Maysville	1%–1¼%	½%	71,155.00
9	Paducah	3½%	2½%	7,110.00
11	Calhoun-Rumsey	3%	1%	8,080.00
13	Milton-Madison	1¼%	None	25,000.00
15	Rockport	1½%	None	25,000.00
16	Livermore	1½%	None	40,000.00
	Total Bonds & Premium Outstanding			$598,950.00

Interest Coupons Due and Outstanding as of June 30, 1944

		Rate	
1	Burnside, etc.	1¾%	$ 10,806.25
2	Maysville	1%–1¼%	1,868.75
9	Paducah	3½%	74.47
11	Calhoun-Rumsey	3%	120.00
13	Milton-Madison	1¼%	2,956.25
15	Rockport	1½%	2,272.50
16	Livermore	1½%	1,237.50
	Total Coupons Outstanding		$ 19,335.72
	Grand Total Bonds & Coupons Outstanding		$618,285.72

Cash in Banks for Bond Redemption and Interest

Kentucky Title Trust Co. Louisville, Ky. Paying Agent	$617,716.25
Chemical Bank & Trust Co. New York Paying Agent	569.47
Total Cash for Bond Redemption—Interest	$618,285.72

STATEMENT NO. 21

COUNTY ROAD TRUST FUND

Comparative Balance Sheet as of June 30, 1944 and June 30, 1943

	June 30, 1944	June 30, 1943
Assets:		
Cash in Banks	$71,106.01	$23,706.83
Liabilities:		
Available Funds	$71,106.01	$23,706.83

STATEMENT NO. 22

COUNTY ROAD TRUST FUND

Source and Application of Funds

Source of Funds:	
Cash in Banks July 1, 1943	$23,706.83
Receipts:	
Donations by Counties	47,399.18
Total Available Funds	$71,106.01
Application of Funds:	
Disbursements and Transfers	.....
Cash in Bank June 30, 1944	$71,106.01

STATEMENT NO. 23

SPECIAL DEPOSIT TRUST FUND

Comparative Balance Sheet as of June 30, 1944 and June 30, 1943

	June 30, 1944	June 30, 1943
Assets:		
Cash in Banks	$ 33,275.52	$ 16,813.39
Liabilities:		
Guaranty Deposits	$ 33,275.52	$ 16,813.39

STATEMENT NO. 24

SPECIAL DEPOSIT TRUST FUND

Source and Application of Funds

Source of Funds:		
Cash in Banks June 30, 1943		$ 16,813.39
Receipts:		
Deposits by Road Contractors	$260,904.60	
Surety Tax Deposits	7,907.70	
Motor Transportation	2,282.52	
Cash Bonds for Purchase Contracts	853.35	
Commission on Fines & Forfeitures (Suspense)	1,240.80	
Total Receipts		273,188.97
Total Available Funds		$290,002.36
Application of Funds:		
Disbursements		
Road Contractors	$253,094.34	
Refund Surety Tax Deposits	3,100.00	
Motor Transportation	532.50	
Total Disbursements		256,726.84
Cash in Banks June 30, 1944		$ 33,275.52

STATEMENT NO. 25

STATE FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE FUND

Comparative Balance Sheet June 30, 1944 and June 30, 1943

	June 30, 1944	June 30, 1943
Assets:		
Cash in Banks	$ 52,121.75	$ 30,671.37
Investments (Statement No.)	847,000.00	718,000.00
Unamortized Premiums	2,574.62	4,179.01
Accrued Interest Purchased	.....	9.72
Totals	$901,696.37	$752,860.10
Liabilities Reserves and Surplus:		
Advance from General Expenditure Fund	$100,000.00	$100,000.00
Surplus	801,696.37	652,860.10
Totals	$901,696.37	$752,860.10

STATEMENT NO. 26

STATE FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE FUND

Source and Application of Funds

Source of Funds:		
Cash in Banks June 30, 1943		$ 30,671.37
Receipts and Credits:		
Premium Revenue	$152,031.62	
Interest and Premiums on Bonds Sold or Cleared	17,595.43	
Total Receipts		169,627.05
Premium Amortization	$ 1,604.39	
Accrued Interest Collected	9.72	
Proceeds from Sale of Investments	41,000.00	
Total Credits		42,614.11
Total Available Funds		$242,912.53
Application of Funds:		
Disbursements:		
Payment Loss Claims	$ 13,348.52	
Administration	4,094.92	
Re-Insurance Premiums	2,788.09	
Purchase of Investments	170,000.00	
Refund Prior Year Receipts	559.25	
Total Disbursements		190,790.78
Cash in Banks June 30, 1944		$ 52,121.75

STATEMENT NO. 27

STATE FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE FUND

Investments in Custody of State Treasury as of June 30, 1944

Bond No.	DESCRIPTION	Rate of Int.	Maturity Date	Par Value
22/24	Ashland Public School Corp.	3½%	Dec. 1952	$ 3,000.00
25/27	Ashland Public School Corp.	3½%	Dec. 1953	3,000.00
28/31	Ashland Public School Corp.	3½%	Dec. 1954	4,000.00
32/35	Ashland Public School Corp.	3½%	Dec. 1955	4,000.00
48/51	Ashland Public School Corp.	3½%	Dec. 1959	4,000.00
29/30	County of Calloway School Revenue	3¼%	July 1952	4,000.00
33/36	County of Calloway School Revenue	3¼%	July 1952	4,000.00
37/40	County of Calloway School Revenue	3¼%	July 1952	4,000.00
45/48	County of Calloway School Revenue	3¼%	July 1952	4,000.00
293/296	City of Covington School Building	3½%	Nov. 1953	4,000.00
525/530	City of Covington School Building	3½%	Nov. 1954	6,000.00
8/9	City of Dawson Springs Fire Fighting Refunding Equipment	5½%	July 1949	1,000.00
10/11	City of Dawson Springs Fire Fighting Refunding Equipment	5½%	July 1950	1,000.00
6	City of Dawson Springs Street Improvement	5½%	Jan. 1949	500.00
7/8	City of Dawson Springs Street Improvement	5½%	Jan. 1950	1,000.00
7	Franklin County School Corp., Thorn Hill	2¾%	Apr. 1948	1,000.00
18/21	Franklin County School Corp., Peaks Mill	2¾%	Apr. 1948	4,000.00
22/26	Franklin County School Corp., Peaks Mill	2¾%	Apr. 1949	5,000.00
27/30	Franklin County School Corp., Peaks Mill	2¾%	Apr. 1950	4,000.00
28/31	Franklin County School Corp., Bald Knob	2¾%	Apr. 1952	4,000.00
32/34	Franklin County School Corp., Bald Knob	2¾%	Apr. 1953	3,000.00
35/38	Franklin County School Corp., Bald Knob	2¾%	Apr. 1954	4,000.00
1/3	Fleming County Central High School Revenue	3%	May 1952	3,000.00
10/12	Fleming County Central High School Revenue	3%	May 1952	3,000.00
24/25	Fleming County Central High School Revenue	3%	May 1952	2,000.00
34/38	Fleming County Central High School Revenue	3%	May 1952	5,000.00
6	Greenville Municipal Bldg. Corp.	4%	July 1946	1,000.00
7	Greenville Municipal Bldg. Corp.	4%	July 1947	1,000.00
8	Greenville Municipal Bldg. Corp.	4%	July 1948	1,000.00
9	Greenville Municipal Bldg. Corp.	4%	July 1949	1,000.00

STATEMENT NO. 27—Continued

Bond No.	DESCRIPTION	Rate of Int.	Maturity Date	Par Value
10	Greenville Municipal Bldg. Corp.	4%	July 1950	$ 1,000.00
11	Greenville Municipal Bldg. Corp.	4%	July 1951	1,000.00
12	Greenville Municipal Bldg. Corp.	4%	July 1952	1,000.00
13	Greenville Municipal Bldg. Corp.	4%	July 1953	1,000.00
14	Greenville Municipal Bldg. Corp.	4%	July 1954	1,000.00
15	Greenville Municipal Bldg. Corp.	4%	July 1955	1,000.00
5/6	City of Hartford Water Works Rev.	3½%	July 1945	2,000.00
7/8	City of Hartford Water Works Rev.	3½%	July 1946	2,000.00
9/10	City of Hartford Water Works Rev.	3½%	July 1947	2,000.00
11/12	City of Hartford Water Works Rev.	3½%	July 1948	2,000.00
13/14	City of Hartford Water Works Rev.	3½%	July 1949	2,000.00
16	City of Hartford Water Works Rev.	3½%	July 1950	1,000.00
30/31	City of Hartford Water Works Rev.	3½%	July 1955	2,000.00
42/44	City of Hartford Water Works Rev.	3½%	July 1959	3,000.00
17	City of Hartford Water Works Rev.	3½%	July 1950	500.00
23	City of Hartford Water Works Rev.	3½%	July 1952	500.00
32	City of Hartford Water Works Rev.	3½%	July 1955	500.00
50/58	Hopkins County Public School Corp.	3½%	Sept. 1950	9,000.00
59/66	Hopkins County Public School Corp.	3½%	Sept. 1954	8,000.00
71/73	Hopkins County Public School Corp.	3½%	Sept. 1954	3,000.00
82/84	Hopkins County Public School Corp.	3½%	Sept. 1954	3,000.00
96/97	Hopkins County Public School Corp.	3½%	Sept. 1954	2,000.00
6	City of Marion School Bldg. Funds	3½%	May 1946	1,000.00
9	City of Marion School Bldg. Funds	3½%	May 1947	1,000.00
11	City of Marion School Bldg. Funds	3½%	May 1948	1,000.00
13	City of Marion School Bldg. Funds	3½%	May 1949	1,000.00
14	City of Marion School Bldg. Funds	3½%	May 1950	1,000.00
21	City of Marion School Bldg. Funds	3½%	May 1953	1,000.00
22/23	City of Marion School Bldg. Funds	3½%	May 1954	2,000.00
24/25	City of Marion School Bldg. Funds	3½%	May 1955	2,000.00
26/27	City of Marion School Bldg. Funds	3½%	May 1956	2,000.00
28/29	City of Marion School Bldg. Funds	3½%	May 1957	2,000.00
34/35	City of Marion School Bldg. Funds	3½%	May 1960	2,000.00
14/16	City of Middlesboro School Improvement	5%	Sept. 1944	3,000.00

25/26	City of Middlesboro School Improvement	5%	Sept. 1946	2,000.00
116/118	City of Middlesboro School Improvement	5%	Sept. 1959	3,000.00
123/128	City of Middlesboro School Improvement	5%	Sept. 1960	6,000.00
20/23	City of Middlesboro Refunding Bonds	4½%	Sept. 1946	4,000.00
88/92	City of Middlesboro Refunding Bonds	4½%	Sept. 1958	5.000.00
93/97	City of Middlesboro Refunding Bonds	4½%	Sept. 1959	5,000.00
51/57	City of Middlesboro Refunding Improvement	5%	Sept. 1949	7,000.00
61/65	City of Middlesboro Refunding Improvement	5%	Sept. 1950	5,000.00
111/115	Morehead State Teachers College	4%	Jan. 1947	5,000.00
126/135	Morehead State Teachers College	4%	Jan. 1949	10,000.00
151/155	Morehead State Teachers College	4%	Jan. 1951	5,000.00
161/165	Morehead State Teachers College	4%	Jan. 1952	5,000.00
186/190	Morehead State Teachers College	4%	Jan. 1955	5,000.00
28/30	Ohio County Court House	4%	Apr. 1951	3,000.00
33/35	Ohio County Court House	4%	Apr. 1952	3,000.00
29	Owen County Public School	3¼%	Apr. 1951	1,000.00
37	Owen County Public School	3¼%	Apr. 1954	1,000.00
45/48	Owen County Public School	3¼%	Apr. 1956	4,000.00
61/65	Owen County Public School	3¼%	Apr. 1960	5,000.00
70	Owen County Public School	3¼%	Apr. 1961	1,000.00
71	Owen County Public School	3¼%	Apr. 1962	1,000.00
34/36	Owensboro Daviess County Hospital	3¼% Opt.	June 1947	3,000.00
76/80	Owensboro Daviess County Hospital	3¼% Opt.	June 1951	5,000.00
81/85	Owensboro Daviess County Hospital	3¼% Opt.	June 1952	5,000.00
102/103	Owensboro Daviess County Hospital	3¼% Opt.	June 1954	2,000.00
118	Owensboro Daviess County Hospital	3¼% Opt.	June 1955	1,000.00
125/130	Owensboro Daviess County Hospital	3¼% Opt.	June 1956	6,000.00
136/141	Owensboro Daviess County Hospital	3¼% Opt.	June 1957	6,000.00
149/150	Owensboro Daviess County Hospital	3¼% Opt.	June 1958	2,000.00
67/70	City of Paducah	3½%	Aug. 1951	4,000.00
114/115	City of Paducah	3½%	Aug. 1954	2,000.00
52/57	Pike County School Bldg. Revenue	3½%	Feb. 1950	6,000.00
71/77	Pike County School Bldg. Revenue	3½%	Feb. 1953	7,000.00
78/84	Pike County School Bldg. Revenue	3½%	Feb. 1954	7,000.00
85/91	Pike County School Bldg. Revenue	3½%	Feb. 1955	7,000.00
92/99	Pike County School Bldg. Revenue	3½%	Feb. 1956	8,000.00
16/18	City of Pineville Refunding Bonds	4½%	June 1944	3,000.00
40/43	City of Pineville Refunding Bonds	4½%	June 1951	4,000.00
44/47	City of Pineville Refunding Bonds	4½%	June 1952	4,000.00

STATEMENT NO. 27—Continued

No. Bond	DESCRIPTION	Rate of Int.	Maturity Date	Par Value
48/51	City of Pineville Refunding Bonds	4½%	June 1953	$ 4,000.00
52/55	City of Pineville Refunding Bonds	4½%	June 1954	4,000.00
56/59	City of Pineville Refunding Bonds	4½%	June 1955	4,000.00
60/63	City of Pineville Refunding Bonds	4½%	June 1956	4,000.00
64/67	City of Pineville Refunding Bonds	4½%	June 1957	4,000.00
5008j	U. S. Treasury Bonds	2½%	Dec. 1967	5,000.00
11218j	U. S. Treasury Bonds	2½%	Dec. 1967	10,000.00
11219k	U. S. Treasury Bonds	2½%	Dec. 1967	10,000.00
11220l	U. S. Treasury Bonds	2½%	Dec. 1967	10,000.00
11221a	U. S. Treasury Bonds	2½%	Dec. 1967	10,000.00
11222b	U. S. Treasury Bonds	2½%	Dec. 1967	10,000.00
11223c	U. S. Treasury Bonds	2½%	Dec. 1967	10,000.00
11224d	U. S. Treasury Bonds	2½%	Dec. 1967	10,000.00
4309k	U. S. Treasury Bonds	2½%	Dec. 1968	100,000.00
423c	U. S. Treasury Bonds	2½%	Dec. 1972	100,000.00
x8155f	U. S. Treasury Bonds, Series F	———	Aug. 1953	7,400.00
x8156f	U. S. Treasury Bonds, Series F	———	Aug. 1953	7,400.00
x8157f	U. S. Treasury Bonds, Series F	———	Aug. 1953	7,400.00
x8158f	U. S. Treasury Bonds, Series F	———	Aug. 1953	7,400.00
x8159f	U. S. Treasury Bonds, Series F	———	Aug. 1953	7,400.00
1513c	U. S. Treasury Bonds	2½%	Dec. 1969	100,000.00
2334d	U. S. Treasury Bonds	2½%	Dec. 1969	10,000.00
2335e	U. S. Treasury Bonds	2½%	Dec. 1969	10,000.00
2336f	U. S. Treasury Bonds	2½%	Dec. 1969	10,000.00
2337g	U. S. Treasury Bonds	2½%	Dec. 1969	10,000.00
2338j	U. S. Treasury Bonds	2½%	Dec. 1969	10,000.00
2339k	U. S. Treasury Bonds	2½%	Dec. 1969	10,000.00
2340l	U. S. Treasury Bonds	2½%	Dec. 1969	10,000.00
47/51	City of Vanceburg Electric Light and Power Co.	3½%	Jan. 1953	5,000.00
53/57	City of Vanceburg Electric Light and Power Co.	3½%	Jan. 1954	5,000.00
59/63	City of Vanceburg Electric Light and Power Co.	3½%	Jan. 1954	5,000.00
68/72	City of Vanceburg Electric Light and Power Co.	3½%	Jan. 1956	5,000.00
	Total Investments in Custody of Treasurer			$847,000.00

STATEMENT NO. 28

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND

Comparative Balance Sheet as of June 30, 1944 and June 30, 1943

	June 30, 1944	June 30, 1943
Assets:		
Cash in Bank (Schedule "A")	$ 130,821.74	$ 121,584.93
Deposits in Trust with Federal Government	70,415,492.99	$57,988,098.58
Totals	$70,546,314.73	$58,109,683.51
Surplus and Allotments:		
Available for Benefits	$ 104,265.43	$ 94,393.87
Unallotted Receipts	70,442,049.30	58,015,289.64
Totals	$70,546,314.73	$58,109,683.51

Schedule "A" Cash in Bank:

Contribution from Employees in Bank (not transferred to Federal Government)	$ 26,556.31
Balance Available for Benefits	104,265.43
Totals	$130,821.74

STATEMENT NO. 29

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND

Source and Application of Funds, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1944

Source of Funds:		
Cash in Banks July 1, 1943		$ 121,584.93
Contributions from Employers	$11,999,365.25	
Interest on Deposits (Federal Government)	1,197,394.41	
Transfers from Federal Government	770,000.00	
Totals		13,966,759.66
		$14,088,344.59
Application of Funds:		
Payments of Benefits	$ 760,128.44	
Transfers to Federal Government	13,197,394.41	
Totals		13,957,522.85
Cash in Banks June 30, 1944		$ 130,821.74

STATEMENT NO. 30

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND

Changes in Available Funds

Deposits in Trust With Federal Government:	
Deposits in Trust July 1, 1943	$57,988,098.58
Transfers to Federal Government	13,197,394.41
Total	$71,185,492.99
Deduct:	
Transfers from Federal Government	$ 770,000.00
Total Deposits in Trust June 30, 1944	$70,415,492.99
Unallotted Receipts:	
Receipts Unallotted July 1, 1943	$58,015,289.64
Contributions	11,999,365.25
Interest Earned	1,197,394.41
Total	$71,212,049.30
Deduct:	
Transfers for Benefits	$ 770,000.00
Total Unallotted Receipts June 30, 1944	$70,442,049.30
Benefit Account:	
Cash in Bank July 1, 1944	$ 94,393.87
Transfers from Federal Government	770,000.00
Total	$ 864,393.87
Deduct:	
Benefits Paid	$ 760,128.44
Cash in Bank June 30, 1944	$ 104,265.43

STATEMENT NO. 31

COUNTY SINKING FUND

Comparative Balance Sheet as of June 30, 1944 and June 30, 1943

	June 30, 1944	June 30, 1943
Assets:		
Cash in Bank	$136,403.95	$126,381.17
Investments (Statement No.)	251,664.30	200,382.80
Accrued Interest Purchased		43.48
Totals	$388,068.25	$326,807.45
Liabilities:		
Available Funds	$385,451.70	$326,807.45
Accrued Interest Earned	1,281.50	
Revenue from Investments	1,325.05	
Totals	$388,068.25	$326,807.45

STATEMENT NO. 32

COUNTY SINKING FUND

Source and Application of Funds for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1944

Source of Funds:		
Cash in Bank July 1, 1943		$126,381.17
Receipts Deposited by Counties	843,747.26	
Accrued Interest Earned	1,281.50	
Revenue from Investments	1,325.05	
Accrued Interest Collected	90.70	
Total Available Funds		972,825.68
Application of Funds:		
Disbursements:		
Bond Redemption and Interest	$785,093.01	
Investments Purchased	50,047.22	
		835,140.23
Accrued Interest Earned (Not Distributed)		1,281.50
Cash in Bank June 30, 1944		$136,403.95

STATEMENT NO. 33
COUNTY ROAD BOND SINKING FUND
Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Available Funds

	COUNTY—BONDS	Balance July 1, 1943	Receipts from Counties	Bond Redemption and Interest	Balance June 30, 1944
10040	Ballard Co. Road and Bridge Voted	$ 12,503.80	$ 13,797.52	$ 4,500.00	$ 21,801.32
10041	Ballard Co. Funding and Refunding	7,514.45	7,405.55	14,920.00	----------
10070	Bell Co. Road and Bridge	18,018.59	34,105.35	40,837.75	11,286.19
10071	Bell Co. Non-voted Road and Bridge	6,174.32	11,610.70	14,092.25	3,692.77
10072	Bell Co. Road and Bridge	8,233.09	8,507.01	8,891.25	7,848.85
10130	Breathitt Co. Voted Road and Bridge	7,036.15	8,471.55	11,123.47	4,384.23
10131	Breathitt Co. Non-voted Road and Bridge	903.41	4,659.81	2,433.00	3,130.22
10140	Breckinridge Co. Road and Bridge	9,383.92	12,655.66	16,713.47	5,326.11
10141	Breckinridge Co. Non-voted	155.62	1,908.57	892.50	1,171.69
10160	Butler Co. Voted Road and Bridge	5,559.74	5,949.16	5,825.00	5,683.90
10161	Butler Co. Non-voted Road and Bridge	1,199.15	5,101.20	1,873.50	4,426.85
10180	Calloway Co. Road and Bridge	2,303.55	14,158.32	11,115.00	5,346.87
10190	Campbell Co. Road and Bridge	28,225.43	70,087.30	65,500.00	32,812.73
10191	Campbell Co. Funding and Refunding	----------	8,520.00	8,520.00	----------
10200	Carlisle Co. Funding and Refunding Voted	7,456.96	7,379.01	11,448.00	3,387.97
10201	Carlisle Co. Funding and Refunding Non-voted	905.61	5,000.00	4,540.00	1,365.61
10210	Carroll Co. Voted Road and Bridge	532.37	13,613.15	8,068.75	6,076.77
10211	Carroll Co. Non-voted Road and Bridge	3,755.72	6,000.00	4,880.00	4,875.72
10261	Clay Co. Non-voted Road and Bridge	2,515.45	----------	2,515.45	----------
10280	Crittenden Co. Voted Road and Bridge	2,273.56	8,936.16	8,862.50	2,347.22
10330	Estill Co. Voted Road and Bridge	5,578.03	14,955.80	14,689.10	5,844.73
10331	Estill Co. Non-voted Road and Bridge	250.68	10,000.00	9,435.00	815.68
10361	Floyd Co. Non-voted Refunding	20,715.76	40,000.00	22,730.00	37,985.76
10380	Fulton Co. Voted Road and Bridge	8,626.15	11,823.85	13,855.00	6,595.00
10381	Fulton Co. Non-voted Road and Bridge	2,910.09	9,000.00	6,000.00	5,910.09
10441	Green Co. Non-voted Road and Bridge	640.75	2,600.00	1,960.00	1,280.75
10480	Harlan Co. Voted Road and Bridge	15,426.18	68,403.78	64,080.00	19,749.96
10530	Hickman Co. Voted Road and Bridge	21,729.67	11,006.89	16,311.25	16,425.31
10551	Jackson Co. Non-voted Road and Bridge	710.26	1,600.00	1,460.00	850.26
10580	Johnson Co. Voted Road and Bridge	400.29	18,531.89	16,605.00	2,327.18
10481	Johnson Co. Non-voted Road and Bridge	185.58	6,686.28	6,480.00	391.86
10601	Knott Co. Non-voted Road and Bridge	----------	1,460.00	----------	1,460.00
10611	Knox Co. Non-voted Road and Bridge	----------	1,162.50	1,162.50	----------
10641	Lawrence Co. Non-voted Road and Bridge	23,181.31	9,803.24	10,238.96	22,745.59
10650	Lee Co. Voted Road and Bridge	2,923.37	7,910.00	8,010.00	2,823.37

10651	Lee Co. Non-voted Road and Bridge	$ 779.52	$ 6,320.00	$ 6,280.33	$ 819.19
10660	Leslie Co. Voted Road and Bridge	3,855.29	5,282.52	3,112.50	6,025.31
10670	Letcher Co. Voted Road and Bridge	19,454.42	25,106.64	19,367.80	25,193.26
10671	Letcher Co. Non-voted Funding	10,525.01	15,063.99	19,290.25	6,298.75
10700	Livingston Co. Voted Road and Bridge		17,904.77	15,720.85	2,183.92
10740	McCreary Co. Voted Road and Bridge	1,205.26	19,429.87	8,355.14	12,279.99
10741	McCreary Co. Non-voted Road and Bridge	26.33	20,187.81	13,372.50	6,841.64
10750	McLean Co. Voted Road and Bridge	8,442.10	10,498.23	10,770.75	8,169.58
10770	Magoffin Co. Voted Road and Bridge	3,296.85	6,762.22	5,110.00	4,949.07
10771	Magoffin Co. Non-voted Roard and Bridge	1,503.50	4,400.00	5,861.25	42.25
10791	Marshall Co. Non-voted Road and Bridge	4,316.53	6,000.00	4,432.00	5,884.53
10801	Martin Co. Non-voted Road and Bridge	550.00	2,100.00	1,100.00	1,550.00
10860	Monroe Co. Voted Road and Bridge	2,462.93	5,779.00	4,450.00	3,791.93
10880	Morgan Co. Voted Road and Bridge	2,738.39	6,139.19	4,826.67	4,050.91
10881	Morgan Co. Non-voted Road and Bridge		6,967.58	6,071.05	896.53
10921	Ohio Co. Non-voted Road and Bridge		1,772.50	1,772.50	
10940	Owen Co. Voted Road and Bridge	351.66	11,750.00	6,100.00	6,001.66
10970	Perry Co. Voted Road and Bridge		123,360.00	123,360.00	
10971	Perry Co. Non-voted Road and Bridge	217.34	2,772.00	1,058.22	1,931.12
10991	Powell Co. Non-voted Road and Bridge	400.73	600.00	600.00	400.73
11000	Pulaski Voted Road and Bridge	7,344.45	28,611.52	20,237.50	15,718.47
11001	Pulaski Non-voted Road and Bridge	11,313.22	10,500.00	11,010.00	10,803.22
11021	Rockcastle Co. Non-voted Road and Bridge	2,348.14	5,848.00	5,910.00	2,286.14
11031	Rowan Co. Non-voted Road and Bridge	1,759.10	2,875.00	2,240.00	2,394.10
11041	Russell Co. Non-voted Road and Bridge	1,680.00	2,915.27	3,360.00	1,235.27
11101	Todd Co. Non-voted Road and Bridge		4,875.00	4,875.00	
11180	Whitley Co. Voted Road and Bridge	12,724.27	19,456.48	29,100.00	3,080.75
11181	Whitley Co. Non-voted Road and Bridge		4,500.00	4,260.00	240.00
11190	Wolfe Co. Voted Road and Bridge	1,583.40	3,159.42	2,520.00	2,222.82
	Total County Transactions	$326,807.45	$843,747.26	$785,093.01	$385,461.70
	Accrued Interest Earned Not Collected Undistributed		$ 1,281.50	$	
	Interest on Investments Collected Undistributed		1,325.05		
	Accrued Interest Purchased—Collected		90.70		
	Investments Purchased			50,047.22	
	GRAND TOTALS		$846,444.51	$835,140.23	

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND

For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1944

STATEMENT NO. 34

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND

Comparative Balance Sheet as of June 30, 1944 and June 30, 1943

	June 30, 1944	June 30, 1943
Assets:		
Cash in Bank	$ 107,214.31	$ 63,591.17
Investments	4,045,000.00	2,985,000.00
Unamortized Premiums on Investments	15,600.19	16,058.77
Accrued Interest Purchased	2,141.42	20.49
Totals	$4,169,955.92	$3,064,670.43
Liabilities, Reserves and Surplus:		
Surplus	$4,169,955.92	$3,064,670.43
Totals	$4,169,955.92	$3,064,670.43

STATEMENT NO. 35

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND

Source and Application of Fund for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1944

Source of Funds:		
Cash in Banks July 1, 1943		$ 63,591.17
Receipts and Credits:		
Receipts—Teachers' Contributions	$ 614,417.02	
Inter-Fund Credits—State Contribution	650,000.00	
Total Receipts		1,264,417.02
Refund Prior Year Disbursements	$ 133.45	
Interest Used on Amortization	655.46	
Accrued Interest Purchased Collected	847.00	
Total Credits		1,635.91
Total Available Funds		$1,329,644.10
Application of Funds:		
Authorized Disbursements	$ 158,038.44	
Inter-Account Charges	1,071.34	
Total Classified Disbursements 1943-1944		159,109.78
Investments Purchased	$1,060,000.00	
Accrued Interest and Premiums	3,164.81	
Payment Prior Year Encumbrance 1942-1943	152.84	
Total Non-Classified Disbursements		1,063,317.65
Lapse of Appropriation to General Fund		2.36
Cash in Banks June 30, 1944		$ 107,214.31

STATEMENT NO. 36

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND

Detail Statement of Receipts for Fiscal Year 1943-1944

Acct. No.	Source of Receipts	Receipts
9301	Teachers' Contributions	$ 546,804.72
9340	State Contribution—Accumulation Fund	546,161.42
9347	State Contribution—Temporary Fund	79,138.58
9305	Interest on Investments (Net)	67,612.30
9345	State Contribution—Adm. Expense Fund	24,700.00
	Total Revenue Receipts	$1,264,417.02
9306	Interest Used on Amortization	$ 655.46
9307	Accrued Interest Purchased—Collected	847.00
9321	Refund Prior Year Disbursements	133.45
9322	Refund Current Year Disbursements	1,509.61
	Total Non-Revenue Receipts	$ 3,145.52
	Grand Total Receipts	$1,267,562.54

STATEMENT NO. 37

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND

Detail Statement of Allotments, Transfers and Disbursements, Including Disbursements During 90-Day Encumbrance Liquidation Period

Acct. No.	Account Name	Allotments	Disbursements	Balance
11300	Administration Expenses	$ 24,700.00	$ 24,633.20	$ 66.80
11310	Savings Fund	1,980,178.54	.....	1,980,178.54
11320	State Accumulation Fund	1,980,178.54	.....	1,980,178.54
11325	State Accumulation Fund—Temporary	54,163.58	.....	54,163.58
11330	Teacher Allowance Reserve Fund	55,181.00	51,566.72	3,614.28
11335	Annual Allowance Payments	83,480.51	83,078.32	302.19
11340	Guarantee Fund	151,183.53	.....	151,183.53
	Totals	$4,329,065.70	$159,278.24	$4,169,787.46
	Disbursements Not Chargeable Against Allotments			
11370	Investment Purchased		$1,063,164.81	
11380	Payment Prior Year Encumbrance		152.84	
	Totals		$1,063,317.65	

STATEMENT NO. 38

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND

Detail Statement of Investments in Custody of Treasurer as of June 30, 1944

Description	Bond No.	Denomination	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Amount
U. S. Treasury	X11368G/11372G	$ 10,000.00	2½%	1953	$ 50,000.00
U. S. Treasury	X83353G/83357G	10,000.00	2½%	1954	50,000.00
U. S. Treasury	425E/430L	100,000.00	2½%	1967-72	500,000.00
U. S. Treasury	5206F/5209K	10,000.00	2½%	1967-72	40,000.00
U. S. Treasury	32392B/32393C	10,000.00	2½%	1967-72	20,000.00
U. S. Treasury	37813C/37815F	10,000.00	2½%	1967-72	30,000.00
U. S. Treasury	11819K/11821A	5,000.00	2½%	1967-72	10,000.00
U. S. Treasury	8977H	10,000.00	2½%	1967-72	10,000.00
U. S. Treasury	5874D	10,000.00	2½%	1967-72	10,000.00
U. S. Treasury	6969K	10,000.00	2½%	1967-72	10,000.00
U. S. Treasury	45456F/45461A	10,000.00	2½%	1967-72	60,000.00
U. S. Treasury	16823C	5,000.00	2½%	1967-72	5,000.00
U. S. Treasury	13272B/13276F	5,000.00	2½%	1967-72	25,000.00
U. S. Treasury	35164D	10,000.00	2½%	1967-72	10,000.00
U. S. Treasury	45462B/45464D	10,000.00	2½%	1967-72	30,000.00
U. S. Treasury	19420L	10,000.00	2½%	1967-72	10,000.00
U. S. Treasury	45859K	10,000.00	2½%	1967-72	10,000.00
U. S. Treasury	40083C	10,000.00	2½%	1967-72	10,000.00
U. S. Treasury	58509K/58511A	10,000.00	2½%	1967-72	30,000.00
U. S. Treasury	66F/71A	10,000.00	2½%	1962-67	60,000.00
U. S. Treasury	33C	5,000.00	2½%	1962-67	5,000.00
U. S. Treasury	X203778G/203782G	10,000.00	2½%	1954	50,000.00
U. S. Treasury	1732B	100,000.00	2½%	1954	100,000.00
U. S. Treasury	10891A/10896F	10,000.00	2½%	1954	60,000.00
U. S. Treasury	2290L/2294D	10,000.00	2½%	1963-68	50,000.00
U. S. Treasury	4202B/4204D	100,000.00	2½%	1963-68	300,000.00
U. S. Treasury	2760L/2764D	10,000.00	2½%	1963-68	50,000.00
U. S. Treasury	2821A/2825E	10,000.00	2½%	1963-68	50,000.00

U. S. Treasury	4366F/4369K	100,000.00	2½%	1963–68	400,000.00
U. S. Treasury	15243C/15247H	10,000.00	2½%	1963–68	50,000.00
U. S. Treasury	2589K	100,000.00	2½%	1963–68	100,000.00
U. S. Treasury	X215234G/X215241G	10,000.00	2½%	1955	80,000.00
U. S. Treasury	X235626G/235627G	10,000.00	2½%	1955	20,000.00
U. S. Treasury	4836F/4839K	10,000.00	2½%	1964–69	40,000.00
U. S. Treasury	652B/653C	100,000.00	2½%	1964–69	200,000.00
U. S. Treasury	666F	100,000.00	2½%	1964–69	100,000.00
U. S. Treasury	3596F/3600L	10,000.00	2½%	1964–69	50,000.00
U. S. Treasury	4877H/4878J	100,000.00	2½%	1964–69	200,000.00
U. S. Treasury	667H	100,000.00	2½%	1964–69	100,000.00
U. S. Treasury	18J	100,000.00	2½%	1964–69	100,000.00
U. S. Treasury	19K	100,000.00	2½%	1964–69	100,000.00
U. S. Treasury	2514D/2523C	10,000.00	2½%	1964–68	100,000.00
U. S. Treasury	825E/826F	100,000.00	2½%	1965–70	200,000.00
U. S. Treasury	827H	100,000.00	2½%	1965–70	100,000.00
U. S. Treasury	828J	100,000.00	2½%	1961–70	100,000.00
U. S. Treasury	X317024G/X317033G	10,000.00	2½%	1954	100,000.00
U. S. Treasury	8205E	100,000.00	2½%	1964–69	100,000.00
U. S. Treasury	37906F	10,000.00	2½%	1964–69	10,000.00
U. S. Treasury	37968J/37972B	10,000.00	2½%	1964–69	50,000.00
U. S. Treasury	40447H	100,000.00	2½%	1965–70	100,000.00
Total Teacher Retirement Investments in Custody of Treasury					$4,045,000.00

GENERAL EXPENDITURE FUND

For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1945

STATEMENT NO. 101

ASSETS, LIABILITIES & RESERVES

June 30, 1945

Assets:	Treasury Balance
Farmers Bank & Capital Trust Co., Frankfort, Kentucky	
General Depository Account	$ 20,636,091.89
Cold Check Account	24,755.83
Old Age Assistance Payments	23,672.00
Aid to Dependent Children Payments	8,656.00
Aid to Blind Payments	2,236.00
Unemployment Benefit Payments	63,805.39
Unemployment Compensation Collection Payments	33,655.40
Teachers Retirement Allowance Payments	163.02
State National Bank, Frankfort, Kentucky	
Veterans Unemployment Benefits Payments	
First National Bank, Louisville, Kentucky	
Bridge Bond Sinking Funds	
Project No. 1	$ 366,436.99
Project No. 2	13,706.26
Project No. 9	150.00
Project No. 10	2,527.68
Project No. 11	523.49
Project No. 12	4,047.62
Project No. 13	10,920.75
Project No. 14	50.00
Project No. 15	15,583.78
Project No. 16	20,604.10

Inactive Accounts:

General Depositories	
American National Bank, Bowling Green	$ 200,000.00
American National Bank, Newport	75,000.00
Anderson National Bank, Lawrenceburg	200,000.00
Bank of Caneyville, Caneyville	25,000.00
Bank of Dundee, Dundee	15,000.00
Bank of Harlan	100,000.00
Bank of Hindman, Hindman	150,000.00
Bank of Jamestown, Jamestown	40,000.00
Bank of Josephine, Prestonsburg	200,000.00
Bank of McCreary County, Whitley City	100,000.00
Bank of Marshall County, Benton	200,000.00
Bank of Middletown, Middletown	100,000.00
Bank of Williamsburg, Williamsburg	50,000.00
Bank of Williamstown, Williamstown	50,000.00
Bank of Whitesburg, Whitesburg	150,000.00
The Berea National Bank, Berea	200,000.00
The Casey County Bank, Liberty	150,000.00
Citizens Bank, Hartford	75,000.00
Citizens Bank, Morehead	10,000.00
Citizens Bank & Trust Co., Lexington	150,000.00

STATEMENT NO. 101—Continued

Citizens Commercial Bank, Midway	$ 175,000.00
Citizens National Bank, Somerset	100,000.00
Citizens State Bank, Owensboro	175,000.00
Citizens National Bank, Lancaster	100,000.00
Citizens State Bank, Hazard	100,000.00
Clark County National Bank, Winchester	100,000.00
Commercial Bank of Dawson, Dawson Springs	50,000.00
Corbin Deposit Bank, Corbin	50,000.00
Deposit Bank of Monroe County, Tompkinsville	300,000.00
Deposit Bank of Pleasureville, Pleasureville	100,000.00
Farmers Bank & Trust Co., Bardstown	200,000.00
Farmers Bank & Trust Co., Williamsburg	80,000.00
Farmers & Depositors Bank, St. Matthews	40,000.00
Farmers National Bank, Lebanon	150,000.00
Farmers National Bank, Princeton	100,000.00
Farmers National Bank, Somerset	250,000.00
Farmers State Bank, Sturgis	40,000.00
First National Bank, Central City	150,000.00
First National Bank, Manchester	25,000.00
First National Bank, Paintsville	100,000.00
First National Bank, Princeton	300,000.00
First National Bank, Pikeville	100,000.00
First National Bank, Springfield	50,000.00
First National Bank, Williamsburg	100,000.00
First State Bank, Eddyville	200,000.00
First State Bank, LaGrange	200,000.00
The Fort Thomas Bank, Fort Thomas	80,000.00
Gamaliel Bank, Gamaliel	35,000.00
Georgetown National Bank, Georgetown	50,000.00
Greensburg Deposit Bank, Greensburg	100,000.00
Harris-Sellers Banking Co., Versailles	50,000.00
Harlan National Bank, Harlan	100,000.00
Hart County Deposit Bank, Munfordville	50,000.00
Hartford Deposit Bank, Hartford	25,000.00
Horse Cave State Bank, Horse Cave	50,000.00
H. Y. Davis State Bank, Cave City	150,000.00
Kentucky Bank & Trust Co., Madisonville	50,000.00
Kentucky State Bank, Scottsville	25,000.00
Lincoln Bank & Trust Co., Louisville	300,000.00
Lincoln County National Bank, Stanford	50,000.00
Louisville Trust Co., Louisville	400,000.00
Morris Plan Industrial Bank, Louisville	200,000.00
Morgantown Deposit Bank, Morgantown	50,000.00
National Bank of Lancaster, Lancaster	100,000.00
National Bank & Trust Co., Paris	100,000.00
Newport National Bank, Newport	125,000.00
Ohio Valley National Bank, Henderson	200,000.00
Peoples Bank, Greensburg	100,000.00
Peoples State Bank, Monticello	25,000.00

STATEMENT NO. 101—Continued

Peoples Bank, Taylorsville	$ 100,000.00
Peoples Bank of Hazard, Hazard	50,000.00
Peoples National Bank, Paducah	100,000.00
Pikeville National Bank, Pikeville	100,000.00
Berea Bank & Trust Co., Berea	100,000.00
Planters Bank & Trust Co., Hopkinsville	200,000.00
Royal Industrial Bank, Louisville	50,000.00
Salem Bank, Salem	50,000.00
Salyersville National Bank, Salyersville	17,000.00
Second National Bank, Ashland	200,000.00
Second National Bank, London	25,000.00
Second National Bank, Paintsville	100,000.00
Security Bank, Louisville	100,000.00
The Springfield State Bank, Springfield	100,000.00
Stanford State Bank, Stanford	100,000.00
State National Bank, Frankfort	50,000.00
Stock Yards Bank, Louisville	100,000.00
Taylor County Bank, Campbellsville	150,000.00
Third National Bank, Ashland	100,000.00
The Union Bank & Trust Co., Lexington	200,000.00
Union National Bank, Barbourville	150,000.00
United States Trust Co., Louisville	250,000.00
Woodford Bank & Trust Co.	150,000.00
Wilson & Muir Bankers, Bardstown	125,000.00
Peoples Bank, Louisville (Closed Bank)	6,562.40
United States Gov.(Unemployment Funds in Trust)	83,235,552.42
Investments in Custody of State Treasurer	11,807,256.60
Total Assets	$126,933,256.62

Liabilities and Reserves:	Balance Treasury
General Expenditure Fund Cash	$ 7,644,566.12
Cold Check Cash	24,755.83
Cash in Closed Banks	6,562.40
Emergency Expenditure Cash	3,319,050.00
Revolving Trust & Agency Fund Cash	5,325,843.07
State Road Fund Cash	14,368,512.82
Bridge Bond Sinking Fund Cash	434,550.67
County Road Fund Cash	72,559.63
Special Deposit Trust Fund Cash	52,986.56
State Fire & Tornado Insurance Fund Cash	164,604.09
Unemployment Compensation Fund Cash	97,460.79
County Sinking Fund Cash	245,800.68
Teachers Retirement Fund Cash	127,624.15
Institutional Improvement Fund	6,271.79
Total Fund Cash	$ 31,891,148.60

STATEMENT NO. 101—Continued

Unemployment Compensation Fund	
Funds in Trust with Federal Government	$ 83,235,552.42
State Fire & Tornado Insurance Fund Investments	904,000.00
Teachers Retirement Fund Investments	5,545,000.00
Institutional Improvement Fund Investments	5,100,000.00
County Sinking Fund Investments	253,856.60
State Board of Education Investments	2,200.00
Historical Society	*2,200.00
Total Investments	$ 11,807,256.60
Total Liabilities & Reserves	$126,933,957.62

* Shown on Treasurer's Books, but not in Custody of Treasurer.

STATEMENT NO. 102

GENERAL EXPENDITURE FUND

Comparative Balance Sheet as of June 30, 1945 and June 30, 1944

Assets:	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1944
Cash in Banks	$ 7,644,566.12	$12,633,550.67
Cash in Banks for Cold Checks	24,755.83	14,246.24
Cash in Closed Banks	6,562.40	6,562.40
Petty Cash Advances	15,181.23	25,283.17
Cold Checks in Suspense	244.17	10,753.76
Advances to Other Funds	100,000.00	100,000.00
Emergency Expenditure Cash	3,319,050.00	.....
Totals	$11,110,359.75	$12,790,396.24
Liabilities, Reserves & Surplus:		
Reserve Emergency Expenditures	$ 3,319,050.00	$ .....
Reserve for Cash in Closed Banks	6,562.40	6,562.40
Reserve for Petty Cash Advances	15,181.23	25,283.17
Surplus	11,088,616.12	12,758,550.67
Totals	$14,429,409.75	$12,790,396.24

STATEMENT NO. 103

GENERAL EXPENDITURE FUND

Source and Application of Funds

Source of Funds:		
Cash in Banks—July 1, 1944		$12,633,550.67
Cash in Banks for Cold Checks		14,246.24
Receipts and Credits:		
Revenue Receipts	$36,741,092.37	
Refund of Prior Year Disbursements	4,662.17	
Total Receipts		$36,745,754.54

STATEMENT NO. 103—Continued

Lapse of Money From Other Funds:

Sec. of State (Process Agents' Fees)	$ 91.78	
Sec. of State (Corporation Fees)	619.04	
Auditor of Public Accounts—		
(Sales of Audits)	56.00	
Fire Prevention & Rates	45,844.60	
Surplus Commodity Distribution	506.70	
Total Lapses		$ 47,118.12
Decrease in Cold Checks		10,509.59
Decrease in Petty Cash Advances		10,101.94

Surplus Increases:

Surplus Receipts	$ 1,437.70	
Salvage Sales	659.93	
Sale of Real Estate	2,825.00	
Total Surplus Increases		$ 4,922.63
Total Available Funds		$49,466,203.73

Application of Funds:

Emergency Expenditure Cash		$ 3,319,050.00
Cash in Banks for Cold Checks		24,755.83
Authorized Disbursements (Warrants Issued)	$27,641,374.43	
Inter-Account Charges	708,260.96	
Inter-Fund Charges	5,038,220.73	
Total Disbursements	$33,387,856.12	
Less Inter-Account Credits	1,267,121.27	
Total Net Disbursements		$32,120,734.85
Payment Prior Year Encumbrances (1943-44)		1,056,891.67
Transfer to Institutional Improvement Fund		5,300,000.00

Surplus Decrease:

Transfer of Deposit JV 274	$ 94.96	
Cold Checks Charged Off	110.30	
Total Surplus Decreases		$ 205.26
Cash in Banks June 30, 1945		$ 7,644,566.12

STATEMENT NO. 104

GENERAL EXPENDITURE FUND

Detail Statement Cash Receipts for Fiscal Year 1944-45

Acct. No.	Source of Receipts	Collection Agency	Receipts
	Property and Inheritance Taxes (Except Franchise Corporation)		
1	Real Estate Taxes	Dept. of Rev.	$ 642,831.54
2	Tangible Personal Property Taxes	Dept. of Rev.	1,493,300.84
3	Intangible Personal Property Taxes	Dept. of Rev.	2,391,718.51
4	Tax on Bank Deposits	Dept. of Rev.	645,927.80
5	Tax on Brokerage Accounts	Dept. of Rev.	31,278.10
11	Omitted Assessments and Back Tax Judgments	Dept. of Rev.	88,277.40
12	Omitted Tax Penalties (General Fund Portion of 20% Penalties)	Dept. of Rev.	6,674.96
13	Delinquent Taxes—Sheriff's Revenue	Dept. of Rev.	27,637.91
21	Inheritance and Estate Taxes	Dept. of Rev.	1,602,009.66
	Total Property Inheritance Taxes		$ 6,929,656.72
	Income and Special Corporation Taxes		
51	Personal Income Taxes	Dept. of Rev.	$ 4,436,281.16
52	Corporation Income Taxes	Dept. of Rev.	4,142,004.89
61	Tax on Building and Loan Associations	Dept. of Rev.	116,980.64
62	Tax on Foreign Life and Fire Insurance Co.'s	Dept. of Ins.	1,537,574.98
71	Tax on Franchise Corporations—Real Estate	Dept. of Rev.	99,293.09
72	Tax on Franchise Corporations—Tangible Personal Property	Dept. of Rev.	1,036,197.70
73	Tax on Franchise Corporations—Franchise Tax	Dept. of Rev.	636,294.11
75	Tax on Insurance Carriers—Workmen's Compensation	Dept. of Ins.	101,519.48
81	Corporation Organization Tax	Sec. of State	34,498.86
	Total Income and Special Corporation		$12,140,644.91
	Excise Taxes (Other Than Alcohol)		
101	Oil Production	Dept. of Rev.	$ 73,767.86
102	Motor Vehicle Usage Tax	Dept. of Rev.	359,435.91
111	Tax on Utilities (Electricity)	Dept. of Rev.	560,539.82
112	Tax on Utilities Receipts—Gas	Dept. of Rev.	310,143.13
113	Tax on Utilities Receipts—Telegraph	Dept. of Rev.	2,031.32
114	Tax on Utilities Receipts—Telephone	Dept. of Rev.	364,660.78
115	Tax on Utilities Receipts—Water	Dept. of Rev.	198,043.90
121	Cigarette Tax	Dept. of Rev.	2,413,200.01
126	Amusement Tax	Dept. of Rev.	1,161,400.70
127	Race Track Admissions Tax	Dept. of Rev.	55,453.65
128	Bank Night Awards Tax	Dept. of Rev.	27,465.58
141	Gross Receipts Tax (Prior Year)	Dept. of Rev.	.63
	Total Excise Taxes (Other Than Alcohol)		$ 5,526,143.29
	Alcohol Taxes and Licenses		
151	Production Tax on Distilled Spirits	Dept. of Rev.	$ 1,785,075.99
152	Importer's Tax on Distilled Spirits	Dept. of Rev.	611,414.76
153	Tax on Spirits Withdrawn from Bonded Warehouses—Ad Valorem	Rev. & Alcoholic Bev. Control	432,112.58
160	Tax on Sale of Distilled Spirits	Dept. of Rev.	51,397.32
161	Tax on Sale of Beer	Dept. of Rev.	1,511,582.93
162	Tax on Sale of Wine	Dept. of Rev.	125,572.90
163	Tax on Sale of Distilled Spirits	Dept. of Rev.	3,413,538.30
171	Manufacturer's Permits	Dept. of Rev.	40,125.02
172	Rectifier's Permits	Dept. of Rev.	34,250.00
173	Wholesaler's Permits	Dept. of Rev.	34,749.96
174	Permits for Hotels, Restaurants and Clubs	Dept. of Rev.	225,966.18

STATEMENT NO. 104—Continued

Acct. No.	Source of Receipts	Collection Agency	Receipts
175	Dispenser's License and Permits	Dept. of Rev.	183,277.02
177	Vintner's License	Dept. of Rev.	2,000.00
178	Transport Licenses—Distilled Spirits and Wine	Dept. of Rev.	1,137.35
179	R.R. Dining Car Lic.—Distilled Spirits and Wine	Dept. of Rev.	300.00
180	Special Licenses—Distilled Spirits and Wine	Dept. of Rev.	4,803.82
181	R.R. System Lic.—Distilled Spirits and Wine	Dept. of Rev.	2,050.00
182	Brewer's Licenses	Dept. of Rev.	8,000.00
183	Distributor's Licenses—Malt Beverages	Dept. of Rev.	12,399.97
184	Beer Retail Licenses	Dept. of Rev.	78,666.52
186	Beer Transportation Licenses—Malt Beverages	Dept. of Rev.	320.17
187	Special Temporary Licenses—Malt Beverages	Dept. of Rev.	380.12
	Total Alcohol Taxes and Licenses		$ 8,559,120.85
	Licenses and License Taxes (Other Than Alcohol)		
201	Corporation Taxes	Dept. of Rev.	$ 458,972.32
202	Store License Taxes	Dept. of Rev.	147,153.60
210	Occupational Lic.—Carnivals, Circuses, Fairs	Dept. of Rev.	10,500.00
211	Occupational Licenses—General	Dept. of Rev.	350,439.40
212	Small Loan Company Licenses	Dept. of Rev.	10,546.89
213	Insurance Agents' Licenses (75% to General Fund—25% to Revolving)	Dept. of Rev.	52,542.00
214	Security Dealers' Licenses	Dept. of Rev.	4,400.00
215	Security Salesmen's Licenses	Dept. of Rev.	595.00
216	Certificates of Compliance—Insurance Companies (75% to General Fund—25% to Revolving)	Dept. of Rev.	4,684.25
217	Foreign Insurance Agents' Licenses	Dept. of Rev.	7,707.00
222	Race Track Licenses	Dept. of Rev.	94,000.00
232	Drivers' Licenses (80% for General Fund)	Dept. of Rev.	441,002.82
233	Employment Agency Licenses	Dept. of Rev.	200.00
241	Tax on Legal Processes—Clerk Court of Appeals	Dept. of Rev.	993.00
242	Tax on Legal Processes—Circuit Court Clerk	Dept. of Rev.	16,575.38
243	Tax on Legal Processes—County Court Clerk	Dept. of Rev.	331,699.83
244	Tax on Legal Processes—Land Office	Dept. of Rev.	341.00
245	Tax on Legal Processes—Inferior Courts	Dept. of Rev.	97.00
	Total Licenses and License Taxes (Other Than Alcohol)		$ 1,932,449.49
	Departmental Fees, Sales and Rentals		
301	Miscellaneous Fees	Clerk Court of Appeals	$ 9,116.31
302	Process Agents' Fees	Secretary of State	3,146.00
303	Miscellaneous Fees	Secretary of State	6,178.19
304	Corporation Fees	Secretary of State	2,918.09
308	Sale Kentucky Revised Statutes	Statute Revision Com.	11,985.65
316	Miscellaneous Receipts	Dept. of Rev.	551.11
321	Registration of Farm Names	Dept. of Agr.	2.00
322	Miscellaneous Receipts	Livestock Sanitary Bd.	450.00
331	Certification	Dept. of Educa.	11,584.51
332	Textbook Filing Fees	Dept. of Educa.	3,860.00
333	Textbook Sales	Dept. of Educa.	1,318.40
336	Sales of Reports	Dept. of Library & Archives	4,163.40
341	Fees	Div. of Athletic Control	4,275.22
342	Bank Examination Fees	Div. of Banking	33,625.11
343	Small Loan Examination Fees	Div. of Banking	400.00
344	Miscellaneous Receipts	Div. of Banking & Small Loans	428.00
347	Dry Cleaning Examination Fees	Div. of Insurance	3,450.00
348	Other Miscellaneous Fees	Div. of Insurance	777.00
349	Annual Statement Fees	Div. of Insurance	9,210.75
351	Security Registration Fees	Div. of Securities	3,900.92
	Total Departmental Fees, Sales and Rentals		$ 111,340.66

STATEMENT NO. 104—Continued

Acct. No.	Source of Receipts	Collection Agency	Receipts
	County and Court Fees		
505	Jefferson County Fees	Circuit Court	$ 77,371.37
515	Jefferson County Fees	County Court Clerk	205,871.62
520	Jefferson County Fees	Jailer	117,595.10
530	Jefferson County Fees	Sheriff	197,806.42
535	Kenton County Fees	Circuit Clerk	17,159.91
560	Kenton County Fees	County Court Clerk	49,940.01
570	Kenton County Fees	Jailer	8,566.80
571	Fines and Forfeitures	Div. of Finance	358,499.74
580	Kenton County Fees	Sheriff	31,388.37
591	Penalties and Interest Charged Co. Officials	Dept. of Rev.	681.56
600	Harlan County Fees	Circuit Clerk	3,968.00
605	Harlan County Fees	County Court Clerk	3,131.04
610	Harlan County Fees	Jailer	8,217.43
615	Harlan County Fees	Sheriff	12,848.98
	Total County and Court Fees		$ 1,093,046.35
	Miscellaneous Revenue		
711	Escheats	Dept. of Rev.	$ 336,452.69
715	Proceeds from Confiscation of Alcoholic Bev.	Dept. of Rev.	16,167.98
720	State Portion of Tennessee Valley Authorities	Dept. of Rev.	81,804.46
725	Alcoholic Beverage License Suspension Fees	Dept. of Rev.	14,010.00
730	Federal Housing Authority—Payment in Lieu of Taxes	Dept. of Rev.	254.97
	Total Miscellaneous Revenue		$ 448,690.10
	Total Revenue Receipts		$36,741,092.37
	Non-Revenue Receipts		
911	Refund of Advances for Trustee Jury Fund—Current Year	Dept. of Finance	$ 179,235.27
912	Refund of Advances to Trustee Jury Fund—Prior Year	Dept. of Finance	21,469.38
920	Refund of Preceding Year Disbursements	Dept. of Finance	3,473.73
921	Refund of prior Year Disbursements	Various Depts.	4,662.17
922	Refund of Current Year Disbursements	Various Depts.	28,424.41
930	Petty Cash Repayments—Current Year	Various Depts.	3,668.77
931	Petty Cash Repayments—Preceding Year	Various Depts.	3,464.17
932	Inter-Depository Transfers—Principal Depository	State Treas.	84,000.00
933	Inter-Depository Transfers—to other Depositories	State Treas.	13,959,890.25
941	Cold Checks	Various Depts.	32,958.22
954	Surplus Adjustments (Increase)		1,437.70
957	Lapse of Revolving Funds—Unexpended		47,118.12
958	Salvage Sale of Old Equipment	Various Depts.	659.93
959	West. Ky. Vocational School Sale of Real Estate		2,825.00
	Non-Revenue Receipts		$14,373,287.12
	Less Inter-Bank Transfers		14,043,890.25
	Total Non-Revenue Receipts—Less Transfers		$ 329,396.87

STATEMENT NO. 105

GENERAL EXPENDITURE FUND

Detail Statement of Appropriation, Transfers and Disbursements for Year Ending June 30, 1945, Including Disbursements During 90-Day Encumbrance Liquidation Period to Sept. 30, 1945

Acct. No.		Appropriation Continued From 1943-44	Appropriation 1944-45	Appropriation After Transfers	Net Disbursements June 30, 1945	Disbursements 90-Day Liquidation	Net Disbursements 1944-45	Appropriation Continued to 1945-46	Unexpended Balance
	General Assembly				$ 44,050.20	$ 2,446.16	$ 46,496.36	$ 1,650.00	$ 31,853.64
10	Legislative Session	$	$ 80,000.00	$ 80,000.00	1,260.00	1,060.21	2,320.21	11,075.00	1,620.79
18	Legislative Session	15,016.00		15,016.00					
20	Legislative Council		200.00	200.00					200.00
30	Lieutenant Governor		1,000.00	1,000.00	574.40	75.93	650.33		349.67
50	Council of State Govt.		250.00	250.00	250.00		250.00		
	Total	$ 15,016.00	$ 81,450.00	$ 96,466.00	$ 46,134.60	$ 3,582.30	$ 49,716.90	$ 12,725.00	$ 34,024.10
	Judiciary & Court Costs								
100	Court of Appeals	$	$ 38,250.00	$ 38,250.00	$ 33,828.93	$ 1,920.54	$ 35,749.47	$ 1,318.34	$ 1,182.19
110	Clerk—Court of Appeals		17,500.00	17,500.00	16,289.59	—5.32	16,284.27		1,215.73
118	Clerk—Court of Appeals	45.52		45.52	38.20	4.04	42.24		3.28
120	Judicial Council		800.00	800.00	736.64	63.36	800.00		
150	Salaries—Judges & Commonwealth Attorneys		290,000.00	290,000.00	275,528.92	319.04	275,847.96		14,152.04
192	Return Escaped Convicts		4,500.00	6,500.00	5,740.84		5,740.84		759.16
196	County Patrol—Sheriffs		130,000.00	136,862.76	136.862.76		136,862.76		
	Total	$ 45.52	$ 481,050.00	$ 489,958.28	$ 469,025.88	$ 2,301.66	$ 471,327.54	$ 1,318.34	$ 17,312.40
	Clerk Services, Criminal Prosecutions, etc.	$	$1,300,000.00	$ 1,300,000.00	$	$	$	$	$ 363,662.87
132	Clerk Services				80,023.89	4,509.29	84,533.18		
142	Criminal Prosecution				215,811.25	20,353.78	236,165.03		

162	Jury Commissioners				3,582.00	153.00	3,735.00		
172	Trustee of Jury Funds				348,480.22	—27,834.52	320,645.70		
182	Commissions, Fines and Forfeitures				291,258.22		291,258.22		
	Total	$	$ 1,300,000.00	$ 1,300,000.00	$ 939,155.58	$—2,818.45	$ 936,337.13	$	$ 363,662.87
	Executive Department								
209	Governor	$	$ 20,500.00	$ 24,500.00	$ 22,357.86	$ 441.88	$ 22,799.74	$	$ 1,700.26
210	Executive Cabinet		4,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00		3,000.00		
220	Contingent Fund		6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00		6,000.00		
230	Emergency Fund		250,000.00	161,807.09					161,807.09
236	Special Trial Commissioner			1,207.75	1,207.75		1,207.75		
268	Repairs & Capital Outlay	886,892.15		886,892.15	592,524.68	51,360.40	643,885.08	241,451.49	1,555.58
278	Welfare—Materials and Replacements	40,540.53		40,540.53	35,389.75	734.85	36,124.60	3,603.48	812.45
	Total	$ 927,432.68	$ 280,500.00	$ 1,123,947.52	$ 660,480.04	$ 52,537.13	$ 713,017.17	$245,054.97	$ 165,875.38
	Secretary of State								
300	Secretary of State	$	$ 21,000.00	$ 21,000.00	$ 18,570.34	$ 849.31	$ 19,419.65	$	$ 1,580.35
307	Special Election Expense			35,000.00	28,295.25	226.74	28,521.99		6,478.01
310	Land Office		1,200.00	1,200.00	1,155.00		1,155.00		45.00
	Total	$	$ 22,200.00	$ 57,200.00	$ 48,020.59	$ 1,076.05	$ 49,096.64	$	$ 8,103.36
	Department of Law								
350	Attorney General	$	$ 46,300.00	$ 46,300.00	$ 39,430.58	$ 769.25	$ 40,199.83	$	$ 6,100.17
358	Continued Appropriation	170.00		170.00	169.00		169.00		1.00
306	Cost of Suits		5,000.00	5,000.00	1,275.73	244.73	1,520.46		3,479.54
370	Statute Revision		28,000.00	28,000.00	27,038.34	802.48	27,840.82		159.18
378	Continued Appropriation	17,679.78		17,679.78	17,679.78		17,679.78		
	Total	$ 17,849.78	$ 79,300.00	$ 97,149.78	$ 85,593.43	$ 1,816.46	$ 87,409.89	$	$ 9,739.89
	Department of Treasury								
400	State Treasurer	$	$ 34,500.00	$ 38,000.00	$ 33,118.45	$ 990.80	$ 34,109.25	$ 912.25	$ 2,978.50

STATEMENT NO. 105—Continued

Acct. No.		Appropriation Continued From 1943-44	Appropriation 1944-45	Appropriation After Transfers	Net Disbursements June 30, 1945	Disbursements 90-Day Liquidation	Net Disbursements 1944-45	Appropriation Continued to 1946-46	Unexpended Balance
410	Custodian of Securities	$	$ 600.00	$ 600.00	$ 600.00	$	$ 600.00	$	$
	Total	$	$ 35,100.00	$ 38,600.00	$ 33,718.45	$ 990.80	$ 34,709.25	$ 912.25	$ 2,978.50
	Auditor of Public Accounts								
450	Auditor	$	$ 37,500.00	$ 37,500.00	$ 34,469.74	$ 940.92	$ 35,410.66	$ 1,552.67	$ 536.67
458	Continued Appropriation	259.81		259.81	255.55		255.55		4.26
	Total	$ 259.81	$ 37,500.00	$ 37,759.81	$ 34,725.29	$ 940.92	$ 35,666.21	$ 1,552.67	$ 540.39
	Department of Finance	$	$ 155,000.00	$ 155,000.00	$	$	$	$	$ 24,367.75
500	Office of Commissioner				8,977.07	390.64	9,367.71		
510	Division of Budget				9,630.00	3,240.00	12,870.00		
520	Division of Personnel				18,089.37	302.51	18,391.88		
530	Division of Accounts and Control				52,272.10	—2,640.46	49,631.64	3,059.75	
550	Division of Purchases				35,335.46	1,785.56	37,121.02	190.25	
528	Division of Personnel—Cont. Appropriation	11.00		11.00		11.00	11.00		
538	Division Accounts & Control—Cont. Appro.	165.24		165.24	165.24		165.24		
560	Personnel—Merit System				—3,727.92	12.11	—3,715.81		3,715.81
570	Division of Public Properties		130,000.00	130,000.00	114,731.34	6,167.65	120,898.99	1,650.40	7,450.61
578	Division of Public Properties—Cont. Appro.	10,714.94		10,714.94	9,759.33	953.59	10,712.92		2.02
	Total	$ 10,891.18	$ 285,000.00	$ 295,891.18	$ 245,231.99	$ 10,222.60	$ 255,454.59	$ 4,900.40	$ 35,536.19

	Other Finance Appropriations								
590	Public Printing	$	$ 16,000.00	$ 16,000.00	$ 1,862.32	$ 9,344.02	$ 11,206.34	$	$ 4,793.66
598	Public Printing	200.00		200.00	200.00		200.00		
600	Public Record Books		64,500.00	64,500.00	16,963.40	3,234.85	20,198.25		44,301.75
610	Registration Books and Supplies		500.00	500.00					500.00
620	Paper for Ballots and Legislature		10,000.00	10,000.00	9,143.09	3.03	9,146.12	3.75	850.13
630	Paper		20,000.00	20,000.00	—1,827.44	—14,915.35	—16,742.79	5,650.78	31,092.01
638	Continued Appropriation	1,291.88		1,291.88	1,265.48		1,265.48		26.40
640	Postage		10,000.00	10,000.00	2,521.04	—613.90	1,907.14		8,092.86
655	Confederate Pensions		95,000.00	95,000.00	75,433.00		75,433.00		19,567.00
670	New Lands and Buildings		200,000.00	200,000.00	134,739.53	29,581.22	164,320.75	33,870.47	1,808.78
678	Continued Appropriations	93,988.69		93,988.69	45,781.25		45,781.25	42,814.80	5,392.64
	Total	$ 95,480.57	$ 416,000.00	$ 511,480.57	$ 286,081.67	$ 26,633.87	$ 312,715.54	$ 82,339.80	$ 116,425.23
	Department of Revenue	$	$ 350,000.00	$ 352,000.00	$	$	$	$	$ 14,308.18
700	Office of Commissioner				15,737.05	35.25	15,772.30		
720	Division of Income Taxation				35,543.01	6,728.87	42,271.88	1,587.07	
730	Division of Excises				20,064.40	9,456.45	29,520.85	5,382.00	
740	Service Division				178,903.76	11,280.13	190,183.89	2,876.76	
750	Division Research and Statistics				8,171.43	1,691.36	9,862.79	2.78	
770	Division of Local Relation				16,528.25	1,364.20	17,892.45		
780	Escheats				21,956.55	382.50	22,339.05		
748	Service Division—Cont. Appropriation	2,081.15		2,081.15	1,690.75		1,690.75	390.40	
	Total	$ 2,081.15	$ 350,000.00	$ 354,081.15	$ 298,595.20	$ 30,938.76	$ 329,533.96	$ 10,239.01	$ 14,308.18
	Other Revenue Appropriations								
802	County Tax Commissioner	$	$ 381,000.00	$ 391,000.00	$ 387,472.33	$ 306.15	$ 387,778.48	$	$ 3,221.52
812	County Board Supervisors		18,500.00	18,500.00	17,910.00	228.00	18,138.00		362.00
	Total	$	$ 399,500.00	$ 409,500.00	$ 405,382.33	$ 534.15	$ 405,916.48	$	$ 3,583.52

STATEMENT NO. 105—Continued

Acct. No.		Appropriation Continued From 1943-44	Appropriation 1944-45	Appropriation After Transfers	Net Disbursements June 30, 1945	Disbursements 90-Day Liquidation	Net Disbursements 1944-45	Appropriation Continued to 1945-46	Unexpended Balance
	Elections								
840	Board of Election Commissioners	$	$ 500.00	$ 500.00	$ 437.79	$ 17.24	$ 455.03	$	$ 44.97
860	Presidential Electors		700.00	700.00	561.20		561.20		138.80
870	State Board Registration and Purgation		500.00	500.00	491.23		491.23		8.77
	Total	$	$ 1,700.00	$ 1,700.00	$ 1,490.22	$ 17.24	$ 1,507.46	$	$ 192.54
	Dept. of Conservation								
1000	Office of Commissioner	$	$ 4,250.00	$ 6,350.00	$ 3,598.98	$ 2,685.09	$ 6,284.07	$	$ 65.93
1008	Continued Appropriation	403.20		403.20				403.20	
1010	Division of State Parks		25,000.00	25,400.00	25,400.00		25,400.00		
1020	Division of Forestry		50,000.00	50,000.00	49,998.60		49,998.60		1.40
1030	Division of Publicity		17,500.00	17,500.00	12,038.31	5,440.02	17,478.33		21.67
1038	Continued Appropriation	53.29		53.29	53.29		53.29		46.16
1040	My Old Kentucky Home		9,000.00	9,000.00	8,614.25	339.59	8,953.84		
1047	Cumberland Gap National Park		75,000.00	75,000.00	72,050.00	2,950.00	75,000.00		
1049	J. G. Weisiger Mem. Pk.		5,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00		
	Total	$ 456.49	$ 185,750.00	$ 188,706.49	$ 171,753.43	$ 16,414.70	$ 188,168.13	$ 403.20	$ 135.16
	Department of Military Affairs								
1050	Adjutant General	$	$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00	$ 13,968.37	$ 544.65	$ 14,513.02	$	$ 486.98
1060	Veterans Division		60,500.00	48,500.00	44,098.57	2,097.84	46,196.41	147.50	2,156.09
1070	Division of Armories		42,000.00	42,000.00	36,437.07	969.28	37,406.35	3,150.20	1,443.45
1080	Active Militia		10,000.00	57,435.16	9,996.12	21,404.32	31,400.44	332.55	25,702.17

1087	Aeronautics Commission		10,000.00	10,000.00	4,465.72	1,089.79	5,555.51	727.01	3,717.48
1088	Active Militia—Cont. Appropriation	2,478.00		2,478.00	2,478.00		2,478.00		
1090	Civil Defense		2,000.00	2,000.00	122.46	19.23	141.69		1,858.31
	Total	$ 2,478.00	$ 139,500.00	$ 177,413.16	$ 111,566.31	$ 26,125.11	$ 137,691.42	$ 4,357.26	$ 35,364.48
	Dept. of Agriculture								
1100	Bureau of Agriculture	$	$ 47,500.00	$ 47,500.00	$ 46,880.59	$ 288.06	$ 47,168.65	$ 182.76	$ 148.59
1108	Continued Appropriation	7.30		7.30	7.30		7.30		
1200	State Board of Agriculture		20,000.00	20,000.00	17,872.15	1,932.57	19,804.72	77.00	118.28
1240	Bang's Disease—Bovine Tuber.		20,000.00	20,000.00	11,311.00	3,591.11	14,902.11	307.29	4,790.60
1248	Continued Appropriation	222.09		222.09	53.09		53.09		169.00
1270	State Fair Premiums		45,000.00	45,000.00	34,732.15		34,732.15		10,267.85
1287	M & M Building—Bond Retirement		14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00		14,000.00		
1290	Boys' & Girls' Club Work		5,000.00	5,000.00	4,996.16		4,994.16		5.84
1300	State Fair Board		750.00	750.00	605.90	45.50	651.40		98.60
1350	Soil Conservation		21,400.00	21,400.00	16,242.85	2,660.88	18,903.73	1,610.23	886.04
1358	Continued Appropriation	688.50		688.50		688.50	688.50		
	Total	$ 917.89	$ 173,650.00	$ 174,567.89	$ 146,699.19	$ 9,206.62	$ 155,905.81	$ 2,177.28	$ 16,484.80
	Department of Health								
1400	Health—General	$	$ 155,000.00	$ 155,000.00	$ 153,935.02	$ 813.60	$ 154,748.62	$	$ 251.38
1410	Prevention of Blindness		2,500.00	2,500.00	1,296.63	1,203.37	2,500.00		
1440	County Health		350,000.00	350,000.00	350,000.00		350,000.00		
1444	Cancer Control		15,000.00	15,000.00	6,183.50	8,816.50	15,000.00		
1445	Julius Marks Sanatorium		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00		10,000.00		
1450	Kenton Co. T. B. Sanatorium		7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00		7,500.00		
1455	Warren Co. T. B. Sanatorium		7,500.00	7,500.00	7,332.64	167.36	7,500.00		
1470	Hazelwood Sanatorium		88,000.00	88,045.00	85,226.56	2,818.44	88,045.00		
1487	Interest on Bonds		13,000.00	12,955.00	12,955.00		12,955.00		
1490	Crippled Children Commission		125,000.00	125,000.00	114,828.03	10,163.47	124,991.50		8.50
	Total	$	$ 773,500.00	$ 773,500.00	$ 749,257.38	$ 23,982.74	$ 773,240.12	$	$ 259.88

STATEMENT NO. 105—Continued

Acct. No.		Appropriation Continued From 1943-44	Appropriation 1944-45	Appropriation After Transfers	Net Disbursements June 30, 1945	Disbursements 90-Day Liquidation	Net Disbursements 1944-45	Appropriation Continued to 1945-46	Unexpended Balance
	Department of Welfare								
	Welfare Institutions	$	$ 2,760,000.00	$ 124,231.67	$	$	$	$	$ 124,231.67
1510	Office of Commissioner			4,418.52	4,159.08	259.44	4,418.52		
1530	Fiscal Control and Management			55,488.94	52,832.90	1,863.19	54,696.09	792.85	
1538	Continued Appropriation	5.00		5.00		5.00	5.00		
1550	Directors Office Administration			17,691.83	17,739.00	—47.17	17,691.83		
1560	Eastern State Hospital			381,454.54	345,509.26	29,258.07	374,767.33	6,687.21	
1568	Continued Appropriation	12,883.99		12,883.99	6,617.03	224.25	6,841.28	5,618.07	424.64
1570	Central State Hospital			433,198.90	386,163.91	23,214.09	409,378.00	23,820.90	
1578	Continued Appropriation	16,278.84		16,278.84	10,586.51	—42.01	10,544.50	5,628.95	105.39
1580	Western State Hospital			377,111.78	340,681.24	71,876.07	358,557.31	18,554.47	
1590	Feeble-Minded Institute			219,556.67	196,888.49	11,495.58	208,384.07	11,172.60	
1598	Continued Appropriations	15,042.56		15,042.56	13,461.04		13,461.04	1,497.46	84.06
1620	Boyle-Mercer Farm			2,730.76	1,232.95	1,497.81	2,730.76		
1640	Engineering and Construction			72,133.93	69,787.34	2,346.59	72,133.93		
1650	Director's Office Corrections			3,636.27	3,349.47	286.80	3,636.27		
1660	Houses of Reform			218,091.36	186,065.51	16,537.05	202,602.56	15,488.80	
1668	Continued Appropriation	10,938.59		10,938.59	4,933.92		4,933.92	611.31	5,393.36
1670	Reformatory			416,965.36	353,935.95	40,242.63	394,178.58	22,786.78	
1678	Continued Appropriation	17,221.75		17,221.75	10,494.98	1,495.00	11,989.98	5,099.66	132.11
1680	Penitentiary			294,266.39	247,739.09	24,273.07	272,012.16	22,254.23	
1688	Continued Appropriation	12,922.49		12,922.49	10,351.89		10,351.89	2,444.52	126.08
1690	Women's Prison			40,116.30	34,067.72	748.58	34,816.30	5,300.00	
1698	Continued Appropriation	480.42		480.42	168.42		168.42	309.50	2.50
1700	Probation and Parole			98,906.78	96,923.97	1,982.81	98,906.78		

1588	Continued Appropriation	43,310.61		43,310.61	35,351.36	151.85	35,503.21	7,623.68	183.72
	Division of Public Assistance		4,731,956.82	17,968.04					17,968.04
1720	Child Welfare			42,048.46	41,586.99	461.47	42,048.46		
1730	Children's Home Society—White			105,750.55	92,585.92	5,786.07	98,371.99	7,378.56	
1738	Continued Appropriation	1,046.94		1,046.94	991.77		991.77		55.17
1760	Director's Office			66,853.95	67,275.66	—421.71	66,853.95		
1775	Old Age Assistance Transfers			3,473,638.50	3,486,233.00	—12,594.50	3,473,638.50		
1785	Aid to Blind—Transfers			124,235.64	125,362.14	—1,126.50	124,235.64		
1790	Dependent Children—Benefits			29,674.32	25,999.55	3,666.79	29,666.34	7.98	
1795	Aid to Dependent Children Transfer			613,243.09	617,689.59	—4,446.50	613,243.09		
1820	Field Operations			186,468.47	205,250.83	—18,782.36	186,468.47		
1500	Office of Commissioner			4,141.88	4,204.65	—62.77	4,141.88		
1520	Fiscal Control and Management			67,933.92	53,393.04	3,637.96	57,031.00	10,902.92	
1528	Continued Appropriation	2,628.08		2,628.08	2,366.05		2,366.05		262.03
1600	Home for Incurables		15,000.00	15,000.00	14,801.88	198.12	15,000.00		
1611	Colored Red Cross Hospital		4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00		4,000.00		
	Total	$ 132,759.27	$ 7,510,956.82	$ 7,643,716.09	$ 7,170,782.10	$149,984.77	$ 7,320,766.87	$173,980.45	$ 148,968.77
	Other Welfare								
1860	Conveyance of Lunatics	$	$ 8,000.00	$ 8,000.00	$ 6,883.98	$ 759.30	$ 7,643.28	$	$ 356.72
1870	Pauper Idiots		75,000.00	75,000.00	57,510.42	3,963.64	61,474.06		13,525.94
	Total	$	$ 83,000.00	$ 83,000.00	$ 64,394.40	$ 4,722.94	$ 69,117.34	$	$ 13,882.66
	Department of Education								
2000	Superintendent of Public Instruction	$	$ 67,500.00	$ 67,500.00	$ 61,808.77	$ 2,490.29	$ 64,299.06	$ 1,631.50	$ 1,569.44
2008	Continued Appropriation	149.72		149.72	82.22	67.50	149.72		
2010	Division of Certification		15,000.00	14,467.21	13,896.02	213.47	14,109.49		357.72
2018	Continued Appropriation	98.00		98.00	98.00		98.00		

STATEMENT NO. 105—Continued

Acct. No.		Appropriation Continued From 1943-44	Appropriation 1944-45	Appropriation After Transfers	Net Disbursements June 30, 1945	Disbursements 90-Day Liquidation	Net Disbursements 1944-45	Appropriation Continued to 1945-46	Unexpended Balance
2020	Emergency Food Distribution	$	$ 16,800.00	$ 17,332.79	$ 14,226.22	$ 1,195.10	$ 15,421.32	$ 1,151.72	$ 759.75
2030	State Board of Education		15,000.00	15,000.00	1,118.62	10,784.91	11,903.53	1,084.35	2,012.12
2040	State Text Bood Commission		2,000.00	2,000.00	1,893.85	14.98	1,908.83		91.17
2049	Equalization Fund		1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,499,855.96		1,499,855.96		144.04
2050	Per Capita Fund		13,361,062.37	13,500,000.00	13,492,280.40		13,492,280.40		7,719.60
	Interest on State Bonds		138,937.63						
2055	Teachers Retirement Fund		799,000.00	799,000.00	799,000.00		799,000.00		
2060	Free Text Books		500,000.00	500,000.00	170,496.28	173,577.32	344,073.60	158,185.40	—2,259.00
2068	Continued Appropriation	1,614.68		1,614.68	1,614.68		1,614.68		
2080	Vocational Education		250,000.00	250,000.00	147,840.27	44,954.62	192,794.89	233.00	56,972.11
2090	Vocational Rehabilitation		61,000.00	61,000.00	51,786.48	9,213.52	61,000.00		
	Total	$ 1,862.40	$16,726,300.00	$16,728,162.40	$16,255,997.77	$242,511.71	$16,498,509.48	$162,285.97	$ 67,366.95
	Higher Education for Negroes								
2100	Kentucky State College	$	$ 150,000.00	$ 150,000.00	$ 146,328.05	$ 2,765.89	$ 149,093.94	$ 896.16	$ 9.90
2120	West. Kentucky Vocational Training School		48,250.00	48,250.00	44,587.19	1,759.93	46,347.12	978.00	924.88
2130	Lincoln Institute		42,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00		42,000.00		
2140	College Tuition for Negroes		7,000.00	7,000.00	3,017.83	2,920.18	5,938.01		1,061.99
	Total	$	$ 247,250.00	$ 247,250.00	$ 235,933.07	$ 7,446.00	$ 243,379.07	$ 1,874.16	$ 1,996.77
	School for Blind & Deaf								
2200	School for Blind—White	$	$ 82,000.00	$ 82,000.00	$ 78,227.55	$ 3,689.93	$ 81,917.48	$ 35.54	$ 46.98

2210	School for Blind—Colored		9,300.00	9,300.00	9,041.53	238.56	9,280.09		19.91
2220	Workshop—Adult Blind		14,800.00	14,800.00	13,006.98	1,780.55	14,787.53		12.47
2250	School for Deaf—White		145,000.00	145,000.00	138,650.28	2,671.02	141,321.30	907.38	2,771.32
2258	Continued Appropriation	634.20		634.20				634.20	
2260	School for Deaf—Colored		9,000.00	9,000.00	8,424.93	218.43	8,643.36	2.80	353.84
2270	Mayo Vocational Training School		30,000.00	30,000.00	26,467.03	1,812.81	28,279.84	.79	1,719.37
2280	Northern Kentucky Vocational School			1,000.00	436.20	504.21	940.41	36.26	23.33
	Total	$ 634.20	$ 290,100.00	$ 291,734.20	$ 274,254.50	$ 10,915.51	$ 285,170.01	$ 1,616.97	$ 4,947.22
	University of Kentucky								
2300	Division of Colleges	$	$ 1,026,800.00	$ 1,027,900.00	$ 987,246.42	$ 30,368.93	$ 1,017,615.35	$ 10,069.03	$ 215.62
2308	Continued Appropriation	3,757.45		3,757.45	3,613.10	17.07	3,630.17		127.28
2310	College of Agriculture		26,400.00	26,400.00	26,400.00		26,400.00		
2320	Summer School		11,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00		11,000.00		
2310	Experiment Station		55,000.00	55,000.00	54,309.64	690.36	55,000.00		
2338	Continued Appropriation	1,360.34		1,360.34	1,360.28		1,360.28		.06
2339	Tobacco Research		7,500.00	7,500.00	7,193.75	229.71	7,423.46	76.34	.20
2340	Service Laboratories		23,100.00	23,100.00	22,330.35	768.46	23,098.81		1.19
2348	Continued Appropriation	291.32		291.32	291.32		291.32		
2350	Nursery Inspection		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00		2,000.00		
2360	Princeton Substation		17,600.00	17,600.00	15,841.52	1,756.73	17,598.25		1.75
2370	Quicksand Substation		17,600.00	17,600.00	17,090.38	509.61	17,599.99		.01
2380	Agricultural Extension		170,500.00	170,500.00	170,500.00		170,500.00		
2390	Horticultural		10,000.00	10,000.00	9,685.31	148.52	9,833.83	163.68	2.49
2398	Continued Appropriation	150.00		150.00	63.00		63.00		87.00
2400	Repairs to Buildings		33,000.00	33,000.00	33,000.00		33,000.00		
2410	Library Equipment		11,000.00	11,000.00	10,742.33	186.61	10,928.94	20.00	51.06
2418	Continued Appropriation	537.76		537.76	477.85	22.00	499.85		37.91
2420	Scientific Laboratory Equipment		22,000.00	22,000.00	11,347.22	6,739.58	18,086.80	3,833.45	79.75
2428	Continued Appropriation	1,244.14		1,244.14	679.14	565.00	1,244.14		
2430	Engineering Equipment		22,000.00	22,000.00	21,067.44	469.37	21,536.81	352.16	111.03
2438	Continued Appropriation	472.74		472.74	472.74		472.74		
2440	Home Economic Equipment		11,000.00	11,000.00	9,555.74	895.98	10,451.72	462.00	86.28
2450	Strawberry Marketing Act		1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00		1,500.00		

STATEMENT NO. 105—Continued

Acct. No.		Appropriation Continued From 1943-44	Appropriation 1944-45	Appropriation After Transfers	Net Disbursements June 30, 1945	Disbursements 30-Day Liquidation	Net Disbursements 1944-45	Appropriation Continued to 1945-46	Unexpended Balance
3460	Research in Coal	$	$ 8,250.00	$ 8,250.00	$ 7,028.23	$ 737.62	$ 7,765.85	$ 484.00	$ .15
2468	Continued Appropriation	5,863.80		5,863.80	113.80		113.80	5,750.00	
	Total	$ 13,677.55	$ 1,475,750.00	$ 1,491,027.55	$ 1,424,909.56	$ 44,105.55	$ 1,469,015.11	$ 21,210.66	$ 801.78
	State Teachers Colleges								
2500	Eastern State Teachers College	$	$ 280,000.00	$ 280,000.00	$ 276,190.92	$ 3,049.77	$ 279,240.69	$ 671.11	$ 88.20
2508	Continued Appropriation	2,058.69		2,058.69	2,046.67		2,046.67		12.02
2510	Morehead State Teachers College		234,000.00	234,000.00	232,593.80	1,399.07	233,992.87	7.13	
2520	Murray State Teachers College		254,000.00	254,000.00	250,448.69	3,511.16	253,959.85		40.15
2528	Continued Appropriation	438.42		438.42	438.42		438.42		
2540	Western State Teachers College		365,000.00	365,000.00	363,095.43	1,873.71	364,969.14		30.86
2548	Continued Appropriation	709.62		709.62					709.62
	Total	$ 3,206.73	$ 1,133,000.00	$ 1,136,206.73	$ 1,124,813.93	$ 9,833.71	$ 1,134,647.64	$ 678.24	$ 880.85
	Library and Archives								
2600	Law Librarian	$	$ 10,300.00	$ 15,000.00	$ 10,305.30	$ 632.61	$ 10,937.91	$ 632.66	$ 3,429.43
2620	Library Sales Account		17,500.00	9,950.00	4,186.74		4,186.74		5,763.26
2630	Distribution and Repair of Books		1,000.00	1,250.00	420.63	738.76	1,159.39		90.61
2640	Library Extension		20,000.00	20,000.00	19,437.27	499.82	19,937.09		62.91
2650	State Historical Society		10,875.00	10,875.00	9,984.50	889.25	10,873.75		1.25
2610	Books—Law Library		3,500.00	6,100.00	2,409.33	3,149.41	5,558.74	12.00	529.26
	Total	$	$ 63,175.00	$ 63,175.00	$ 46,743.77	$ 5,909.85	$ 52,653.62	$ 644.66	$ 9,876.72

	Business Regulation									
2710	Division of Athletic Control	$	$ 4,000.00	$ 4,000.00	$ 3,912.96	$ 60.00	$ 3,972.96	$	$	27.04
2720	Division of Banking—Small Loans		45,000.00	45,000.00	44,954.94	1.46	44,956.40			43.60
2730	Division of Insurance		45,000.00	45,000.00	33,027.54	353.55	33,381.09			11,618.91
2738	Continued Appropriation	940.00		940.00	697.96		697.96			242.04
2740	Division of Securities		7,000.00	7,000.00	6,794.49	52.09	6,846.58			153.42
	Total	$ 940.00	$ 101,000.00	$ 101,940.00	$ 89,387.89	$ 467.10	$ 89,854.99	$	$	12,085.01
	Industrial Relations									
2800	Office of Commissioner	$	$ 8,000.00	$ 8,000.00	$ 6,094.90	$ 48.35	$ 6,143.25	$	$	1,856.75
2810	Division—Wages & Hours		35,000.00	35,000.00	25,731.21	629.58	26,360.79	119.50		8,519.71
2818	Continued Appropriation	828.07		828.07	101.03	140.10	241.13			586.94
	Total	$ 828.07	$ 43,000.00	$ 43,828.07	$ 31,927.14	$ 818.03	$ 32,745.17	$ 119.50	$	10,963.40
	Division of Mines and Minerals									
2830	Division of Coal Mining	$	$ 40,000.00	$ 40,000.00	$ 38,674.04	$ 1,180.61	$ 39,854.65	$	$	145.35
2840	Division of Geology		14,000.00	14,000.00	13,457.81	497.63	13,955.44			44.56
	Total	$	$ 54,000.00	$ 54,000.00	$ 52,131.85	$ 1,678.24	$ 53,810.09	$	$	189.91
2870	**Railroad Commission**	$	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 19,145.35	$ 137.30	$ 19,282.65	$ 260.03	$	4,457.32
2880	Railroad Commission Attorney		7,000.00	7,000.00	6,862.63	4.71	6,867.34			132.66
	Total	$	$ 31,000.00	$ 31,000.00	$ 26,007.98	$ 142.01	$ 26,149.99	$ 260.03	$	4,589.98
	Appropriation Not Otherwise Classified									
2900	Alcoholic Beverage Control	$	$ 96,744.78	$ 96,744.78	$ 79,505.28	$ 3,231.82	$ 82,737.10	$ 292.97	$	13,714.71
3020	Overton Appropriation		600.00	600.00	50.00		50.00			550.00
3110	Money Refunded		5,000.00	6,950.00	5,999.20		5,999.20			950.80
3118	Confiscated Alcoholic Beverage		446.61	446.61	372.72	65.00	437.72			8.89

STATEMENT NO. 105—Continued

Acct. No.		Appropriation Continued From 1943-44	Appropriation 1944-45	Appropriation After Transfers	Net Disbursements June 30, 1945	Disbursements 90-Day Liquidation	Net Disbursements 1944-45	Appropriation Continued to 1945-46	Unexpended Balance
3120	Bond of Elective Officers	$	$ 1,500.00	$ 1,500.00	$ 1,140.00	$	$ 1,140.00	$	$ 360.00
3125	Refund Alcoholic Beverage License—Suspension Fee				187.50		187.50		—187.50
3140	Judgments		10,000.00	10,000.00	8,439.25	—500.00	7,939.25		2,060.75
3141	Judgments—Mrs. Thurman Moore		466.00	466.00	466.00		466.00		
3150	Interest on Land Grant Bonds		9,900.00	9,900.00	9,900.00		9,900.00		
3170	Frankfort Cemetery		250.00	250.00	125.00	125.00	250.00		
3180	Statutes and Codes for Courts		1,500.00	1,500.00	690.00	684.00	1,374.00		126.00
	Total	$	$ 126,407.39	$ 128,357.39	$ 106,874.95	$ 3,605.82	$ 110,480.77	$ 292.97	$ 17,583.65
	Jefferson County Fees								
3205	Circuit Court Clerk	$	$ 58,608.24	$ 58,608.24	$ 57,965.87	$ 278.49	$ 58,244.36	$	$ 363.88
3215	County Court Clerk		146,083.77	146,083.77	143,384.82	326.58	143,711.40		2,372.37
3220	County Jailer		70,933.47	70,933.47	67,036.96	3,682.16	70,719.12		214.35
3230	County Sheriff		172,868.92	172,868.92	120,199.21	493.25	120,692.46		52,176.46
3245	Jefferson Fiscal Court		140,593.30	140,593.30					140,593.30
	Total	$	$ 589,087.70	$ 589,087.70	$ 388,586.86	$ 4,780.48	$ 393,367.34	$	$ 195,720.36
	Kenton County Fees								
3250	Circuit Court Clerk	$	$ 974.98	$ 974.98	$ 974.98	$	$ 974.98	$	$
3255	Circuit Court Clerk		12,607.98	12,607.98	11,507.11		11,507.11		1,100.87
3260	County Court Clerk		50,811.61	50,811.61	37,769.45		37,769.45		13,042.16
3270	County Jailer		5,299.64	5,299.64	4,999.92	416.66	5,416.58		—116.94
3280	County Sheriff		21,405.08	21,405.08	22,262.74	47.94	22,310.68		—905.60

3295	Kenton Fiscal Court		23,682.22	23,682.22					23,682.22
	Total	$	$ 114,781.51	$ 114,781.51	$ 77,514.20	$ 464.60	$ 77,978.80	$	$ 36,802.71
	Harlan County Fees								
3300	Circuit Court Clerk	$	$ 4,253.82	$ 4,253.82	$ 4,253.82	$	$ 4,253.82	$	$
3305	County Court Clerk		6.78	6.78		6.76	6.76		.02
3310	County Jailer		4,597.39	4,597.39	4,597.38		4,597.38		.01
3315	County Sheriff		8,733.19	8,733.19	8,712.10	21.08	8,733.18		.01
3325	Harlan Fiscal Court		5,892.37	5,892.37					5,892.37
	Total	$	$ 23,483.55	$ 23,483.55	$ 17,563.30	$ 27.84	$ 17,591.14	$	$ 5,892.41
	Classified Totals	$1,226,817.29	$33,953,991.97	$34,898,672.02	$32,120,734.85	$691,916.82	$32,812,651.67	$728,943.79	$1,357,076.56
	Disbursements Not Classified								
3510	Petty Cash Advances	$	$	$	$ 15,181.23	$—15,181.23	$	$	$
3511	Refund Income Tax				69,221.51				
3512	Refund Inheritance Tax				33,940.78				
3513	Refund Alcohol Beverage Tax				29,169.24				
3514	Refund Chain Store Tax				61.50				
3515	Miscellaneous Refunds				1,340.17				
3540	Payment Prior Year Encumbrance				1,056,891.67				
3580	Transfers from Principal Depositories				13,959,890.25				
3190	Transfers to Principal Depositories				84,000.00				
3649	Misc. Refund Current Year Receipt				9,538.11				
3660	Cold Checks Charged Off				110.30				
	Total	$	$	$	$15,259,344.76	$—15,181.23	$	$	$

REVOLVING, TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS

For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1945

STATEMENT NO. 106

REVOLVING, TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS

Comparative Balance Sheet as of June 30, 1945 and June 30, 1944

	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1944
Assets:		
Cash in Banks	$5,325,843.07	$4,713,740.61
Petty Cash Advances	10,725.00	17,525.00
Investments (Schedule "A")	2,200.00	17,200.00
Totals	$5,338,768.07	$4,748,465.61
Liabilities:		
Other Liabilities (Schedule "B")	$ 70,023.86	$ 54,168.86
Investments (Schedule "A")	2,200.00	17,200.00
Available Allotments (Surplus)	5,266,544.21	4,677,096.75
Totals	$5,338,768.07	$4,748,465.61

Schedule "A" Investments:

*Historical Society	
Henry Fisher Packing Co.	$ 200.00
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	2,000.00
Total	$ 2,200.00

Schedule "B" Other Liabilities:

Non Resident Income Tax	$ 3,988.80
Department of Education Revenue from Investments	9,854.25
Department of Education for Special Investment	53,731.25
Feeble Minded Institute Revenue from Investments	449.56
Feeble Minded Institute for Special Investment	2,000.00
Total	$ 70,023.86

* Shown in Treasurer's Books—Bonds Held by Historical Society.

STATEMENT NO. 107

REVOLVING, TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS

Source and Application of Funds for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1945

Source of Funds:	
Cash in Banks July 1, 1944	$ 4,713,740.61
Receipts and Credits:	
Revenue Receipts	$13,609,089.94
Inter Fund Credits (Transfers)	4,419,520.73
Refund Prior Year Disbursements	5,807.17
Old Age Assistance—Suspence	71.40

STATEMENT NO. 107—Continued

Refund Prior Year Disbursements:		
Aid to Dependent Children—Suspense....	25.50	
Sale of Investments—Dept. of Edu.	13,000.00	
Sale of Investments—Feeble Minded Inst.	2,000.00	
Increase in Liabilities—Suspense Accts.	855.00	
Decrease in Petty Cash Advances	6,800.00	
Total Receipts and Credits		18,057,169.74
Total Available Funds		$22,770,910.35
Application of Funds:		
Authorized Disbursements (Warrants Issued)	$15,935,465.21	
Inter Account Charges	994,893.11	
Total Disbursements	$16,930,358.32	
Less Inter Account Credits	374,471.31	
Total Net Disbursements		$16,555,887.01
Payment Prior Year Encumbrances (1943-44)		637,129.18
Transfer Federal Administration Exp. Prior Year		358.60
Transfer of Aid to Blind Reclaims		36.00
Lapse of Balances to Other Funds:		
To General Expenditure Fund:		
Secretary of State(Process Agent's Fees)	$ 91.78	
Secretary of State (Corporation Fees)....	619.04	
Auditor Public Accounts	56.00	
Fire Prevention and Rates	45,844.60	
Surplus Commodity Distribution	506.70	
Old Age Assistance Trust Account	5,389.00	
Aid to Dependent Children Trust Acct.	4,617.50	
Aid to Blind Trust Account	728.00	
Total Lapse to General Fund		$ 57,852.62
To State Road Fund:		
Gasoline Tax	$ 6,267.85	
Automobile Department	23,703.61	
Motor Transportation	4,840.00	
Total Lapses to State Road Fund		$ 34,811.46
Refund Federal Funds		158,992.41
Cash in Banks June 30, 1945		$ 5,325,843.07

STATEMENT NO. 108

REVOLVING, TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS

Detail Statement of Cash Receipts for Fiscal Year 1944-1945

Acct. No.	Source of Receipts	Receipts
	Special Corporation Taxes:	
1052	Insurance Tax, Insurance Carrier—Workmen's Comp...$	9,347.55
1053	Tax on Foreign Fire Insurance Companies—Division of Insurance	90,473.43
1054	Tax on Employers (Admr.)—Unemployment Comp.	80,730.75
	Total Special Corporation Taxes ...$	180,551.73
	Excise Taxes:	
1105	County Portion—Gross Receipts Tax ...$	.32
	Total Excise Taxes ...$	.32
	Licenses Other Than Alcohol:	
1201	Operator's Licenses (Portion for Administration)...$	27,630.32
1203	Truck Licenses (½ for Counties)	694,802.55
1204	Insurance Agents' Licenses (25%)	17,514.00
1205	Certificates of Compliance—Insurance Co.'s (25%)...	1,571.75
1211	Hunting and Fishing Licenses	214,604.28
1212	Dog Licenses	4,483.21
	Total Licenses Other Than Alcoholic ...$	960,606.11
	Examination Fees:	
1302	State Board of Accountancy ...$	1,125.00
1304	State Board of Barber & Beautcian Examiners	6,502.00
1305	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners	775.00
1306	State Board of Dental Examiners	2,270.00
1307	State Board of Embalmers	975.00
1308	State Board of Pharmacy	125.00
1309	State Board of Examiners of Trained Nurses	3,430.00
1310	State Board of Veterinary Examiners	159.00
1313	Mines and Minerals	1,481.00
	Total Examination Fees ...$	16,842.00
	Registration and Other Fees:	
1322	State Board of Accountancy ...$	490.00
1323	State Board of Examiners & Registration of Architects	1,428.66
1324	State Board of Barber & Beautician Examiners	22,800.00
1325	State Board of Chiropractic Examiners	1,781.00
1326	State Board of Dental Examiners	3,326.00
1327	State Board of Embalmers	10,735.50
1328	State Board of Pharmacy	8,508.00
1329	State Board of Examiners of Trained Nurses	12,636.00
1330	State Board of Veterinary Examiners	366.00

STATEMENT NO. 108—Continued

Acct. No.	Source of Receipts	Receipts
1331	State Board of Pharmacy-Prophylectic Enforcement Fees	$ 3,000.00
1332	State Board of Professional Engineers—Membership Fees	6,693.80
1333	State Real Estate Commission	4,830.00
	Total Registration and Other Fees	$ 76,594.96
	Tuition Fees:	
1340	Lincoln Institute	$ 11,818.07
1341	Kentucky State College For Negroes	11,899.19
1342	West Kentucky Vocational Training School	587.25
1343	University of Kentucky	199,111.93
1344	Eastern State Teachers College	40,932.57
1345	Morehead State Teachers College	36,735.03
1346	Murray State Teachers College	24,359.12
1347	Western State Teachers College	44,563.33
1348	Morehead State Teachers College—Science Bldg.	7,679.99
	Total Tuition Fees	$ 377,686.48
	Board and Room:	
1351	State College For Negroes—Board	$ 47,424.84
1351a	State College For Negroes—Room Rent	10,371.83
1352	Western Kentucky Vocational Training School	6,885.25
1353a	University of Kentucky—Board and Dining Hall	88,638.24
1353b	University of Kentucky—Board and Room	78,426.96
1354	Eastern State Teachers College—Room Rent	17,781.76
1355	Morehead State Teachers College	8,164.20
1355a	Morehead State Teachers College—Board Dining Hall	42,118.58
1355b	Morehead State Teachers College—Room Rent	29,869.47
1356a	Murray State Teachers College—Board and Room	132,735.65
1356b	Murray State Teachers College—Board and Room	6,357.68
1357a	Western State Teachers College—Board	28,113.41
1357b	Western State Teachers College—Room Rent	13,431.87
1359	Mayo Vocational School	3,400.00
	Total Board and Room	$ 513,719.74
	Other Fees, Sales and Rentals:	
1361	Division of State Parks—Miscellaneous Revenue	$ 68,324.74
1362	Game and Fish Commission—Miscellaneous Receipts	6,578.83
1364	Pennyrile State Park	500.00
1365	Division of Publicity—Fees and Sales	11,161.02
1366	Railroad Policemen—Fees ($5.00 Fees)	90.00
1367	Forestry—Federal—Miscellaneous Receipts	10,987.96
1368	Secretary of State—Nat. Defense Special Police Fees	61.00
1369	Auditor of Public Accounts—County Cost of Audits	12,787.57

STATEMENT NO. 108—Continued

Acct. No.	Source of Receipts	Receipts
1370	Secretary of State—Process Agents' Fees	$ 7,500.00
1371	Secretary of State—Corporation Fees	7,500.00
1372	Military Dept.—Non-Elective Peace Officers' Fees	830.00
1373	Department of Health—Egg Candling Fees	10,940.00
1374	Department of Hotel and Restaurant Fees	24,673.67
1375	Department of Health Laboratory—Fees and Sales	6,632.50
1376	Department of Plumbing—Fees	10,397.65
1377	Department of State Registrar—Vital Statistics	77,470.25
1378	Department of Health—Other Fees and Sales	22,159.93
1379	Department of Medical Practices Act—Fees	5,055.00
1780	Department of Optometrist Fees	1,925.00
1381	Department of Health Radiography Fees	50.00
1382	Hazelwood Sanatorium Fees	61,917.37
1383	Kentucky Crippled Children's Commission—Miscellaneous Receipts	7,586.27
1385	Dept. of Agriculture—Stock Yard Weighman Fees	1,607.51
1386	Dept. of Agri.—Tobacco Warehouse Weighmen Fees	4,250.00
1388	State Fair Board—State Fair Receipts	170,041.88
1391	Eastern State Hospital—Miscellaneous Fees	38,221.96
1392	Central State Hospital—Miscellaneous Fees	47,786.05
1393	Western State Hospital—Miscellaneous Fees	24,752.39
1394	Feeble Minded Institute—Miscellaneous Fees	7,931.66
1396	Boyle-Mercer Farm—Miscellaneous Fees and Sales	6,289.83
1398	Houses of Reform—Miscellaneous Fees and Sales	42,363.75
1400	Reformatory—Other Miscellaneous Fees	3,937.25
1402	Penitentiary—Other Miscellaneous Fees	1,670.87
1403	Kentucky Children's Home Society—White—Miscellaneous Fees	2,822.26
1405	Metal Stamping Plant—Sales	49,960.30
1411	Kentucky State College For Negroes	9,009.88
1413	Workshop For the Adult Blind—Sales and Miscellaneous Receipts	50,656.94
1414	School For the Deaf—White—Miscellaneous Receipts	2,294.44
1415	Kentucky School For the Deaf—Sale of Property	600.00
1421	University of Kentucky	41,612.70
1422	University of Kentucky—Experiment Station—Miscellaneous Receipts	391,418.96
1431	Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College—Other Fees	50,826.18
1432	Morehead State Teachers College	27,568.19
1433	Murray State Teachers College	187,349.39
1434	Western Kentucky State Teachers College	41,890.37
1441	Library Extension Division—Fees and Miscellaneous Receipts	306.89
1442	Kentucky Historical Society—Miscellaneous Receipts	1,422.32
1444	Division of Banking—Small Loan Co.—Licenses	4,578.11
1445	Division of Banking—Examination Fees	26,554.62
1447	Division of Banking—Examination Fees—Excess $45,000.00	487.00

STATEMENT NO. 108—Continued

Acct. No.	Source of Receipts	Receipts
1448	Division of Insurance—Other Misc. Fees—(25%)....$	197.75
1449	Division of Insurance—Annual Statement Fees	3,131.50
1451	Division of Insurance—Examination Fees	47,985.53
1452	Louisville Office of State Treasurer Fees	3,600.00
1460	Game and Fish—Sale of Fish Cars	3,050.00
1461	Public Service Commission Assessments	59,471.18
1470	Unemployment Compensation Administration	434.63
1476	Division of Geology—Sale of Maps and Bulletins....	2,207.72
1480	Mines and Minerals—Geological Division	1,700.00
1485	Mines and Minerals—Inspection Fees	742.50
	Total Other Fees, Sales and Rentals .....$	1,715,861.27
	Subventions and Grants:	
1501	Jeff. County Master Commissioner's Suspense Fees....$	44.02
1510	Conservation and State Parks—Fed. Tax Admission	3,555.87
1530	Auditor of Public Accounts—Miscellaneous.....	310.00
1540	Kentucky Aeronautics Commission—Military-Allocation Fees	264.24
1601	Forestry—Federal Grant	48,330.51
1603	Dept. of Health—Venereal Diseases—Federal Grant	350,293.92
1604	Kentucky Crippled Children's Com.—Federal Grant	115,258.96
1605	United States Public Health Service—Federal	352,772.95
1606	Dept. of Health—General—T.V.A. Grants—Federal	6,558.98
1607	Dept. of Health —Maternal and Child Health—Fed..	806,895.00
1608	Old Age Assistance—Federal Grant	2,930,999.45
1608	Old Age Assistance—Administration—Federal.....	999,402.99
1609	Department of Child Welfare—Federal	53,273.71
1611	Department of Education—Board—Federal Grant....	6,410.44
1612	Department of Education—Jeannes Fund—Fed. Grant	1,099.21
1615	Department of Education—George Dean Fund—Federal Grant	353,179.37
1616	Department of Education—Smith Hughes Fund—Federal Grant	148,560.78
1617	Vocational Education—War Training—Federal Grant	333,490.71
1618	Vocational Rehabilitation—Federal Grants	164,333.86
1619	Vocational Rehabilitation—Private Grants	185.00
1621	Kentucky State College For Negroes—Bankhead-Jones Fund—Federal Grant	7,609.17
1622	Kentucky State College For Negroes—Morrill-Nelson Fund—Federal Grant	7,250.00
1625	Vocational Education—Rural War Production Training—Federal Grant	361,436.83
1627	Vocational Education—War Training Equipment—Federal Grant	10,026.67
1628	Vocational Education—War Training—Rental of Space	540.00
1631	Univ of Ky.—Bankhead-Jones Fund—Federal Grant	44,867.87
1632	Univ. of Ky.—Morrill-Nelson Fund—Federal Grant	42,550.00

STATEMENT NO. 108—Continued

Acct. No.	Source of Receipts	Receipts
1640	Public School Lunch—Federal Grant	$ 852,712.32
1644	W. K. Kellogg Foundation Grants	12,420.00
1645	Enemy Alien Program—Federal Grant	100.00
1646	Civilian War Assistance—Federal Grant	250.00
1655	Department of Health—Tuberculosis—Fed. Grant	45,855.00
1660	Aid to Dependent Children—Federal Grant	654,129.25
1662	Aid to Blind—Federal Grant	130,640.22
1670	Selective Service Medical Survey—Federal Grant	21,286.50
1674	V. D. Contribution—(R. T. Hospital) Federal Grant	92,408.54
1676	Vocational—Itinerant Teachers	2,786.35
1677	Vocational—Lincoln Institute	750.00
1680	Veterans' Unemployment Compensation—Benefit Payments—Federal Grant	386,071.00
1681	Veterans Unemployment Compensation—Administration—Federal Grant	17,040.92
1691	Conservation—Jackson State Park—J. M. Feltner Memorial	6,626.00
	Total Subventions and Grants	$ 9,372,776.61
	Miscellaneous Revenue:	
1701	Ky. Historical Society—Stephenson Fund—Interest	$ 144.21
1712	Penalties on Bank Taxes—Revenue Department	19,426.36
1718	Conservation—State Parks—Land Sales	2,800.00
1750	Murray State Teachers College—Scholarships—Malaria Control	2,150.00
1800	Unemployment Compensation Fund—Administrative—State	364,159.15
1801	Unemployment Compensation Fund—Merit System (U. S. Share)	5,771.00
	Total Miscellaneous Revenue	$ 394,450.72
	Total Revenue Receipts	$ 13,609,089.94
	Non-Revenue Receipts:	
1910	National Forest Fund—Suspense	$ 20,458.44
1920	Refunds Credited to Preceding Year Disbursements	9,241.65
1921	Refunds of Prior Year Disbursements	5,807.17
1922	Refunds of Current Year Disbursements	202,247.11
1924	Old Age Assistance—Refunds of Prior Year Disbursements—Suspense	71.40
1925	Social Security Clearing Account	93.00
1926	Aid to Dependent Children—Clearing Account	50.00
1930	Petty Cash Repayments—Current Year	11,273.94
1931	Petty Cash Repayment—Preceding Year	8,952.05
1932	Old Age Assistance—Transfers from General Fund	3,486,233.00

STATEMENT NO. 108—Continued

Acct. No.	Source of Receipts	Receipts
1935	Interest on Land Grant Bonds—Transfers From General Fund	$ 9,900.00
1942	Department of Business Regulations—Motor Transportation—Transfers From Road Fund	60,000.00
1943	Department of Revenue—Gasoline Tax—Transfers From Road Fund	39,800.00
1944	Department of Revenue—Automobile Department—Transfers From Road Fund	80,500.00
1945	Department of Education—Proceeds From Sale of Investments	13,000.00
1946	Department of Education—Revenue From Investments	735.00
1947	Feeble Minded Institute—Investment Revenue—Mallory Fund	2,000.00
1948	Feeble Minded Institute—Investment Revenue—Mallory Fund—Suspense	120.00
1970	Non-Elective Peace Officers	241,840.31
1981	Aid to Dependent Children—Refund of Prior Year Disbursements—Suspense	25.50
1985	Aid to Blind—Transfers From General Fund	125,362.14
1990	Aid to Dependent Children—Transfers From General Fund	617,689.59
	Total Non-Revenue Receipts	$ 4,935,400.30
	Total Grand Receipts	$ 18,544,490.24

STATEMENT NO. 109
REVOLVING, TRUST AND AGENCY FUND
Detail Statement of Allotments and Disbursements for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1945 and Disbursements During 90 Day Encumbrance Liquidation Period to September 30, 1945

Acct. No.		Balance Brought Forward	Allotments	Total Allotments After Transfer	Net Disbursements June 30, 1945	90-Day Disbursements to Sept. 30, 1945	Total Net Disbursements 1945-46	Unexpended Balance
	Secretary of State							
4060	Railroad Policemen	$ 762.72	$ 90.00	$ 852.72	$	$	$	$ 852.72
4070	Process Agents		7,500.00	7,500.00	5,699.41	619.43	6,318.84	1,181.16
4080	Corporations		7,500.00	7,500.00	6,911.18	56.27	6,967.45	532.55
4090	Special Police Officers	195.39	61.00	256.39				256.39
	Total	$ 958.11	$ 15,151.00	$ 16,109.11	$ 12,610.59	$ 675.70	$ 13,286.29	$ 2,822.82
	Division of Insurance							
4100	Louisville Securities Office	$ 41.43	$ 3,599.24	$ 3,640.67	$ 3,325.41	$ 11.55	$ 3,336.96	$ 303.71
	Auditor of Public Accounts							
4120	County Share of Audits	$	$ 12,787.57	$ 12,787.57	$ 11,934.12	$	$ 11,934.12	$ 853.45
4130	Sale of Audits		310.00	310.00	244.00		244.00	66.00
	Total	$	$ 13,097.57	$ 13,097.57	$ 12,178.12	$	$ 12,178.12	$ 919.45
	Department of Finance							
4140	Duplicating Section	$ 409.43	$	$ 409.43	$	$	$	$ 409.43
	Department of Revenue							
4200	Gasoline Tax	$	$ 39,800.00	$ 39,800.00	$ 38,486.28	$ 247.11	$ 38,733.39	$ 1,066.61
4210	Automobile Division		80,500.00	80,500.00	64,268.35	4,265.36	68,533.71	11,966.29
4220	Operators' Licenses	25,464.93	27,630.32	53,095.25	27,029.34	3,348.68	30,378.02	22,717.23
4230	Distilled Spirits and Wine Fair Trade Act	21,553.99		21,553.99	1,454.27	222.54	1,676.81	19,877.18
	Total	$ 47,018.92	$ 147,930.32	$ 194,949.24	$ 131,238.24	$ 8,083.69	$ 139,321.93	$ 55,627.31

	Other Revenue Activities							
4250	Revenue Agents (Old Law)	$ 1,202.39	$ ----	$ 1,202.39	$ ----	$ ----	$ ----	$ 1,202.39
4260	Back Tax Section (New Law)	45,916.15	19,429.26	65,345.41	16,488.38	1,946.91	18,435.29	46,910.12
4270	Gross Receipts Tax—County Portion	770.27	.32	770.59	----	----	----	770.59
4280	County Share Truck Licenses	661,161.16	689,525.97	1,350,687.13	650,418.30	----	650,418.30	700,268.83
4281	Co. Share Truck Licenses Suspense	27,424.88	5,276.58	32,701.46	----	----	----	32,701.46
	Total	$ 736,474.85	$ 714,232.13	$ 1,450,706.98	$ 666,906.68	$ 1,946.91	$ 668,853.59	$ 781,853.39
	Department of Conservation							
4300	State Parks	$ 2,443.74	$ 66,527.48	$ 68,971.22	$ 50,395.01	$ 9,944.63	$ 60,339.64	$ 8,631.58
4301	Federal Admission Tax	----	3,555.87	3,555.87	2,961.41	400.42	3,361.83	194.04
4305	Pennyrile State Park	275.80	297.26	573.06	480.46	28.20	508.66	64.40
4306	Levi Jackson State Park	3,040.00	2,000.00	5,040.00	----	----	----	5,040.00
4307	J. M. Feltner Memorial	----	6,626.00	6,626.00	----	----	----	6,626.00
4309	State Park Land Sales	----	2,800.00	2,800.00	----	----	----	2,800.00
4310	Forestry Federal	2,332.43	59,318.87	61,651.30	45,739.77	5,143.67	50,883.44	10,767.86
4340	Game & Fish	97,429.96	221,183.11	318,613.07	204,273.13	12,125.65	216,398.78	102,214.29
4345	Game & Fish Special	20,687.08	3,050.00	23,737.08	----	----	----	23,737.08
4348	Game & Fish Suspense Fund	50,000.00	----	50,000.00	----	----	----	50,000.00
4350	My Old Ky. Home Investments	33.65	----	33.65	----	----	----	33.65
4360	My Old Ky. Home Special	484.92	----	484.92	----	----	----	484.92
4380	Division of Publicity	7,414.94	11,161.02	18,575.96	12,213.26	—1,390.02	10,823.24	7,752.72
	Total	$ 184,142.52	$ 376,519.61	$ 560,662.13	$ 316,063.04	$ 26,252.55	$ 342,315.59	$ 218,346.54
	Department Military Affairs							
4460	Industrial Peace Officers	$ 2,243.95	$ 829.00	3,073.95	$ 503.19	$ 4.53	$ 507.72	$ 2,566.23
4480	Aeronautics Commission	----	264.24	264.24	----	----	----	264.24
	Total	$ 2,243.95	$ 1,094.24	$ 3,338.19	$ 503.19	$ 4.53	$ 507.72	$ 2,830.47
	Department of Agriculture							
4500	Dog Law Enforcement	$ 1,877.08	$ 4,483.21	$ 6,360.29	$ 2,309.15	$ 25.25	$ 2,334.40	$ 4,025.89
4510	Stock Yard Weighman	2.14	1,607.51	1,609.65	865.59	----	865.59	744.06
4520	Tobacco Warehouse Weighman	32.65	4,250.00	4,282.65	3,651.58	----	3,651.58	631.07
4545	State Fair Construction	2,146.55	----	2,146.55	----	----	----	2,146.55

STATEMENT NO. 109—Continued

Acct. No.		Balance Brought Forward	Allotments	Total Allotments After Transfer	Net Disbursements June 30, 1945	90-Day Disbursements to Sept. 30, 1945	Total Net Disbursements 1945-46	Unexpended Balance
4546	State Fair Operations	$ 162,981.72	$ 170,041.88	$ 333,023.60	$ 125,368.77	$ 3,220.41	$ 128,589.18	$ 204,434.42
	Total	$ 167,040.14	$ 180,382.60	$ 347,422.74	$ 132,195.09	$ 3,245.66	$ 135,440.75	$ 211,981.99
	Department of Health							
4550	Health General	$ 117,490.42	$ 185,862.98	$ 283,353.40	$ 164,574.83	$ 11,951.40	$ 176,526.23	$ 106,827.17
4551	USPH Service	7,706.91	352,772.95	360,479.86	351,055.43	9,424.11	360,479.54	.32
4552	Maternal and Child Health	267,292.88	806,918.25	1,074,211.13	747,574.65	29,472.17	777,046.82	297,164.31
4553	Venereal Disease	2,997.58	350,293.92	353,291.50	334,853.71	18,083.96	352,937.67	353.83
4554	V. D. Contribution—R. T. Hospital	$	$ 92,408.54	92,408.54	51,282.47	10,688.80	61,971.27	30,437.27
4555	Tuberculosis		45,855.00	45,855.00	31,550.00	14,304.98	45,854.98	.02
4560	Hazelwood Sanatorium	5,845.56	61,917.37	67,762.93	58,228.46	8,568.19	66,796.65	966.28
4570	Crippled Children's Commission		122,845.23	122,845.23	110,432.33	9,685.59	120,117.92	2,727.31
	Total	$ 401,333.35	$ 1,998,874.24	$ 2,400,207.59	$ 1,849,551.88	$ 112,179.20	$ 1,961,731.08	$ 438,476.51
	Department of Welfare							
4600	Eastern State Hospital	$ 63,330.99	$ 38,221.96	$ 101,552.95	$ 28,853.50	$ 216.12	$ 29,069.62	$ 72,483.33
4610	Central State Hospital	108,301.70	24,286.05	132,587.75	25,348.75	45.03	25,393.78	107,193.97
4620	Western State Hospital	47,682.90	24,752.39	72,435.29	24,151.63	2.75	24,154.38	48,280.91
4630	Feeble-Minded Institute	9,831.19	17,931.66	27,762.85	22,728.27	15.45	22,743.72	5,019.13
4635	Boyle Mercer Hospital	6,930.95	6,289.83	13,220.78	4,107.09	2,348.09	6,455.18	6,765.60
4640	Houses of Reform	94,455.46	—42,636.25	51,819.21	13,236.55	80.00	13,316.55	38,502.66
4650	Reformatory	28,926.39	3,937.25	32,863.64	18,173.49	6,598.27	24,771.76	8,091.88
4660	Penitentiary	23,202.07	15,170.87	38,372.94	20,535.84	340.56	20,876.40	17,496.54
4690	Metal Stamping Plant	104,161.77	49,960.30	154,122.07	30,148.32	9,805.65	39,953.97	114,168.10
4720	Children's Home Society—White	10,552.00	87,822.26	98,374.26	57,751.86	13,422.83	71,174.69	27,199.57
4700	Child Welfare	8,333.80	53,273.71	61,607.51	42,717.82	909.92	43,627.74	17,979.77

4730	Old Age Assistance Payments		6,971,500.00	6,971,500.00	6,947,828.00	—1,373.00	6,946,455.00	25,045.00
4731	Old Age Assistance Fed. Unmatched	37,578.68	258,018.41	295,597.09				295,597.09
4732	Selective Service Medical Survey		21,286.50	21,286.50	21,286.50		21,286.50	
4760	Aid to Dependent Children		1,235,000.00	1,235,000.00	1,226,344.00	—237.00	1,226,107.00	8,893.00
4761	Aid to Dependent Children, Federal Unmatched	51,355.58	—4,227.49	47,128.09				47,128.09
4762	Aid to Dependent Children Adm.		40,773.07	40,773.07	37,155.13	3,617.94	40,773.07	
4765	Aid to Blind Payments		250,700.00	250,700.00	248,464.00	—17.00	248,447.00	2,253.00
4766	Aid to Blind Federal Unmatched	10,296.26	—3,900.52	6,395.74				6,395.74
4767	Aid to Blind Adm.		9,143.04	9,143.04	8,325.10	817.94	9,143.04	
4770	Old Age Assistance Adm. Fed. 5%	1,878.98	187,188.43	189,067.41	159,968.33	13,693.05	173,661.38	15,406.03
4776	Enemy Alien Assistance	485.08	—385.08	100.00				100.00
4777	Civilian War Assistance	544.48	250.00	794.48	720.00	7.12	727.12	67.36
	Total	$ 607,848.28	$ 9,244,356.39	$ 9,852,204.67	$ 8,937,844.18	$ 50,293.72	$ 8,988,137.90	$ 864,066.77
	Department of Education							
4800	General Education Board	$ 3,089.80	$ 6,410.44	$ 9,500.24	$ 5,995.69	$ 81.84	$ 6,077.53	$ 3,422.71
4810	Jeannes Fund	170.79	1,099.21	1,270.00	737.47		737.47	532.53
4825	W. K. Kellogg Foundation		12,420.00	12,420.00	7,397.88	—114.76	7,283.12	5,136.88
4835	Public School Lunch—Federal		852,554.64	852,554.64	848,880.41	3,674.23	852,554.64	
4840	George-Dean Fund	41,537.33	353,179.37	394,716.70	321,589.30	16,853.26	338,442.56	56,274.14
4850	Smith-Hughes Fund	12,319.75	148,560.78	160,880.53	126,541.26	9,599.47	136,140.73	24,739.80
4860	Vocational Rehabilitation—Federal	9,541.33	166,033.86	175,575.19	137,857.40	4,627.13	143,484.53	33,090.66
4870	Vocational Rehabilitation—Private	930.35	185.00	1,115.35	73.37		73.37	1,041.98
4890	Mayo Vocational Training School	2,299.09	3,400.00	5,699.09	4,031.27	100.64	4,131.91	1,567.18
4891	Vocational—Itinerant Teachers	1,030.15	2,786.35	3,816.50	2,844.43	86.01	2,930.44	886.06
4895	Vocational Education War Training		323,301.00	323,301.00	306,818.28	4,534.94	311,353.22	11,947.78
4895	Vocational Education War Training	71,994.93	—47,980.54	24,014.39	13,381.33		13,381.33	10,633.06
4896	Vocational Education—Rural War Production Training		311,436.83	311,436.83	213,933.20	80,317.20	294,250.40	17,186.43
3896a	Rural War Production Training	57,452.85	—25,616.10	31,836.75	29,196.76		29,196.76	2,639.99
4898	War Training Equipment		2,582.28	9,255.04	6,531.89		6,531.89	2,723.15
4898a	War Trng. Equipment (Prior Year)	6,672.76						
4899	Rental of Space		540.00	540.00	100.00		100.00	440.00
	Total	$ 207,039.13	$ 2,110,893.12	$ 2,317,932.25	$ 2,025,909.94	$ 119,759.96	$ 2,145,669.90	$ 172,262.35

STATEMENT NO. 109—Continued

Acct. No.		Balance Brought Forward	Allotments	Total Allotments After Transfer	Net Disbursements June 30, 1945	90-Day Disbursements to Sept. 30, 1945	Total Net Disbursements 1945-46	Unexpended Balance
	Higher Education for Negroes							
4900	Kentucky State College	$ 2,088.34	$ 75,826.13	$ 77,914.47	$ 53,370.98	$ 13,604.15	$ 66,975.13	$ 10,939.34
4901	Kentucky State College Athletics	82.47	2,879.61	2,962.08	2,658.08	185.53	2,843.61	118.47
4905	Lincoln Institute Operations	3,765.89	11,818.07	15,583.96	12,699.98		12,699.98	2,883.98
4910	Bankhead-Jones Fund		7,609.17	7,609.17	7,609.17		7,609.17	
4920	Morrill-Nelson		8,505.50	8,505.50	7,877.75		7,877.75	627.75
4930	Smith-Hughes Fund	22.35		22.35	—682.69	1,117.21	—1,799.90	1,822.25
4958	Lincoln Institute Fund		750.00	750.00	750.00		750.00	
4959	Ky. State College—Private	3,010.47		3,010.47				3,010.47
4960	West Ky. Voca. Trng. School	5,638.03	7,472.50	13,110.53	3,687.54	1,412.20	5,099.74	8,010.79
	Total	$ 14,607.55	$ 114,860.98	$ 129,468.53	$ 87,970.81	$ 14,084.67	$ 102,055.48	$ 27,413.05
	Schools for Blind and Deaf							
4970	School for Deaf	$ 1,259.26	$ 2,294.44	$ 3,553.70	$ 990.00	$ 1,354.74	$ 2,344.74	$ 1,208.96
4971	School for Deaf—Sale of Property		600.00	600.00	425.00		425.00	175.00
4980	Workshop for Adult Blind	46,954.37	50,656.94	97,611.31	19,641.32	2,958.04	22,599.36	75,011.95
4990	Federal Blind Rehabilitation	.01		.01				.01
	Total	$ 48,213.64	$ 53,551.38	$ 101,765.02	$ 21,056.32	$ 4,312.78	$ 25,369.10	$ 76,395.92
	University of Kentucky							
5000	Division of Colleges	$ 67,876.67	$ 411,082.76	$ 478,959.43	$ 269,304.50	$ —8,533.66	$ 260,770.84	$ 218,188.59
5010	Experiment Station	138,114.45	391,418.96	419,575.41	230,024.13	18,849.26	248,873.39	170,702.02
5015	Experiment Station Suspense	65,000.00		65,000.00	8,168.95		8,168.95	56,831.05
5016	Exp. Station Post War Adjustment	60,000.00		60,000.00				60,000.00
5017	Experiment Station Repairs and New Equipment			109,958.00				109,958.00

5020	Bankhead-Jones		44,867.87	44,867.87	44,867.87		44,867.87	
5030	Morrill-Nelson		51,394.50	51,394.50	51,394.50		51,394.50	
	Total	$ 330,991.12	$ 898,764.09	$ 1,229,755.21	$ 603,759.95	$ 10,315.60	$ 614,075.55	$ 615,679.66
	Teachers Colleges							
5050	Eastern State Teachers College	$ 116,639.66	$ 107,544.66	$ 224,184.32	$ 82,721.72	$ 7,691.89	$ 90,341.61	$ 133,842.71
5055	Athletics	5,552.57	1,995.85	7,548.42	3,838.39	145.33	3,983.72	3,564.70
5060	Morehead State Teachers College	8,498.96	140,485.85	148,984.81	122,089.88	10,298.26	132,388.14	16,596.67
5061	Morehead State Teachers College—Science Building	5,600.00	—180.01	5,419.99				5,419.99
5062	Interest on Bonds	220.00	7,860.00	8,080.00	7,960.00		7,960.00	120.00
5065	Athletics	3,770.69	3,969.62	7,740.31	3,195.55	91.13	3,286.68	4,453.63
5070	Murray State Teachers College	46,640.11	338,971.53	385,611.64	286,920.98	28,246.85	315,167.83	70,443.81
5075	Athletics	8,291.03	11,830.31	20,121.34	16,160.40	578.86	16,739.26	3,382.08
5079	Scholarships—Malaria Control		2,150.00	2,150.00	2,150.00		2,150.00	
5080	Western State Teachers College	250,410.20	103,462.09	353,872.29	69,730.37	8,792.82	78,523.19	275,349.10
5085	Athletics	8,027.68	8,148.72	16,176.40	4,652.88	357.22	5,010.10	11,166.30
	Total	$ 453,650.90	$ 726,248.62	$ 1,179,889.52	$ 599,420.17	$ 56,130.36	$ 655,550.53	$ 524,338.99
5150	**Library Extension**	$ 412.85	$ 306.89	$ 719.74	$ 244.61	$ 290.58	$ 535.19	$ 184.55
5160	Historical Society	625.99	1,422.32	2,048.31	1,193.96	79.39	1,273.35	774.96
5165	Historical Soc.—Stephenson Fund	306.16	144.21	450.37	86.40		86.40	363.97
5180	Board of Certification—Librarian	211.65		211.65	3.47	8.67	12.14	199.51
	Total	$ 1,556.65	$ 1,873.42	$ 3,430.07	$ 1,528.44	$ 378.64	$ 1,907.08	$ 1,522.99
	Dept. of Business Regulations							
5200	Superv. of Professional Regulations	$ 565.07	$	$ 565.07	$ —322.44	$	$ —322.44	$ 887.51
5210	State Board of Accounting	891.17	1,615.00	2,506.17	1,143.14	332.53	1,475.67	1,030.50
5220	State Board of Architects	143.64	1,428.66	1,572.30	1,414.77	111.17	1,525.94	46.36
5230	State Board Barbers & Beauticians	1,901.76	29,302.00	31,203.76	20,734.91	1,006.17	21,741.08	9,462.68
5240	State Board Chiropractic Examiners	4,821.95	2,556.00	7,377.95	1,796.66	4.58	1,801.24	5,576.71
5250	State Board Dental Examiners	4,724.88	5,596.00	10,320.88	3,733.29	730.02	4,463.31	5,857.57
5260	State Board Embalmers	3,686.71	11,710.50	15,397.21	11,369.50	236.66	11,606.16	3,791.05
5270	State Board Pharmacy	2,779.37	8,633.00	11,412.37	6,900.83	489.14	7,389.97	4,022.40
5271	State Bd. Pharmacy—Prophylactic	8,130.35	3,000.00	11,130.35	7,071.07	86.00	7,157.07	3,973.28
5280	State Bd. Trained Nurse Examiners	23,404.92	16,066.00	39,470.92	11,291.39	1,124.85	12,416.24	27,054.68

STATEMENT NO. 109—Continued

Acct. No.		Balance Brought Forward	Allotments	Total Allotments After Transfer	Net Disbursements June 30, 1945	90-Day Disbursements to Sept. 30, 1945	Total Net Disbursements 1945-46	Unexpended Balance
5290	State Board Veterinary Examiners	$ 221.26	$ 525.00	$ 746.26	$ 495.62	$ 4.02	$ 499.64	$ 246.62
5300	Division of Motor Transportation		60,000.00	60,000.00	53,529.34	1,878.01	55,407.35	4,592.65
5301	Division of Motor Transportation Continued Appropriation	395.00		395.00	335.47		335.47	59.53
5305	Division of Insurance Fire Prevention and Rates	94,507.26	14,844.75	109,352.01	73,305.55	2,135.43	75,440.98	33,911.03
5306	Fire Preventions & Rates—Suspense		98,066.43	98,066.43				98,066.43
5310	Insurance Examiners' Expense	2.00	47,985.53	47,987.53	43,122.11	4,863.42	47,985.53	2.00
5320	State Board Professional Engineers	19,771.12	6,693.80	26,464.92	5,263.68	111.05	5,374.73	21,090.19
5330	Real Estate Commission	2,974.94	4,830.00	7,804.94	3,176.60	144.37	3,320.97	4,483.97
5304	Division of Banking	13,273.29	31,619.73	44,893.02	15,994.56	2,043.69	18,038.25	26,854.77
	Total	$ 182,194.69	$ 344,472.40	$ 526,667.09	$ 260,356.05	$ 15,301.11	$ 275,657.16	$ 251,009.93
5400	Public Service Commission	$ 161,897.16	$ 59,471.18	$ 221,368.34	$ 59,623.11	$ 1,329.54	$ 60,952.65	$ 160,415.69
	Ky. Real Estate Board							
5450	Public Property	$ 3,380.25	$	$ 3,380.25	$	$	$	$ 3,380.25
5460	Sale of Welfare Property	8,750.00		8,750.00				8,750.00
	Total	$ 12,130.25	$	$ 12,130.25	$	$	$	$ 12,130.25
	Industrial Relations							
5500	Unemployment Compensation Adm.	$ 34,268.10	$ 1,591.77	$ 35,859.87	$ 32,301.17	$	$ 32,301.17	$ 3,558.70
5501	Unemployment Compensation Adm.—Suspense	158,865.77	79,580.56	238,446.33				238,446.33
5502	Unemployment Comp. Adm. State		364,209.15	364,209.15	313,350.58	10,988.86	324,339.44	39,869.71
5511	Merit System—Adm.		5,771.00	5,771.00	2,882.26	487.82	3,370.08	2,400.92

5520	Workmen's Compensation Board	158,387.42	9,347.55	167,734.97	77,695.25	1,461.14	79,156.39	88,578.58
5580	Veterans' Unemployment Benefits		386,071.00	386,071.00	386,071.00	—40.00	386,031.00	40.00
5581	Veterans' Unemployment Adm.		17,040.92	17,040.92	17,040.92		17,040.92	
	Total	$ 351,521.29	$ 863,611.95	$ 1,215,133.24	$ 829,341.18	$ 12,897.82	$ 842,239.00	$ 372,894.24
	Dept. of Mines and Minerals							
5650	Division of Geology	$ 2,775.76	$ 2,207.72	$ 4,983.48	$ 830.51	$ 452.02	$ 1,282.53	$ 3,700.95
5660	Div. of Geology—Private Donations		1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00		1,700.00	
5670	Coal Mining Division	2,273.52	2,223.50	4,497.02	1,974.11	282.29	2,256.40	2,240.62
	Total	$ 5,049.28	$ 6,131.22	$ 11,180.50	$ 4,504.62	$ 734.31	$ 5,238.93	$ 5,941.57
5800	Jefferson Co. Master Commissioner	$ 30,918.86	$ 44.02	$ 30,962.88	$	$	$	$ 30,962.88
	Classified Totals	$ 3,947,281.50	$17,875,149.72	$21,822,431.22	$16,555,887.01	$ 437,938.30	$16,993,825.31	$ 4,828,605.91
	Not Otherwise Classified							
	Lapse of 1944-45 Balances to Other Funds	$	$	$	$ 92,664.08	$	$ 92,664.08	$ —92,664.08
5940	National Forest Fund		20,458.44	20,458.44	20,458.44		20,458.44	
5950	Payment 1943-44 Encumbrances				637,129.18		637,129.18	—637,129.18
5980	Non-Resident Income Tax Suspense	3,988.80		3,988.80				3,988.50
5990	Refund of Receipts				29,497.31		29,497.31	—29,497.31
5991	Refund Federal Grants				158,992.41		158,992.41	—158,992.41
6000	Petty Cash Advances				10,725.00	—10,725.00		
6025	Old Age Assistance Clearing Acct.		93.00	93.00	93.00		93.00	
6026	Aid Dependent Children Clearing Account		50.00	50.00	50.00		50.00	
6040	Dept. Educa. Special Investment	40,731.25	13,000.00	53,731.25				53,731.25
6050	Dept. of Educa. Revenue from Investments	9,119.25	735.00	9,854.25				9,854.25
6060	Feeble-Minded Institute F. S. Mallory Investments		2,000.00	2,000.00				2,000.00
6070	Feeble-Minded Institute Revenue from Investments	329.56	120.00	449.56				449.56
6080	Non-Elective Peace Officers		241,840.31	241,840.31	241,840.31		241,840.31	
	Not Otherwise Classified Totals	$ 54,168.86	$ 278,296.75	$ 332,465.61	$ 1,191,449.73	$ —10,725.00	$ 1,180,724.73	$ —848,259.72

STATE ROAD FUND

For Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1945

STATEMENT NO. 110

STATE ROAD FUND

Comparative Balance Sheet for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1945 and March 31, 1944

	March 31, 1945	March 31, 1944
Assets:		
Cash in Banks	$14,054,258.99	$10,804,723.02
Toll Bridge Change	715.00	565.00
Petty Cash Advances	2,000.00	.....
Totals	$14,056,973.99	$10,805,288.02
Liabilities, Reserves and Surplus:		
Contractors Deposits	$ 1,796.33	$ 1,796.33
Surplus	14,055,177.66	10,803,491.69
Totals	$14,056,973.99	$10,805,288.02

STATEMENT NO. 111

STATE ROAD FUND

Source and Application of Funds

Source of Funds:		
Cash in Banks, March 31, 1944		$10,804,723.02
Toll Bridge Change		565.00
Receipts and Credits:		
Revenue Receipts	$17,192,517.66	
Refund Prior Year Disbursements	5,231.64	
Total Receipts and Credits		$17,197,749.30
Lapse of Appropriations to Other Funds:		
Gasoline Tax—Administration	$ 6,267.85	
Automobile Department	23,703.61	
Motor Transportation	4,840.00	
Total Lapses		34,811.46
Total Available Funds		$28,037,848.78
Application of Funds:		
Toll Bridge Change		$ 715.00
Authorized Disbursements (Warrants Issued)	$12,647,905.23	
Inter-Fund Charges	180,300.00	
Inter-Account Charges	3,962,196.72	
Total	$16,790,401.95	
Less Inter-Account Credits	3,894,679.28	
Total Net Disbursements		12,895,722.67
Payment Prior Year Encumbrances (1943-44)		1,069,988.83
Increase in Petty Cash Advance		2,000.00
Surplus Decreases:		
Refund Prior Year Receipts	$ 13,605.29	
Cold Checks Charged Off	1,558.00	
Total		15,163.29
Cash in Banks, June 30, 1945		$14,054,258.99

STATEMENT NO. 112

STATE ROAD FUND

Detail Statement of Receipts for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1945

Acct. No.	Source of Receipts	Collection Agency	Receipts
	Excise Taxes (Other Than Alcohol):		
2101	Gasoline Tax	Dept. of Revenue	$12,275,111.94
2102	Tax on Motor Fuel	Dept. of Revenue	34,772.93
2103	Bus Mileage Tax	Motor Transportation	264,937.14
2104	Truck Mileage Tax	Motor Transportation	253,494.48
	Total Excise Taxes		$12,828,316.49
	Licenses and Permits:		
2211	Passenger Car Licenses	Dept. of Rev. Through Co. Clerks	$ 1,520,078.23
2212	Truck Licenses	Dept. of Rev. Through Co. Clerks	685,276.13
2213	Motorcycle Licenses	Dept. of Rev. Through Co. Clerks	3,110.89
2214	Dealers' Motor Licenses	Dept. of Rev. Through Co. Clerks	21,050.86
2215	Transfer of Motor Licenses	Dept. of Rev. Through Co. Clerks	146,755.00
2216	Special Motor Licenses	Dept. of Rev. Through Co. Clerks	1,601.00
2217	Inter-State Motor Licenses	Dept. of Rev. Through Co. Clerks	312.85
2218	Penalties on Motor Vehicle Law	County Clerks	759.84
2221	Bus Licenses (Except City)	Motor Transportation	228,718.16
2222	City Bus Licenses	Motor Transportation	39,513.62
2223	Common Carrier Certificates	Motor Transportation	8,452.06
2224	Taxi Licenses	Motor Transportation	8,407.75
2225	Truck Permits and Certificates	Motor Transportation	43,585.00
2226	Bus Drivers' Certificates	Motor Transportation	30,551.50
	Total Licenses and Permits		$ 2,738,172.89
	Departmental Fees, Sales and Rentals:		
o 2302	Pickup Service Fees	Dept. of Highways	$ 12.54
2303	Fees for Insurance Truck Permits	Dept. of Highways	21,156.47
2304	Contractors Pre-Qualification Fees	Dept. of Highways	2,710.00
2311	Sale of Specifications and Blueprints	Dept. of Highways	2,648.75
2314	Sale of Junk	Dept. of Highways	4,125.80
2315	Sales Not Otherwise Classified	Dept. of Highways	976.50
2323	Rentals of Buildings	Dept. of Highways	292.00
2324	Rentals Not Otherwise Classified	Dept. of Highways	402.92
	Total Departmental Fees, Sales and Rentals		$ 32,324.98
	Subventions and Grants:		
2602	Federal Road Aid	Dept. of Highways	$ 1,469,035.93
2612	Municipal Aid	Dept. of Highways	6,000.00
2623	Rural Highway County Aid	Dept. of Highways	6,200.00
	Total Subventions and Grants		$ 1,481,235.93
	Miscellaneous Receipts:		
2711	Forfeit by Road Contractors	Dept. of Highways	$ 1,900.00
2712	Assess. Against Equipment for Damage	Dept. of Highways	32,892.97
2713	Federal Re-imbursement for Damage	Dept. of Highways	77,674.40
	Total Miscellaneous Receipts		$ 112,467.37
	Total Revenue Receipts		$17,192,517.66
	Non-Revenue Receipts:		
2820	Refund Preceding Year Disbursements	Dept. of Highways	$ 23,496.95
2821	Refund Prior Year Disbursements	Dept. of Highways	5,231.64
2822	Refund Current Year Disbursements	Dept. of Highways	86,140.88
2855	Lapse of Transfers to Other Funds	Dept. of Highways	34,811.46
	Total Non-Revenue Receipts		$ 149,680.93
	Grand Total All Receipts		$17,342,198.59

STATEMENT NO. 113
STATE ROAD FUND
Detail Statement of Allotments and Disbursements for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1945, Including Disbursements During 90-Day Encumbrance Liquidation Period to June 30, 1945

Acct. No.		Allotments	Disbursements March 31, 1945	Disbursements 90-Day Period	Disbursements 1944-45	Unexpended Balance June 30, 1945
	Construction and Maintenance	$23,087,683.74	$	$	$	$11,551,997.33
7000	Engineering		402,379.61	25,101.41	427,481.02	
7001	Planning Survey		60,753.09	1,828.74	62,581.83	
7010	Construction		3,787,243.73	52,924.58	3,840,168.31	
7020	Location		128,001.11	16,419.84	144,420.95	
7030	Equipment		—12,762.09	—126,332.63	—139,094.72	
7033	New Equipment		101,819.06	39,701.58	141,520.64	
7034	Lots and Buildings		43,185.84	5,833.88	49,019.72	
7040	Maintenance		5,170,003.32	1,227,466.43	6,397,469.75	
7050	Reconstruction		373,704.78	74,364.11	448.068.89	
7070	Toll Bridges		96,530.44	9,262.49	105,792.93	
7100	Workmen's Compensation		55,439.98	2,640.81	58,080.79	
7130	Reserve Account		176.30		176.30	
	Totals	$23,087,683.74	$10,206,475.17	$1,329,211.24	$11,535,686.41	$11,551,997.33
	Special Appropriations					
7060	Highway Administration	$ 600,000.00	$ 495,003.56	$ 26,192.77	$ 521,196.33	$ 78,803.67
7080	Highway Patrol	500,000.00	371,236.05	42,573.99	413,810.04	86,189.96
7193	Rural Highway	2,579,393.08	1,453,241.50	332,053.94	1,785,295.44	794,097.64
7200	Payroll Clearing Account		189,466.39	—189,466.39		
7210	Motor Transportation and Revenue Department Collections	180,300.00	180,300.00		180,300.00	
	Totals	$ 3,859,693.08	$ 2,689,247.50	$ 211,354.31	$ 2,900,601.81	$ 959,091.27
	Totals	$26,947,376.82	$12,895,722.67	$ 1,540,565.55	$14,436,288.22	$12,511,088.60

	Disbursements Not Otherwise Classified					
7300	Truck License Refunds	$ 124.15	$	$	$	$
7310	Automobile License Refund	4.50				
7320	Refund Receipts Other Than Truck Licenses	23,748.56				
7321	Refund Prior Year Receipts	13,605.29				
7351	Toll Bridge Change	150.00				
7362	Payment Prior Year Encumbrances	1,069,988.83				
7370	Cold Checks Charged Off	1,558.00				
7399	Petty Cash Advances	2,000.00				
	Total Disbursements Not Otherwise Classified	$ 1,111,179.33	$	$	$	$

HIGHWAY BRIDGE BOND SINKING FUND

For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1945

STATEMENT NO. 114

BRIDGE BOND SINKING FUND

Comparative Balance Sheet as of June 30, 1945, June 30, 1944

	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1944
Assets:		
Cash in Banks	$434,550.67	$371,257.06
Liabilities:		
Available Funds	$434,550.67	$371,257.06

STATEMENT NO. 115

BRIDGE BOND SINKING FUND

Source and Application of Funds for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1945

Source of Funds:	
Cash in Banks, June 30, 1944	$ 371,257.06
Toll Receipts	807,496.11
Total Available Funds	$1,178,753.17
Application of Funds:	
Bond Redemption and Interest	$ 744,202.50
Cash in Banks, June 30, 1945	$ 434,550.67

STATEMENT NO. 116

BRIDGE BOND SINKING FUND

Receipts for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1945

Acct. No.	Source of Receipts	Project No.	
4011	Tolls	1	$499,279.30
4021	Tolls	2	145,099.25
4121	Tolls	12	—1.84
4131	Tolls	13	87,770.35
4151	Tolls	15	38,408.80
4161	Tolls	16	36,940.25
	Total Toll Receipts		$807,496.11

STATEMENT NO. 117

BRIDGE BOND SINKING FUND

Receipts and Disbursements for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1945

Project No.		Cash Balance June 30, 1944	Receipts Allotted	Disbursements	Cash Balance June 30, 1945
1	*Burnside, etc.	$246,852.69	$499,279.30	$379,695.00	$366,436.99
2	Maysville	51,613.26	145,099.25	183,006.25	13,706.26
9	Paducah-Rockport	150.00			150.00
10	Newport-Cincinnati	2,527.68			2,527.68
11	Calhoun-Rumsey	523.49			523.49
12	Covington-Cincinnati	4,049.46	—1.84		4,047.62
13	Milton-Madison	43,419.15	87,770.35	120,268.75	10,920.75
14	Catlettsburg-Kenova	50.00			50.00
15	Rockport	6,344.98	38,408.80	29,170.00	15,583.78
16	Livermore	15,726.35	36,940.25	32,062.50	20,604.10
	Totals	$371,257.06	$807,496.11	$744,202.50	$434,550.67
	Refund of Receipts			$285.19	
	Total			$285.19	

STATEMENT NO. 118

Bridge Revenue Bonds and Bridge Revenue Refunding Bonds Called for Redemption During Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1945

Project No.			Outstanding Bonds June 30, 1944	Bonds Called	Outstanding Bonds June 30, 1945
1	Burnside, etc.	1¾%	$ 816,000.00	$366,000.00	$ 450,000.00
2	Maysville	1–1¼%	255,000.00	180,000.00	75,000.00
13	Milton-Madison	1¼%	460,000.00	115,000.00	345,000.00
15	Rockport	1½%	278,000.00	25,000.00	253,000.00
16	Livermore	1½%	125,000.00	30,000.00	95,000.00
	Total		$1,934,000.00	$716,000.00	$1,218,000.00

STATEMENT NO. 119

Bridge Revenue Bonds and Bridge Revenue Refunding Bonds Including Premiums Called for Redemption and Unredeemed as of June 30, 1945

		Rate	Premium	
1	Burnside, etc	1¾%	.....	$210,000.00
2	Maysville	1–1¼%	½%	106,330.00
9	Paducah	3½%	1½%	1,020.00
13	Milton-Madison	1¼%	None	52,000.00
15	Rockport	1½%	None	25,000.00
16	Livermore	1½%	2%	16,020.00
	Total Bonds & Premiums Unredeemed			$410,370.00

Interest Coupons Due and Unredeemed as of June 30, 1945

		Rate	
1	Burnside, etc.	1¾%	$ 5,775.00
2	Maysville	1–1¼%	1,075.00
9	Paducah	3%	56.97
13	Milton-Madison	1¼%	2,468.75
15	Rockport	1½%	2,122.50
16	Livermore	1½%	825.00
	Total Interest Coupons Unredeemed		$ 12,323.22
	Total Bonds & Coupons Unredeemed		$422,693.22

Cash in Banks for Bond Redemption and Interest

Kentucky Title Trust Co. Louisville, Ky.—Paying Agent	$422,123.75
Chemical Bank & Trust Co. New York City—Paying Agent	569.47
Total Cash in Banks for Bond Redemption-Interest	$422,693.22

COUNTY ROAD TRUST FUND

For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1945

STATEMENT NO. 120

COUNTY ROAD TRUST FUND

Comparative Balance Sheet as of June 30, 1945 and June 30, 1944

Assets:	June 30,1945	June 30,1944
Cash in Banks	$72,559.63	$71,106.01
Liabilities:		
Available Funds	$72,559.63	$71,106.01

STATEMENT NO. 121

COUNTY ROAD TRUST FUND

Source and Application of Funds

Source of Funds:	
Cash in Banks, June 30, 1944	$71,106.01
Receipts, Deposits by Counties	1,453.62
Total Available Funds	$72,559.63
Application of Funds:	
Disbursements and Transfers	$.....
Cash in Banks, June 30, 1945	$72,559.63

SPECIAL DEPOSIT TRUST FUND

For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1945

STATEMENT NO. 122

SPECIAL DEPOSIT TRUST FUND

Comparative Balance Sheet as of June 30, 1945 and June 30, 1944

	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1944
Assets:		
Cash in Banks	$52,986.56	$33,275.52
Liabilities:		
Guaranty Deposits	$52,986.56	$33,275.52

STATEMENT NO. 123

SPECIAL DEPOSIT TRUST FUND

Source and Application of Funds

Source of Funds:		
Cash in Banks, June 30, 1945		$ 33,275.52
Receipts:		
Deposits by Road Contractors	$303,167.45	
Surety Tax Deposits	7,360.00	
Motor Transportation	1,900.79	
Delinquent Taxes in Suspense	881.78	
Commission on Fines and Forfeitures—Suspense	1,594.79	
Total Receipts		314,904.81
Total Available Funds		$348,180.33
Application of Funds:		
Disbursements—		
Road Contractors	$288,970.21	
Refund Surety Tax Deposits	4,860.00	
Motor Transportation	1,363.56	
Total Disbursements		295,193.77
Cash in Banks, June 30, 1945		$ 52,986.56

STATE FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE FUND

For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1945

STATEMENT NO. 124

STATE FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE FUND

Comparative Balance Sheet as of June 30, 1945 and June 30, 1944

Assets:	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1944
Cash in Banks	$ 164,604.09	$ 52,121.75
Investments (Statement No. 127)	904,000.00	847,000.00
Unamortized Premiums on Investments	1,353.26	2,572.62
	$1,069,957.35	$901,696.37
Liabilities, Reserves and Surplus:		
Advance From General Fund	$ 100,000.00	$100,000.00
Available Funds (Surplus)	969,957.35	801,696.37
	$1,069,957.35	$901,696.37

STATEMENT NO. 125

STATE FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE FUND

Source and Application of Funds

Source of Funds:		
Cash in Banks July 1, 1944		$ 52,121.75
Receipts and Credits:		
Premium Revenue	$156,556.83	
Interest on Investments, including Premiums on Bonds sold or called	33,241.17	
Total Receipts		$189,798.00
Interest used on Bond Amortization	$ 1,221.36	
Accrued Interest Collected	30.25	
Proceeds From Sale of Investments	117,997.80	
Total Credits		$119,249.41
Total Available Funds		$361,169.16
Disbursements:		
Payment Loss Claims	$ 755.82	
Administration Expense	6,415.64	
Re-Insurance Premiums	14,363.36	
Purchase of Investments	175,030.25	
Total Disbursements		$196,565.07
Cash in Banks June 30, 1945		$164,604.09

STATEMENT NO. 126

STATE FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE FUND

Detail Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1945, and Including Disbursements During 90 Day Encumbrance Liquidation Period to Sept. 30, 1945

Acct. No.		
Receipts:		
6000	Premium Revenue	$156,556.83
6011	Interest on Investments, Including Premium on Bonds Sold or Called	33,241.17
	Total Revenue Receipts	$189,798.00
Non-Revenue Receipts:		
6006	Premium used on Amortization	$ 1,221.36
6007	Accrued Interest Purchased and Collected	30.25
6041	Proceeds from Sale of Investments	117,997.80
6072	Refund Current Year Disbursements	215.00
	Total Revenue Receipts	$119,464.41
	Total	$309,262.41

Disbursements:		June 30, 1945	90 Days Disbursements	Sept. 30, 1945
8000	Fire and Tornado Loss Claim	$ 755.82	$.....	$ 755.82
8010	Administration	6,415.64	57.81	6,473.45
8020	Re-Insurance Premium	14,363.36	.....	14,363.36
	Totals	$21,534.82	$57.81	$21,592.63

Not Otherwise Classified:

8050	Purchase of Investments	$175,030.25

STATEMENT NO. 127
FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE FUND
Investments in Custody of State Treasurer June 30, 1945

Bond No.	Description of Bonds	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Par Value
29–32	Calloway County School Corporation	3¼%	July 1952	$ 4,000.00
33–36	Calloway County School Corporation	3¼%	July 1953	4,000.00
37–40	Calloway County School Corporation	3¼%	July 1954	4,000.00
45–48	Calloway County School Corporation	3¼%	July 1956	4,000.00
525–530	City of Covington School Building	3½%	November 1963	6,000.00
293–296	City of Covington School Building	3½%	November 1963	4,000.00
8–9	Dawson Springs—Fire Fighting Equipment	5½%	July 1949	1,000.00
10–11	Dawson Springs—Fire Fighting Equipment	5½%	July 1950	1,000.00
6	Dawson Springs—Street Improvement	5½%	January 1949	500.00
7–8	Dawson Springs—Street Improvement	5½%	January 1950	1,000.00
7	Franklin County—Thorn Hill	2¾%	April 1948	1,000.00
18–21	Franklin County—Thorn Hill	2¾%	April 1948	4,000.00
22–26	Franklin County—Peaks Mill	2¾%	April 1949	5,000.00
27–30	Franklin County—Peaks Mill	2¾%	April 1950	4,000.00
28–31	Franklin County—Bald Knob	2¾%	April 1952	4,000.00
32–34	Franklin County—Bald Knob	2¾%	April 1953	3,000.00
35–38	Franklin County—Bald Knob	2¾%	April 1954	4,000.00
10–12	Fleming County Central High School	3%	October 1952	3,000.00
24–25	Fleming County Central High School	3%	October 1952	2,000.00
34–38	Fleming County Central High School	3%	October 1952	5,000.00
6	Greenville Municipal Building Corporation	4%	July 1946	1,000.00
7	Greenville Municipal Building Corporation	4%	July 1947	1,000.00
8	Greenville Municipal Building Corporation	4%	July 1948	1,000.00
9	Greenville Municipal Building Corporation	4%	July 1949	1,000.00
10	Greenville Municipal Building Corporation	4%	July 1950	1,000.00
11	Greenville Municipal Building Corporation	4%	July 1951	1,000.00
12	Greenville Municipal Building Corporation	4%	July 1952	1,000.00
13	Greenville Municipal Building Corporation	4%	July 1953	1,000.00
14	Greenville Municipal Building Corporation	4%	July 1954	1,000.00
15	Greenville Municipal Building Corporation	4%	July 1955	1,000.00

5–6	City of Hartford Waterworks	3½%	July	1945	2,000.00
7–8	City of Hartford Waterworks	3½%	July	1946	2,000.00
9–10	City of Hartford Waterworks	3½%	July	1947	2,000.00
11–12	City of Hartford Waterworks	3½%	July	1948	2,000.00
13–14	City of Hartford Waterworks	3½%	July	1949	2,000.00
16	City of Hartford Waterworks	3½%	July	1950	1,000.00
30–31	City of Hartford Waterworks	3½%	July	1955	2,000.00
42–44	City of Hartford Waterworks	3½%	July	1959	3,000.00
17	City of Hartford Waterworks	3½%	July	1950	500.00
23	City of Hartford Waterworks	3½%	July	1952	500.00
32	City of Hartford Waterworks	3½%	July	1955	500.00
25–26	City of Middlesborough School Improvement	5%	September	1946	2,000.00
116–118	City of Middlesborough School Improvement	5%	September	1959	3,000.00
123–128	City of Middlesborough School Improvement	5%	September	1960	6,000.00
20–23	City of Middlesborough Refunding	4½%	September	1946	4,000.00
88–92	City of Middlesborough Refunding	4½%	September	1958	5,000.00
93–97	City of Middlesborough Refunding	4½%	September	1959	5,000.00
51–57	City of Middlesborough Improvement Refunding	5%	September	1949	7,000.00
61–65	City of Middlesborough Improvement Refunding	5%	September	1950	5,000.00
111–115	Board of Regents Morehead State Teachers College	4%	January	1947	5,000.00
126–135	Board of Regents Morehead State Teachers College	4%	January	1949	10,000.00
151–155	Board of Regents Morehead State Teachers College	4%	January	1951	5,000.00
161–165	Board of Regents Morehead State Teachers College	4%	January	1952	5,000.00
186–190	Board of Regents Morehead State Teachers College	4%	January	1957	5,000.00
28–30	Ohio County Court House	4%	April	1951	3,000.00
33–35	Ohio County Court House	4%	April	1952	3,000.00
29	Owen County Public School	3¼%	April	1951	1,000.00
37	Owen County Public School	3¼%	April	1954	1,000.00
45–48	Owen County Public School	3¼%	April	1956	4,000.00
61–65	Owen County Public School	3¼%	April	1960	5,000.00
70	Owen County Public School	3¼%	April	1961	1,000.00
71	Owen County Public School	3¼%	April	1962	1,000.00
34–36	Owensboro Daviess County Hospital	3¼%	June	1947	3,000.00
76–80	Owensboro Daviess County Hospital	3¼%	June	1951	5,000.00
81–85	Owensboro Daviess County Hospital	3¼%	June	1952	5,000.00
102–103	Owensboro Daviess County Hospital	3¼%	June	1954	2,000.00
118	Owensboro Daviess County Hospital	3¼%	June	1955	1,000.00
125–130	Owensboro Daviess County Hospital	3¼%	June	1956	6,000.00
136–141	Owensboro Daviess County Hospital	3¼%	June	1957	6,000.00

STATEMENT NO. 127—Continued

Bond No.	Description of Bonds	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Par Value
149–150	Owensboro Daviess County Hospital	3¼%	June 1958	2,000.00
67–70	City of Paducah	3½%	August 1951	4,000.00
114–115	City of Paducah	3½%	August 1954	2,000.00
52–57	Pike County School Building	3½%	February 1950	6,000.00
71–77	Pike County School Building	3½%	February 1953	7,000.00
78–84	Pike County School Building	3½%	February 1954	7,000.00
85–91	Pike County School Building	3½%	February 1955	7,000.00
92–99	Pike County School Building	3½%	February 1956	8,000.00
40–43	City of Pineville Refunding	4½%	June 1951	4,000.00
44–47	City of Pineville Refunding	4½%	June 1952	4,000.00
48–57	City of Pineville Refunding	4½%	June 1953	4,000.00
52–55	City of Pineville Refunding	4½%	June 1954	4,000.00
56–59	City of Pineville Refunding	4½%	June 1954	4,000.00
60–63	City of Pineville Refunding	4½%	June 1956	4,000.00
64–67	City of Pineville Refunding	4½%	June 1957	4,000.00
X8155	U. S. Treasury—Series F	2½%	August 1953	7,400.00
X8156	U. S. Treasury—Series F	2½%	August 1953	7,400.00
X8157	U. S. Treasury—Series F	2½%	August 1953	7,400.00
X8158	U. S. Treasury—Series F	2½%	August 1953	7,400.00
X8159	U. S. Treasury—Series F	2½%	August 1953	7,400.00
423C	U. S. Treasury	2½%	September 1972	100,000.00
5008J	U. S. Treasury	2½%	June 1967	5,000.00
11218J	U. S. Treasury	2½%	June 1967	10,000.00
11219K	U. S. Treasury	2½%	June 1967	10,000.00
11220L	U. S. Treasury	2½%	June 1967	10,000.00
11221A	U. S. Treasury	2½%	June 1967	10,000.00
11222B	U. S. Treasury	2½%	June 1967	10,000.00
11223C	U. S. Treasury	2½%	June 1967	10,000.00
11224D	U. S. Treasury	2½%	June 1967	10,000.00
4309K	U. S. Treasury	2½%	December 1968	100,000.00
1513C	U. S. Treasury	2½%	December 1969	100,000.00
2334D	U. S. Treasury	2½%	December 1969	10,000.00

2335E	U. S. Treasury	2½%	December 1969	10,000.00
2336F	U. S. Treasury	2½%	December 1969	10,000.00
2337H	U. S. Treasury	2½%	December 1969	10,000.00
2338J	U. S. Treasury	2½%	December 1969	10,000.00
2339K	U. S. Treasury	2½%	December 1969	10,000.00
2340L	U. S. Treasury	2½%	December 1969	10,000.00
7464D	U. S. Treasury	2½%	September 1971	5,000.00
8168J	U. S. Treasury	2½%	September 1971	10,000.00
8169K	U. S. Treasury	2½%	September 1971	10,000.00
6740L	U. S. Treasury	2½%	September 1971	100,000.00
47–51	City of Vanceburg Electric Light	3½%	January 1953	5,000.00
53–57	City of Vanceburg Electric Light	3½%	January 1954	5,000.00
59–63	City of Vanceburg Electric Light	3½%	January 1955	5,000.00
68–72	City of Vanceburg Electric Light	3½%	January 1956	5,000.00
	Total Investments in Custody of State Treasurer			$904,000.00

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND

For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1945

STATEMENT NO. 128

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND

Comparative Balance Sheet as of June 30, 1945 and June 30, 1944

Assets:	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1944
Cash in Bank (Schedule "A")	$ 97,460.79	$ 130,821.74
Deposits in Trust with Federal Government	83,201,897.02	70,415,492.99
Totals	$83,299,357.81	$70,546,314.73
Surplus and Allotments:		
Allotments for Benefits	$ 63,805.39	$ 104,265.43
Unalloted Receipts	83,235,552.42	70,442,049.30
Totals	$83,299,357.81	$70,546,314.73

Schedule "A" Cash in Bank:

Contributions from Employees Not Transferred to Federal Government	$ 33,655.40
Balance Available for Benefits	63,805.39
Total	$ 97,460.79

STATEMENT NO. 129

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND

Source and Application of Funds

Source of Funds:		
Cash in Bank, July 1, 1944		$ 130,821.74
Contributions from Employers	$12,322,099.09	
Interest on Deposits, Federal Government	1,396,334.18	
Transfers from Federal Government for Benefits	555,000.00	
Transfers from Federal Government for Administration	369,930.15	
		$14,643,363.42
Application of Funds:		
Payment of Benefits	$ 595,460.04	
Transfers to Federal Government	13,711,334.18	
Transfers of Administration Funds	369,930.15	
		14,676,724.37
Cash in Banks, June 30, 1945		$ 97,460.79

STATEMENT NO. 130

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND

Changes in Available Funds

Deposits in Trust With Federal Government:		
Deposits in Trust July 1, 1944		$70,415,492.99
Transfers from Federal Government		
Total		$84,126,827.17
Deduct:		
Transfers from Federal Government for Benefits	$ 555,000.00	
Transfers from Federal Government for Administration	369,930.15	
Total Deductions		924,930.15
Deposits in Trust June 30, 1945		$83,201,897.02
Unallotted Receipts:		
Receipts Unallotted July 1, 1944		$70,442,049.30
Contributions	$12,322,099.09	
Interest Earned on Deposits in Trust	1,396,334.18	
		13,718,433.27
Deduct:		
Transfers for Benefits	$ 555,000.00	
Transfers for Administration	369,930.15	
Total Deductions		924,930.15
Unallotted Receipts June 30, 1945		$83,235,552.42
Benefits Account:		
Cash in Bank, July 1, 1944		$104,265.43
Transfers from Federal Government for Benefits		555,000.00
		$659,265.43
Deduct Benefits Paid		595,460.04
Cash in Bank, June 30, 1945		63,805.39

COUNTY SINKING FUND

For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1945

STATEMENT NO. 131

COUNTY SINKING FUND

Comparative Balance Sheet as of June 30, 1945 and June 30, 1944

	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1944
Assets:		
Cash in Banks	$245,800.68	$136,403.95
Investments	253,856.60	251,664.30
Total	$499,657.28	$388,068.25
Liabilities:		
Available Funds	$495,464.98	$385,451.70
Accrued Interest Earned	2,192.30	1,281.50
Revenue from Investments	2,000.00	1,325.05
Total	$499,657.28	$388,068.25

STATEMENT NO. 132

COUNTY SINKING FUND

Source and Application of Funds

Source of Funds:		
Cash in Bank, July 1, 1944		$136,403.95
Receipts Deposited by Counties	$812,818.89	
Revenue from Investments—Undistributed	2,000.00	
Accrued Interest Earned—Undistributed	2,192.30	
		817,011.19
Total Available Funds		$953,415.14
Application of Funds:		
Bond Redemption and Interest		$705,422.16
Accrued Interest Earned on Investments (Uncollected)		2,192.30
Cash in Banks, June 30, 1945		$245,800.68

STATEMENT NO. 133

COUNTY ROAD BOND SINKING FUND

Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Available Funds

Acct. No.	COUNTY—BONDS	Balance July 1, 1944	Receipts from Counties	Bond Redemption and Interest	Balance June 30, 1945
10040	Ballard Co. Road and Bridge—Voted	$ 21,801.32	$ 12,177.12	$ 4,500.00	$ 29,478.44
10041	Ballard Co. Funding and Refunding	----------	7,053.96	4,345.00	2,708.96
10070	Bell Co. Road and Bridge—Voted	11,286.19	35,971.83	32,997.50	14,260.52
10071	Bell Co. Road and Bridge—Non-voted	3,692.77	12,625.14	12,711.25	3,606.66
10072	Bell Co. Road and Bridge	7,848.85	8,860.40	10,285.96	6,423.29
10130	Breathitt Co. Road and Bridge—Voted	4,384.23	8,982.24	8,620.00	4,746.47
10131	Breathitt Co. Road and Bridge—Non-voted	3,130.22	5,075.99	3,433.00	4,773.21
10140	Breckinridge Road and Bridge—Voted	5,326.11	13,764.82	9,360.00	9,730.93
10141	Breckinridge—Non-voted	1,171.69	2,054.07	892.50	2,333.26
10160	Butler Co. Road and Bridge—Voted	5,683.90	6,657.76	5,280.00	7,061.66
10161	Butler Co. Road and Bridge—Non-voted	4,426.85	5,768.43	7,903.76	2,291.52
10180	Calloway Co. Road and Bridge—Voted	5,346.87	14,328.88	17,733.63	1,942.12
10190	Campbell Co. Road and Bridge—Voted	32,812.73	58,347.41	63,375.00	27,785.14
10191	Campbell Co. Funding and Refunding	----------	8,205.00	8,205.00	----------
10200	Carlisle Co. Funding and Refunding—Voted	3,387.97	7,725.16	6,460.00	4,653.13
10201	Carlisle Co. Funding and Refunding—Non-voted	1,365.61	5,001.21	4,500.00	1,866.82
10210	Carroll Co. Road and Bridge—Voted	6,076.77	14,723.48	12,956.25	7,844.00
10211	Carroll Co. Road and Bridge—Non-voted	4,875.72	6,002.83	4,790.00	6,088.55
10260	Clay Co. Funding and Refunding—Non-voted	----------	16,822.51	5,450.00	11,372.51
10280	Crittenden Co. Road and Bridge—Voted	2,347.22	8,599.26	5,400.00	5,546.48
10330	Estill Co. Road and Bridge—Voted	5,844.73	10,620.44	9,450.00	7,015.17
10331	Estill Co. Funding and Refunding	815.68	10,000.32	10,300.00	516.00
10361	Floyd Co. Refunding—Non-voted	37,985.76	40,210.53	22,430.00	55,766.29
10380	Fulton Co. Road and Bridge—Voted	6,595.00	21,222.34	13,680.00	14,137.34
10381	Fulton Co. Road and Bridge—Non-voted	5,910.09	9,003.95	6,000.00	8,914.04
10441	Green Co. Road and Bridge—Non-voted	1,280.75	2,609.26	1,960.00	1,930.01
10480	Harlan Co. Road and Bridge—Voted	19,749.96	70,164.82	67,524.10	22,390.68
10530	Hickman Co. Road and Bridge—Voted	16,425.31	11,883.48	15,819.00	12,489.79

STATEMENT NO. 133—Continued

Acct. No.	COUNTY—BONDS	Balance July 1, 1944	Receipts from Counties	Bond Redemption and Interest	Balance June 30, 1945
10551	Jackson Co. Road and Bridge—Non-voted	$ 850.26	$ 1,602.22	$ 1,940.00	$ 512.48
10580	Johnson Co. Road and Bridge—Voted	2,327.18	27,463.10	26,487.90	3,302.38
10581	Johnson Co. Road and Bridge—Non-voted	391.86	6,688.14	7,080.00	----------
10601	Knott Co. Road and Bridge—Non-voted	1,460.00	3,500.00	4,920.00	40.00
10611	Knox Co. Road and Bridge—Non-voted	----------	3,157.50	3,157.50	----------
10641	Lawrence Co. Road and Bridge—Non-voted	22,745.59	9,736.05	10,040.00	22,441.64
10650	Lee Co. Road and Bridge—Voted	2,823.37	8,170.71	5,744.10	5,249.98
10651	Lee Co. Road and Bridge—Non-voted	819.19	6,057.89	5,059.00	1,818.08
10660	Leslie Co. Road and Bridge—Voted	6,025.31	5,420.79	3,887.50	7,558.60
10670	Letcher Co. Road and Bridge—Voted	25,193.26	19,341.23	15,700.84	28,833.65
10671	Letcher Co. Funding—Non-voted	6,298.75	11,585.43	14,357.50	3,526.68
10700	Livingston Co. Road and Bridge—Voted	2,183.92	7,273.04	7,303.80	2,153.16
10740	McCreary Co. Road and Bridge—Voted	12,279.99	10,786.85	7,220.00	15,846.84
10741	McCreary Co. Road and Bridge—Non-voted	6,841.64	9,152.51	13,457.38	2,536.77
10750	McLean Co. Road and Bridge—Voted	8,169.58	10,984.69	6,677.50	12,476.77
10770	Magoffin Co. Road and Bridge—Voted	4,949.07	7,071.96	8,715.00	3,306.03
10771	Magoffin Co. Road and Bridge—Non-voted	42.25	9,903.92	5,960.00	3,986.17
10790	Marshall Co. Road and Bridge—Voted	----------	11,346.11	9,257.50	2,088.61
10791	Marshall Co. Road and Bridge—Non-voted	5,884.53	12,056.70	4,183.68	13,757.55
10801	Martin Co. Road and Bridge—Non-voted	1,550.00	19,381.85	20,493.06	438.79
10860	Monroe Co. Road and Bridge—Voted	3,791.93	6,621.81	4,330.00	6,083.74
10861	Monroe Co.—Non-voted	----------	967.50	967.50	----------
10880	Morgan Co. Road and Bridge—Voted	4,050.91	7,985.22	8,924.70	3,111.43
10881	Morgan Co. Funding and Refunding—Non-voted	896.53	7,178.48	4,380.00	3,695.01
10921	Ohio Co. Road and Bridge—Non-voted	----------	12,297.50	12,297.50	----------
10940	Owen Co. Road and Bridge—Voted	6,001.66	14,180.05	5,480.80	14,700.91
10970	Perry Co. Road and Bridge—Voted	----------	38,610.00	38,610.00	----------
10971	Perry Co. Road and Bridge—Non-voted	1,931.12	2,300.99	1,924.00	2,308.11
10991	Powell Co. Road and Bridge—Non-voted	400.73	2,000.97	600.00	1,801.70
11000	Pulaski Co. Road and Bridge—Voted	15,718.47	31,220.84	21,507.50	25,431.81
11001	Pulaski Co. Road and Bridge—Non-voted	10,803.22	10,577.64	11,880.00	9,500.86
11021	Rockcastle Co. Road and Bridge—Non-voted	2,286.14	5,881.05	2,820.00	5,347.19

11031	Rowan Co. Road and Bridge—Non-voted	2,394.10	2,908.86	2,240.00	3,062.96
11041	Russell Co. Road and Bridge—Non-voted	1,235.27	8,412.63	3,360.00	6,287.90
11101	Todd Co. Road and Bridge—Non-voted	.....	4,756.25	4,756.25	.....
11180	Whitley Co. Road and Bridge—Voted	3,080.75	16,918.43	16,279.70	3,719.48
11181	Whitley Co. Road and Bridge—Non-voted	240.00	4,501.16	4,580.00	161.16
11190	Wolfe Co. Road and Bridge—Voted	2,222.82	2,962.23	2,480.00	2,705.05
	County Totals	$385,461.70	$815,425.44	$705,422.16	$495,464.98
11210	Earnings from Investments Undistributed		$4,192.30		$4,192.30

STATEMENT NO. 134

COUNTY SINKING FUND

Investments in Custody of State Treasurer June 30, 1945

Bond	Description of Bonds	Rate	Date Due	Amount
C17760F/C17766F	U. S. Treasury—Series F	.....	May 1953	$ 518.00
D8369/D8374F	U. S. Treasury—Series F	.....	May 1953	2,220.00
M21724F/M21733F	U. S. Treasury—Series F	.....	May 1953	7,400.00
X8037F/X8033F	U. S. Treasury—Series F	.....	May 1953	14,800.00
C66658F/C66659F	U. S. Treasury—Series F	.....	Nov. 1953	148.00
D33990F	U. S. Treasury—Series F	.....	Nov. 1953	370.00
M23757F/M23759F	U. S. Treasury—Series F	.....	Nov. 1953	2,220.00
X8338F/X8340F	U. S. Treasury—Series F	.....	Nov. 1953	22,200.00
D110259	U. S. Treasury—Series F	.....	Apr. 1954	370.00
M189121F/M189127F	U. S. Treasury—Series F	.....	Apr. 1954	5,180.00
X65747F/X65752F	U. S. Treasury—Series F	.....	Apr. 1954	44,400.00
D259532F	U. S. Treasury—Series F	.....	Apr. 1955	370.00
M493712F/M493718F	U. S. Treasury—Series F	.....	Apr. 1955	5,180.00
V136253F/V136254F	U. S. Treasury—Series F	.....	Apr. 1955	7,400.00
V115985F/V115994F	U. S. Treasury—Series F	.....	Apr. 1955	37,000.00
82053C	U. S. Treasury	2%	Apr. 1952	10,000.00
82054D	U. S. Treasury	2%	Apr. 1952	10,000.00
82055F	U. S. Treasury	2%	Apr. 1952	10,000.00
82056F	U. S. Treasury	2%	Apr. 1952	10,000.00
82057H	U. S. Treasury	2%	Apr. 1952	10,000.00
76905E	U. S. Treasury	2%	Sept. 1953	10,000.00
76906F	U. S. Treasury	2%	Sept. 1953	10,000.00
76907H	U. S. Treasury	2%	Sept. 1953	10,000.00
76908J	U. S. Treasury	2%	Sept. 1953	10,000.00
76909K	U. S. Treasury	2%	Sept. 1953	10,000.00
	Interest Earned on Investments—Series F			$ 4,080.60
	Total			$253,856.60

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND

For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1945

STATEMENT No. 135

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND

Comparative Balance Sheet as of June 30, 1945 and June 30, 1944

Assets:	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1944
Cash in Banks	$ 6,271.79	$ 107,214.31
Investments	5,545,000.00	4,045,000.00
Unamortized Premium on Investments	6,387.71	15,600.19
Accrued Interest Purchased	1,451.80	2,141.42
Totals	$5,559,111.30	$4,169,955.92
Liabilities, Reserves and Surplus—		
Surplus	$5,559,111.30	$4,169,955.92

STATEMENT NO. 136

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND

Source and Application of Funds

Source of Funds:		
Cash in Bank, July 1, 1944		$ 107,214.31
Receipts and Credits:		
Teachers' Contributions	$ 648,259.97	
Inter-Fund Credits—State Contribution	799,000.00	
Interest Earned on Investments	127,162.65	
Refund Prior Year Disbursements	25.00	
Total Receipts		1,574,447.62
Interest Used on Bond Amortization	$ 9,212.48	
Accrued Interest Purchased—Collected	3,064.74	
Proceeds from Sale of Investments	400,000.00	
Total Credits		412,277.22
Total Available Funds		$2,093,939.15
Application of Funds:		
Authorized Disbursements	$ 184,159.97	
Inter-Account Charges	963.81	
Total Disbursements		185,123.78
Investments Purchased	$1,902,375.12	
Payment Prior Year 1944-45 Encumbrance	168.46	
		1,902,543.58
Cash in Bank, June 30, 1945		$ 6,271.79

STATEMENT NO. 137

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND

Detail Statement of Receipts for Fiscal Year 1944-45

Acct. No.	Source of Receipts	Receipts
9301	Teachers' Contributions	$ 648,259.97
9340	State Contributions—Accumulation Fund	646,559.38
9347	State Contribution—Temporary Fund	126,240.62
9305	Interest on Investments (net)	127,162.65
9345	State Contribution—Administration Expense Fund	26,200.00
	Total Revenue Receipts	$1,574,422.62
9306	Interest Used on Amortization	9,212.48
9307	Accrued Interest Purchased—Collected	3,064.74
9321	Refund Prior Year Disbursement	25.00
9322	Refund Current Year Disbursements	88.54
9335	Refund Annual Allowance	763.84
9341	Proceeds from Sale of Investments	400,000.00
	Total Non-Revenue Receipts	$ 413,154.60
	Grand Total Receipts	$1,987,577.22

STATEMENT NO. 138

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND

Period to Sept. 30, 1945

Detail Statement of Allotments and Disbursements Including Disbursements During 90-Day Encumbrance Liquidation

Acct. No.	ACCOUNT NAME	Total Allotments	Disbursements June 30, 1945	90-Day Disbursements	Disbursements Sept. 30, 1945	Unexpended Balance
11300	Administration Expense	$ 26,200.00	$ 25,152.57	$499.71	$ 25,652.28	$ 547.72
11310	Savings Fund	2,609,333.39				2,609,333.39
11320	State Accumulation Fund	2,609,333.56				2,609,333.56
11325	State Temporary Fund	101,240.62				101,240.62
11330	Reserve Fund	63,225.77	55,631.79		55,631.79	7,593.98
11335	Annual Allowance Payments	104,502.44	104,339.42		104,339.42	163.02
11340	Guarantee Fund	230,399.30				230,399.30
	Totals	$5,744,235.08	$185,123.78	$499.71	$185,623.49	$5,558,611.59
	Disbursements Not Chargeable Against Allotments					
11370	Investments Purchased	$	$1,902,375.12	$	$	$
11380	Payment Prior Year Encumbrance		168.46			
	Total	$	$1,902,543.58	$	$	$

STATEMENT NO. 139

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND

Detail Statement of Investment in Custody of Treasurer as of June 30, 1945

Description	Bond No.	Denomination	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Amount
U. S. Treasury	X11368G/11372G	$ 10,000.00	2½%	1953	$ 50,000.00
U. S. Treasury	X83353G/83357G	10,000.00	2½%	1954	50,000.00
U. S. Treasury	429K/430L	100,000.00	2½%	1967–72	200,000.00
U. S. Treasury	32392B/32393C	10,000.00	2½%	1967–72	20,000.00
U. S. Treasury	37813C/37815F	10,000.00	2½%	1967–72	30,000.00
U. S. Treasury	11819K/11821A	10,000.00	2½%	1967–72	20,000.00
U. S. Treasury	8977H	10,000.00	2½%	1967–72	10,000.00
U. S. Treasury	5874D	5,000.00	2½%	1967–72	5,000.00
U. S. Treasury	6969K	5,000.00	2½%	1967–72	5,000.00
U. S. Treasury	45456F/45461A	10,000.00	2½%	1967–72	60,000.00
U. S. Treasury	16823C	5,000.00	2½%	1967–72	5,000.00
U. S. Treasury	13272B/13276F	5,000.00	2½%	1967–72	25,000.00
U. S. Treasury	45859K	10,000.00	2½%	1967–72	10,000.00
U. S. Treasury	58509K/58511A	10,000.00	2½%	1967–72	30,000.00
U. S. Treasury	66F/71A	10,000.00	2½%	1962–67	60,000.00
U. S. Treasury	33C	5,000.00	2½%	1962–67	5,000.00
U. S. Treasury	X203778G/203782G	10,000.00	2½%	1954	50,000.00
U. S. Treasury	1732B	100,000.00	2½%	1954	100,000.00
U. S. Treasury	10891A/10896F	10,000.00	2½%	1954	60,000.00
U. S. Treasury	2290L/2294D	10,000.00	2½%	1963–68	50,000.00
U. S. Treasury	4202B/4204D	100,000.00	2½%	1963–68	300,000.00
U. S. Treasury	2760L/2764D	10,000.00	2½%	1963–68	50,000.00
U. S. Treasury	2821A/2825E	10,000.00	2½%	1963–68	50,000.00
U. S. Treasury	4366F/4369K	100,000.00	2½%	1963–68	400,000.00
U. S. Treasury	15243C/15247H	10,000.00	2½%	1963–68	50,000.00
U. S. Treasury	2589K	100,000.00	2½%	1963–68	100,000.00
U. S. Treasury	X215234G/215241G	10,000.00	2½%	1955	80,000.00
U. S. Treasury	X235626G/235627G	10,000.00	2½%	1955	20,000.00
U. S. Treasury	4836F/4839K	10,000.00	2½%	1964–69	40,000.00

STATEMENT NO. 139—Continued

Description	Bond No.	Denomination	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Amount
U. S. Treasury	652B/653C	$ 100,000.00	2½%	1964–69	$ 200,000.00
U. S. Treasury	666F	100,000.00	2½%	1964–69	100,000.00
U. S. Treasury	3596F/3600L	10,000.00	2½%	1964–69	50,000.00
U. S. Treasury	4877H/4878J	100,000.00	2½%	1964–69	200,000.00
U. S. Treasury	667H	100,000.00	2½%	1964–69	100,000.00
U. S. Treasury	18J	100,000.00	2½%	1964–69	100,000.00
U. S. Treasury	19K	100,000.00	2½%	1964–69	100,000.00
U. S. Treasury	2514D/2523C	10,000.00	2½%	1964–69	100,000.00
U. S. Treasury	825E/826F	100,000.00	2½%	1965–70	200,000.00
U. S. Treasury	827H	100,000.00	2½%	1965–70	100,000.00
U. S. Treasury	828J	100,000.00	2½%	1961–70	100,000.00
U. S. Treasury	X317024G/X317033G	10,000.00	2½%	1954	100,000.00
U. S. Treasury	8205E	100,000.00	2½%	1964–69	100,000.00
U. S. Treasury	37906F	10,000.00	2½%	1964–69	10,000.00
U. S. Treasury	37968J/37972B	10,000.00	2½%	1964–69	50,000.00
U. S. Treasury	40447H	100,000.00	2½%	1965–70	100,000.00
U. S. Treasury	40450L	100,000.00	2½%	1965–70	100,000.00
U. S. Treasury	101440L/101444D	10,000.00	2½%	1965–70	50,000.00
U. S. Treasury	77768J/77772B	5,000.00	2½%	1965–70	25,000.00
U. S. Treasury	77773C/77777H	5,000.00	2½%	1965–70	25,000.00
U. S. Treasury	7487H	100,000.00	2½%	1966–71	100,000.00
U. S. Treasury	1766F/1770L	10,000.00	2½%	1966–71	50,000.00
U. S. Treasury	2081A/2082B	100,000.00	2½%	1966–71	200,000.00
U. S. Treasury	500320C/500329	10,000.00	2½%	1966–71	100,000.00
U. S. Treasury	7526F	100,000.00	2½%	1966–71	100,000.00
U. S. Treasury	1290L	1,000,000.00	2½%	1967–72	1,000,000.00
U. S. Treasury	69944D/69948J	10,000.00	2½%	1967–72	50,000.00
U. S. Treasury	9742B	100,000.00	2½%	1967–72	100,000.00
Total					$5,545,000.00

INSTITUTIONAL IMPROVEMENT FUND

For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1945

STATEMENT NO. 140

INSTITUTIONAL IMPROVEMENT FUND

Balance Sheet as of Jan. 30, 1945

Assets:

Cash in Banks	$ 127,624.15
Investments	5,100,000.00
Total	$5,227,624.15
Liabilities, Reserves and Surplus:	
Unexpended Appropriation	$5,227,624.15

STATEMENT NO. 141

INSTITUTIONAL IMPROVEMENT FUND

Source and Application of Funds

Source of Funds:

Cash in Bank July 1, 1945		$
Transfer from General Expenditure Fund	$5,300,000.00	
Interest on Investments	102,162.32	
Total		$5,402,162.32
Proceeds from Sale of Investments		200,000.00
Total Available Funds		$5,602,162.32

Application of Funds:

Institutional Disbursements	$ 174,538.17
Purchase of Investments	5,300,000.00
Cash in Banks June 30, 1945	$ 127,624.15

STATEMENT NO. 142

INSTITUTIONAL IMPROVEMENT FUND

Detail Statement of Disbursements as of June 30, 1945

Department of Welfare:		
Western State Hospital	$	13,363.06
Central State Hospital		23,800.15
Eastern State Hospital		23,948.86
Feeble Minded Institute		3,473.82
Houses of Reform		91,684.40
Total	$	156,270.29
Department of Education:		
School for Deaf	$	2,529.97
School for Blind		1,956.99
Total	$	4,486.96
State Tuberculosis Sanatorium	$	12,400.00
Administrative Expenses		1,380.92
Total	$	13,780.92
Total Disbursements	$	174,538.17
Disbursements not Chargeable against Allotments		
Purchase of Investments	$	5,300,000.00

STATEMENT NO. 143

INSTITUTIONAL IMPROVEMENT FUND

Investments in Custody of State Treasurer

Bond No.	Description of Bonds	Interest Rate	Par Value	Maturity Date
37744	U. S. Treasury	2%	$ 5,000.00	1954
38571	U. S. Treasury	2%	5,000.00	1954
86428	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84456	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
37807	U. S. Treasury	2%	5,000.00	1954
84521	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
37790	U. S. Treasury	2%	5,000.00	1954
84447	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84448	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
37748J	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
83270L	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
83271A	U. S. Treasury	2%	5,000.00	1954
84435	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84436	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
37789	U. S. Treasury	2%	5,000.00	1954
84449	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84450	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
37791	U. S. Treasury	2%	5,000.00	1954
37810	U. S. Treasury	2%	5,000.00	1954
86445	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
86446	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
37811	U. S. Treasury	2%	5,000.00	1954
86461	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
86462	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84509	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84510	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84511	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84512	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84513	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84442	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84443	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84444	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84445	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84446	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84421	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84422	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84423	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84424	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84425	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84437	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84438	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84439	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84440	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84441	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
86447	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
86448	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
86449	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
86450	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
86451	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
37792	U. S. Treasury	2%	5,000.00	1954
84451	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84452	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84453	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84454	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954

STATEMENT NO. 143—Continued

Bond No.	Description of Bonds	Interest Rate	Par Value	Maturity Date
84455	U. S. Treasury	2%	$ 10,000.00	1954
37809	U. S. Treasury	2%	5,000.00	1954
86434	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
86435	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
86436	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
86437	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
86438	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
86439	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
86440	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
26795	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
28219	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
28217	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
28220	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
28222	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
28225	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
28221	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
28228	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
26816	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
37664	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
37663	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
37666	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
37667	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
37662	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
37676	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
37675	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
37678	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
37677	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
36678	U. S. Treasury	2%	5,000.00	1954
75326	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
75327	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
37586	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
37665	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
86429	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
86430	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
86431	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
86432	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
86433	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
86456	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
86457	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
86458	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
86459	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
86460	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
37674	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
26796	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
71735	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
71736	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
71737	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
71738	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
71739	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
37668	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
37669	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
37672	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
37673	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
37670	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
37671	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
26811	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
26812	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954

STATEMENT NO. 143—Continued

Bond No.	Description of Bonds	Interest Rate	Par Value	Maturity Date
26813	U. S. Treasury	2%	$ 100,000.00	1954
26814	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
26800	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
26801	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
28233	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
28234	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
28235	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
28236	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
28223	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
26815	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
28215	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
28226	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
28227	U. S. Treasury	2%	100,000.00	1954
84462	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84463	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84464	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84465	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
84466	U. S. Treasury	2%	10,000.00	1954
	TOTAL		$5,100,000.00	

Mr. Howell moved that said reports be spread upon the Journal and filed in the office of the Clerk.

Said motion was agreed to.

Mr. Howell moved that the Speaker appoint a Committee of the House to wait upon the Senate and inform that body that the House has now completed the business before them and request the Senate to appoint a like Commission on the part of the Senate to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the House and Senate, composing this General Assembly of Kentucky, have completed the business before them and are now ready to adjourn sine die, and to inquire whether the Governor has a further communication to make.

Said motion was agreed to.

Thereupon the Speaker appointed Messrs. Doran, Love, Denny and Losey, as members constituting said Committee.

After a time the Committee aforesaid reported that they had discharged the duties imposed upon them and that they

had been informed by the Governor that he had no further communication to make.

The Journals of the House were then read and compared and approved by the House.

And then the House adjourned sine die.

Approved:

HARRY LEE WATERFIELD
Speaker, House of Representatives.

Attest

BYRON ROYSTER
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

INDEX
To
HOUSE JOURNAL

REGULAR SESSION
of the
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1946

Volume 1, Pages 3 to 1323
Volume 2, Pages 1327 to 2789
Volume 3, Pages 2793 to 3878
Volume 4, Pages 3881 to 5121

INDEX

(House Bills are indexed according to subject matter, also under the heading "House Bills." The subject-matter index is on the page on which the Bill was introduced. For subsequent legislative action on the bill, locate the Bill number under the heading "House Bills." The same principle applies to House Resolutions.)

ABSENT VOTING
Provisions for (H. B. 494) 2435

ACCOUNTANTS, CERTIFIED AND PUBLIC
Licensing and regulation of (H. B. 346) 1440

ACTIONS
New trial in case of excessive damages (H. B. 367) 1553

ACTS, PRIVATE AND LOCAL
Publication and indexing of (H. B. 274) 1118

ADOPTION
Revision of law as to (H. B. 495) 2447

AERONAUTICS COMMISSION
Amendment of law as to (H. B. 165) 751
Membership not restricted to white persons (H. B. 228) 922

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
Provisions for (H. B. 506) 2540

AGRICULTURE, COMMISSIONER OF
Salary (H. B. 97) 300

AIRPORTS
Primary road system, to make airports part of (H. B. 167) 768
Zoning for (H. B. 166) 760

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES
Brewers, restrictions on retail sales by (H. B. 432) 1897
City excise tax on sale of (H. B. 285) 1177
City excise tax on sale of (H. B. 345) 1401
Contraband, seizure of (H. B. 464) 2160
County excise tax on sale of (H. B. 285) 1177
County excise tax on sale of (H. B. 345) 1401
Distilled spirits retail drink licenses, where may be granted (H. B. 520) 3218

Export tax on whiskey (H. B. 215) 894
Fair Trade Law minimum resale prices (H. B. 500) 2476
Licenses, Alcoholic Control Board to administer (H. B. 464) 2160
Local option elections, separate elections for cities in case of county-wide election (H. B. 238) 1021
Local option on county-wide basis only (H. B. 462) 2157
Local option, resolution asking public hearing on 1329
Malt beverages, restrictions on retail sales by brewers (H. B. 432) 1897
Minors, sales to (H. B. 461) 2156
Miscellaneous changes in law (H. B. 392) 1651
Miscellaneous changes in law (H. B.) 393) 1658
Sales by manufacturers to retailers (H. B. 169) 773
State to act as sole wholesaling agent (H. B. 157) 692
Taxes, Department of Revenue to administer collection of (H. B. 464) 2160
Tax on manufacture of distilled spirits, increase of (H. B. 164) 719
Tie-in sales forbidden (H. B. 380) 1595
Unstamped beverages, seizure of (H. B. 464) 2160
Wholesaling of distilled spirits by manufacturers (H. B. 169) 773

ALIBI
Notice of intent to rely on, in criminal case (H. B. 332) 1386

ANDERSON, CHARLES W., JR.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 131) 598; (H. B. 132) 600; (H. B. 133) 601; (H. B. 134) 602; (H. B. 223) 917; (H. B. 224) 919; (H. B. 225) 920; (H. B. 226) 921; (H. B. 227) 921; (H. B. 228) 922; (H. B. 229) 923; (H. B. 270) 1080; H. B. 342) 1396; (H. B. 391) 1650; (H. B. 402) 1785; (H. B. 403) 1786; (H. B. 425) 1889; (H. B. 484) 2237
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226
Resolution appointing as Fire Marshall of Louisville 4188

ANIMALS
Dead, disposal plants for, location of (H. B. 489) 2342
Dead, disposal within city of first class forbidden (H. B. 490) 2343

APIARIES
Regulation of (H. B. 387) 1643

APPEALS
To Court of Appeals, time for (H. B. 76) 238

APPROPRIATIONS
Biennial appropriation Act (H. B. 11) 46
Biennial appropriation Act (H. B. 124) 471
Capital outlay for institutions (H. B. 458) 2122
Deficiency, to pay various claims (H. B. 460) 2155
Legislative Council, deficiency (H. B. 119) 379
Legislative Sessions, deficiency (H. B. 517) 3166

Loudspeaker system for House 84
Speaker of the House, for office furniture (H. R. 4) 26
War Department, to reimburse for loss of National Guard property (H. R. 31) 678

ARMORIES
Appropriation for (H. B. 242) 1025

ARNOLD, ROY W.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 84) 272; (H. B. 95) 292; (H. R. 52A) 1019; (H. B. 253) 1042; (H. B. 397) 1594; (H. B. 480) 2225
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 1070

ARROWOOD, HENRY
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 187) 833; (H. B. 433) 1898
Committees served on ..... 217 to 226

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Fee for representing indigent defendant (H. B. 430) 1895
Qualifications for admission to Bar (H. B. 357) 1509
Qualifications to take Bar examination, resolution concerning (H. R. 19) 265
War veterans, admission to practice without examination (H. B. 286) 1178

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
Salary (H. B. 97) 300

AVIATION
Aeronautics Commission membership not restricted to white persons (H. B. 228) 922
Airports, making part of primary road system (H. B. 167) 768
Airport Zoning (H. B. 166) 760
Amendments to aviation law (H. B. 165) 751
Attorney for city-county air board in Jefferson County (H. B. 485) 2238
Fuel, repeal of exemption from gasoline tax (H. B. 355) 1467

BAIL
During trial on felony charge (H. B. 24) 95

BAILEY, WALTER J.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 79) 240; (H. R. 66) 1184; (H. R. 67) 1184
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226; 284

BAKER, F. O.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 172) 793; (H. B. 202) 879; (H. B. 440) 2020
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226, 2514

Legislative Council, appointment to 4614
Mother's death, resolution extending condolence on (H. R. 109) 2803

BANKING ADVISORY BOARD
Creation of (H. B. 281) 1125

BANKING, DEPARTMENT OF
Creation of (H. B. 282) 1129

BANKING, DIVISION OF
Change to status of separate department (H. B. 282) 1129
Transfer of functions of Securities Division to (H. B. 272) 1115

BANKS
Interest rates on installment loans (H. B. 194) 872

BARBERS AND BEAUTICIANS
Membership of Board of Barber and Beautician Examiners (H. B. 236) 1019
Price list, posting of (H. B. 219) 897
Repeal of licensing law (H. B. 220) 897

BARNES, HAROLD L.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 187) 833; (H. B. 213) 893; (H. R. 48) 903; (H. R. 49) 904; (H. B. 236) 1019; (H. B. 290) 1183
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226

BARREN COUNTY
Boundaries with Hart and Edmonson Counties (H. R. 95) 2061
Boundaries with Hart and Edmonson Counties (H. B. 388) 1647

BASSETT, FRANK H., JR.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 66) 205; (H. B. 92) 287; (H. B. 165) 751; (H. B. 166) 760; (H. B. 167) 768; (H. B. 192) 838; (H. B. 375) 1574; (H. B. 437) 2008; (H. B. 485) 2238; H. B. 516) 2967; (H. R. 113) 3222; (H. B. 529) 3394
Committees served on: ..... 44; 217 to 226; 284; 866; 2514

BEES
Propagation and keeping (H. B. 387) 1643

BEGLEY, OTT E.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 136) 604; (H. B. 278) 1122; (H. B. 487) 2336; (H. R. 103) 2344; (H. B. 495) 2447; (H. R. 114) 3233
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226

BEMONT, MAURICE
Address to joint session 417

BENTLEY, GROVER CLEVELAND
Dental license for (H. R. 12) 133

BIGGERS, WILLIAM G.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 66) 205; (H. B. 83) 267; (H. B. 416) 1864; (H. B. 495) 2447
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226

BILLIARDS
Written permission for minor to play (H. B. 241) 1024

BILLS—See HOUSE BILLS—SENATE BILLS

BINGHAM, JACK
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 130) 598; (H. B. 148) 640; (H. B. 183) 804; (H. B. 187) 833; (H. B. 215) 894; (H. B. 217) 895; (H. B. 275) 1119; (H. B. 286) 1178; (H. B. 349) 1460; (H. B. 409) 1811; (H. B. 434) 1921; (H. B. 440) 2020
Committees served on ..... 217 to 226; 866
Resolution concerning photograph of 4187

BIRKHEAD, HERMAN A.
Appropriation for salary as Commonwealth's attorney during military service (H. R. 70) 1302

BLACKERBY, DR. P. E.
Address to joint session 434

BLIND
Advisory Commission for services to (H. B. 117) 378
Division of Services for, in Department of Welfare (H. B. 283) 1133
Needy Blind
Appropriation for (H. B. 146) 638
Appropriation for, from special tax (H. B. 244) 1029
Appropriation of special tax for (H. B. 217) 895
Casual income not ground for denying or reducing aid (H. B. 385) 1642
"Cost of living" schedules (H. B. 8) 23
Deficiency appropriation for (H. B. 246) 1035
Liability of adult child, effect on allowance of aid (H. B. 10) 25
Liability of adult child, effect on allowance of aid (H. B. 22) 93
Qualifications for aid (H. B. 362) 1514
Protective facilities at street crossings (H. B. 251) 1041

BLOODWORTH, Z. F.
Veterinary license for (H. R. 98) 2187

BONDS, OFFICIAL
State officers and employes (H. B. 98) 308

BONDS, REVENUE
City artificial gas systems, for (H. B. 230) 923
City garbage disposal systems, for (H. B. 232) 927
Industrial buildings in cities (H. B. 192) 838
Public projects, for (H. B. 469) 2175

BONN, BERNARD J.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 87) 275; (H. B. 165) 751; (H. B. 166) 760; (H. B. 167) 768; (H. B. 169) 773; (H. B. 170) 781; (H. B. 219) 897; (H. B. 220) 897; (H. B. 316) 1354; (H. B. 317) 1357; (H. B. 318) 1358; (H. B. 319) 1360; (H. B. 320) 1360; (H. B. 354) 1466; (H. B. 377) 1578; (H. B. 397) 1672; (H. B. 418) 1869; (H. B. 419) 1869; (H. B. 425) 1889; (H. B. 462) 2157
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226

BOXING AND WRESTLING MATCHES
Exemption from license for A.A.U. and Y.M.H.A. (H. B. 292) 1260

BRADLEY, J. C.
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226

BRANTLEY, B. K.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 391) 1650; (H. B. 425) 1889; (H. B. 476) 2221

Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226

BREAD
Enriched, sale of (H. B. 339) 1390

BRIDGES
Louisville toll bridge, transfer to State Highway Department (H. B. 317) 1357

BROWN, ELI H.
Address to joint session 398

BROWN, JOHN Y.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 20) 91; (H. B. 36) 145; (H. B. 42) 153; (H. R. 16) 213; (H. B. 95) 292; (H. B. 105) 349; (H. R. 25) 358; (H. R. 37) 806; (H. B. 187) 833; (H. R. 41) 851; (H. B. 194) 872; (H. B. 212) 890; (H. B. 233) 931; (H. B. 249) 1039; (H. B. 277) 1122; (H. B. 280) 1125; (H. B. 281) 1125; (H. B. 282) 1129; (H. B. 305) 1293; (H. B. 337) 1389; (H. B. 339) 1390; (H. B. 341) 1391; (H. B. 405) 1792; (H. B. 440) 2020; (H. B. 509) 2787; (H. B. 510) 2801
Committees served on: ..... 97; 217 to 226; 866; 2514

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS
Board of directors (H. B. 395) ... 1661
Loans at variable rates of interest (H. B. 195) ... 872
Loans on direct reduction plan (H. B. 396) ... 1662
Reserve fund (H. B. 394) ... 1661

BURIAL ASSOCIATIONS
Amendment of law as to (H. B. 448) ... 2055

BURNETT, MRS. MARY E.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 55) 187; (H. B. 111) 363; (H. B. 165) 751; (H. B. 166) 760; (H. B. 167) 768; (H. R. 51) 936; (H. B. 243) 1026; (H. B. 293) 1261; (H. B. 294) 1262; (H. B. 295) 1263; (H. B. 296) 1264; (H. B. 297) 1266; (H. B. 298) 1267; (H. B. 299) 1268; (H. B. 348) 1457; (H. B. 385) 1642; (H. R. 101) 2189; (H. B. 505) 2539; (H. R. 112) 3173; (H. B. 525) ... 3289
Committees served on: ... 85; 217 to 226; 1070
Resolution concerning hose for (H. R. 60) ... 1092

BURNLEY, CHARLES W.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 9) 24; (H. B. 38) 147; (H. B. 96) 294; (H. B. 117) 378; (H. B. 230) 923; (H. B. 232) 927; (H. B. 243) 1026; (H. B. 269) 1079; (H. B. 330) 1384; (H. B. 381) ... 1596
Committees served on: ... 44; 217 to 226; 670; 2514

CALVERT, ALEX H.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: ... (H. B. 66) 205; (H. B. 196) 873
Committees served on: ... 44; 97; 217 to 226

CARPENTER, FRED
Resolution in memory of (H. R. 26) ... 359

CATS
Public eating or sleeping place, not permitted in (H. B. 18) ... 91

CERTIFICATES
Secretary of State, as to membership of House ... 3

CHAPLAINS
Invitation to Frankfort pastors to serve as ... 11

CHICKENS
Baby chicks and poults, sale of (H. B. 375) ... 1574
Running at large, prohibited (H. B. 438) ... 2010

CHILDREN
Abandonment of, penalty (H. B. 371) ... 1559
Abandonment or failure to support, penalty (H. B. 328) ... 1382

Boarding and lodging homes for, in certain counties (H. B. 58) 195
Commitment to penal or correctional institution, investigation prior to (H. B. 421) 1872
Dependent
Aid to, qualifications for (H. B. 362) 1514
Appropriation for (H. B. 146) 638
Appropriation of special tax for (H. B. 217) 895
Appropriation of special tax for (H. B. 244) 1029
"Cost of living" schedules (H. B. 8) 23
Deficiency appropriations for (H. B. 246) 1035
Detective to investigate juvenile cases, provision for (H. B. 361) 1513

CHIROPRACTORS
Qualifications for license (H. B. 233) 931

CIRCUIT COURT CLERKS
Deputies, compensation of (H. B. 352) 1463

CIRCUIT COURTS
Jefferson Circuit Court, additional judges for (H. B. 270) 1080
Terms
Second District (H. B. 381) 1596
Eleventh District (H. B. 389) 1649
Twelfth District (H. B. 114) 374
Twenty-third District (H. B. 193) 871

CIRCUIT JUDGES
Nonpartisan election of (H. B. 403) 1786

CISTERNS
Covers required (H. B. 525) 3289

CITIES
Generally
Artificial gas systems, revenue bonds for (H. B. 230) 923
Assessments for public improvements (H. B. 431) 1895
Classification of (H. B. 41) 149
Electric plants, payment of tax equivalent by (H. B. 14) 87
Garbage disposal systems, revenue bonds for (H. B. 232) 927
Gas plants, payment of tax equivalent by (H. B. 14) 87
Hospitals (H. B. 479) 2224
Incorporation of new cities (H. B. 145) 633
Industrial buildings, revenue bonds for (H. B. 192) 838
Licenses for vehicles used in business, validity in other cities (H. B. 269) 1079
Lighting systems, conveyance or encumbrance of (H. B. 378) 1593
Map or plat, filing of by certain cities (H. B. 177) 799

Public works, doing by force account, assessments in case of (H. B. 478) 2222
Purchases from Federal agencies (H. B. 307) 1295
Sewerage systems, revenue bonds for extensions and improvements (H. B. 306) 1294
Sewers, assessments for (H. B. 431) 1895
Sewer systems, improvement and extension of (H. B. 420) 1870
Streets, assessments for (H. B. 431) 1895
Tax assessment records, filing with county clerk (H. B. 310) 1303
Tax assessment records in Jefferson County (H. B. 175) 798
Water plants, payment of tax equivalent by (H. B. 14) 87
Water works, conveyance or encumbrance of (H. B. 378) 1593

First Class
Aldermen, election from wards (H. B. 501) 2476
Assessor, appointment of (H. B. 419) 1869
Building, joint governmental, with county (H. B. 318) 1358
Civil service for employes (H. B. 397) 1672
Fire department, liability insurance for members of (H. B. 406) 1796
Health board, retirement plan for employes of (H. B. 319) 1360
Police department, liability insurance for members of (H. B. 406) 1796
Sewer district in (H. B. 377) 1578
Wharf property, leasing of (H. B. 418) 1869

Second Class
Annexation of territory (H. B. 299) 1268
Assessments for taxation, how made (H. B. 287) 1179
Chiefs of police and fire departments placed under civil service and pension laws (H. B. 243) 1026
Civil service for employes (H. B. 34) 141
Civil service for employes (H. B. 168) 769
Condemnation for flood wall (H. B. 322) 1362
Fiscal year (H. B. 313) 1353
Mayor pro tem and commissioners, filling vacancies in offices of (H. B. 428) 1892
Pension board for police and firemen, membership of (H. B. 218) 896
Pension credits for police and firemen returning from war service (H. B. 260) 1072
Pensions for police and firemen (H. B. 127) 595
Pensions for police and firemen (H. B. 174) 796
Police, hours of work and vacations (H. B. 20) 91
Police, hours of work and vacations (H. B. 35) 144
School employes, civil service for (H. B. 324) 1366
Taxes, discount for early payment (H. B. 383) 1597

Third Class
Chiefs of police and fire departments placed under civil service and pension laws (H. B. 243) 1026
Civil service for employes (H. B. 168) 769
Firemen, maximum age (H. B. 412) 1814
Market place, revenue bonds for (H. B. 92) 287

Mayor pro tem and commissioners, filling vacancies in offices of (H. B. 428) 1892
Pension credits for police and firemen returning from war service (H. B. 260) 1072
Pensions for police and firemen (H. B. 127) 595
Pensions for police and firemen (H. B. 174) 766
Police, fees for making arrests and serving process (H. B. 523) 3222
Policemen, maximum age (H. B. 412) 1814
Primary elections, under commission form of government (H. B. 31) 136

Fourth Class
Chiefs of police and fire departments placed under civil service and pension laws (H. B. 243) 1026
City attorney, election of (H. B. 107) 352
Councilmen, pay of (H. B. 39) 148
Creek, condemnation to widen or straighten (H. B. 386) 1642
Employes, hours of work (H. B. 513) 2909
Employes, removal of (H. B. 349) 1460
Mayor pro tem and commissioners, filling vacancies in offices of (H. B. 428) 1892
Primary election, when not held (H. B. 181) 803

Fifth Class
Chiefs of police and fire departments placed under civil service and pension laws (H. B. 243) 1026
Compensation of mayor and councilmen (H. B. 211) 890
Treasurer, consolidation with office of clerk (H. B. 473) 2184

Sixth Class
Board of trustees, number of members (H. B. 147) 639

CITY ATTORNEY
Election in fourth-class cities (H. B. 107) 352

CIVIL CODE AMENDMENTS
Appeals to Court of Appeals, time for (H. B. 76) 238

CIVIL SERVICE
Cities of first class, in (H. B. 397) 1672
City employes of second-class city (H. B. 34) 141
City employes in cities of second or third class (H. B. 168) 769

CLAIMS, BOARD OF
Establishment of (H. B. 248) 1037

CLAIMS, RESOLUTIONS TO PAY
Alsop, F. J. (H. R. 3) 26
Bailey, Mrs. Maude (H. B. 63) 1139
Beach, Ezra (H. R. 54) 1088
Campbell, Henry (H. R. 32) 721

Connelly, J. W. (H. R. 54) 1088
Cornett, Charles (H. R. 103) 2344
Cornett, Charles (H. R. 114) 3233
Cundiff Bros. (H. R. 82) 1561
Dixon, Billie (H. R. 93) 1922
Dunn, Roy (H. R. 64) 1139
Funk, A. E. (H. R. 14) 134
Hamilton, Charles (H. R. 24) 308
Harlan Plumbing and Heating Co. (H. R. 79) 1469
Kaye, Lewis (H. R. 113) 3222
Kister Company (H. R. 97) 2136
Knuckles, G. M. (H. R. 71) 1302
Lowe, Vol (H. R. 54) 1088
McElroy, H. A., Co. (H. R. 22) 307
Reynolds, R. A. (H. R. 40) 843
Shipley, J. H. (H. R. 39) 842
Watts, Ruby (H. R. 115) 3470
Williams, C. D. (H. R. 46) 902

CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS
Salary (H. B. 97) 300

CLERK OF THE HOUSE
Contingent fund for (H. R. 1) 12
Contingent fund for, additional (H. R. 77) 1468
Election of 9, 10
Furniture and equipment for office,
Appropriation for (H. R. 4) 26
Oath of office 10

COAL
Production tax on (H. B. 217) 895
Production tax on (H. B. 305) 1293
Production tax on (H. B. 424) 1888

COAL MINES
Revision of mine safety laws (H. B. 440) 2020
Revision of mine safety laws (H. B. 487) 2336

COIN-OPERATED DEVICES
Tax on (H. B. 65) 204
Tax on (H. B. 244) 1029
Tax on (H. B. 449) 2062

COLEMAN, WALKER K.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 66) 205; (H. B. 169) 773; (H. B. 170) 781; (H. B. 219) 897; (H. B .220) 897; (H. B 292) 1260; (H. B. 316) 1354; (H. B. 318) 1358; (H. B. 319) 1360; (H. B.

320) 1360; (H. B. 377) 1578; (H. B. 397) 1672; (H. B. 418) 1869; (H. B. 425) 1889; (H. B. 462) 2157; (H. B. 501) 2476
Committees served on:.....217 to 226 1140

COMMITTEE FOR KENTUCKY
Addresses by representatives of..... 398

COMMITTEES
Committee rooms, to secure..... 85
Conference, on (H. B. 124)..... 2642
Lobbyists, to confer with Attorney General concerning..... 670
Louisville firemen, to notify concerning civil service legislation 1140
Organization of the House, to notify Governor and Senate of..... 10
Public Assistance, to investigate field workers' staff in..... 1155
Public Ditches, committee on..... 284
Roads, rural, report of..... 2485
Roads, unimproved, fact-finding committee on..... 1307
Rules Committee, membership..... 2514
Rules, to study and draft..... 44
Standing committees, membership..... 217
State Properties, committee on..... 284
Tobacco warehousing resolution, to deliver to Governor..... 97
University of Kentucky, to investigate..... 1070
Report of committee..... 4400
Ways and Means, committee on.....44, 226

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS
District detectives for (H. B. 417)..... 1868
Military service, compensation during (H. B. 451) 2103
Stenographer for, in certain counties, salary of (H. B. 325)..... 1377
Stenographers for (H. B. 415)..... 1863

COMMUNICATIONS
Bradley, General Omar N., re veteran's hospital..... 1307
Chelf, Frank C., re veteran's hospital..... 1308
Committee for Kentucky..... 398
Georgia Legislature, concerning truck weights..... 1173
O'Neil, Emmet 397
O'Neil, Emmet, re veteran's hospital..... 1308
Robsion, J. M..... 397
Stanfill, W. A..... 592

CONCEALED WEAPONS
Enforcement of law concerning (H. B. 191)..... 838
Penalty for carrying (H. B. 130)..... 598
Penalty for carrying (H. B. 356)..... 1467
Permit to carry (H. B. 413)..... 1860

CONDEMNATION
County, for county purposes (H. B. 268)..... 1078

County, for general purposes (H. B. 344) 1400
Water supply, for, by public inn operator (H. B. 400) 1778

CONSERVATION, DEPARTMENT OF
Soil and Water Resources Division in (H. B. 172) 793

CONSTABLES
Deputies, compensation in Jefferson County (H. B. 141) 624

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS
Elections, concerning (H. B. 379) 1594
Exemption of real estate from taxation (H. B. 72) 235
War veterans, real estate tax exemption for (H. B. 82) 266
Voter's age, to reduce to eighteen (H. B. 5) 20
Voter's age, to reduce to eighteen (H. B. 12) 81
Voter's age, to reduce to eighteen (H. B. 13) 82

CONSTITUTIONAL DEBATES
Indexing of (H. B. 274) 1118

CONVEYANCES
Indexing of records of (H. B. 351) 1462
Name of grantor, when former name must be given (H. B. 176) 799

COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS
Financial statements, filing of (H. B. 213) 893

CORONER
Automobile for, in Jefferson County (H. B. 255) 1049
Salaries of deputy and stenographer in Jefferson County (H. B. 256) 1050

CORPORATIONS
Statements of income and expenditures, and of names of officers and employes, filing of semi-annually (H. B. 290) 1183
Stock, attachment of when certificate outside of state (H. B. 280) 1125

CORRUPT PRACTICE ACT
Amendment of (H. B. 99) 321

COUNTIES
Boundaries between certain counties (H. B. 388) 1647
Boundaries between certain counties (H. R. 95) 2061
Building, joint governmental, with city of first class, provisions for (H. B. 318) 1358
Condemnation for county purposes (H. B. 268) 1078
Condemnation for county purposes (H. B. 344) 1400
Health board, in Louisville and Jefferson County, retirement of employees of (H. B. 319) 1360

Land and building fund (H. B. 368) 1554
Purchases from Federal agencies (H. B. 307) 1295
Purchasing agent in certain counties (H. B. 115) 375
Records, indexing of (H. B. 351) 1462

COUNTY ATTORNEYS
Assistants in certain counties (H. B. 158) 715
Stenographer for, increase of salary in certain counties (H. B. 266) 1076

COUNTY AUDITOR
Compensation (H. B. 78) 239

COUNTY BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS
Membership of (H. B. 56) 188

COUNTY CLERKS
Deputies, compensation of (H. B. 352) 1463
Fee for adjusting tax books (H. B. 182) 803
Fee for collecting legal process taxes (H. B. 150) 675
Fee for registration lists (H. B. 151) 675
Indexing of records of (H. B. 351) 1462

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
Annual salary for (H. B. 203) 884

COUNTY COURT
Trial commissioner, salary of (H. B. 55) 187

COUNTY DETECTIVES
Juvenile and divorce cases, appointment for investigation in (H. B. 361) 1513

COUNTY JUDGES
Stenographer for, in certain counties (H. B. 235) 935
Stenographer for, salary in certain counties (H. B. 444) 2049

COUNTY LAW LIBRARIES
Operation of, in certain counties (H. B. 298) 1267

COUNTY POLICE
Salaries (H. B. 73) 235

COUNTY ROAD ENGINEERS
Employment, qualifications (H. B. 350) 1460

COUNTY TAX COMMISSIONERS
Advancement for expenses, in certain counties (H. B. 118) 379
Advancements of compensation to (H. B. 475) 2185

Clerk for county board of supervisors, to act as (H. B. 475) 2185
Compensation in certain counties (H. B. 354) 1466
Fee for keeping tax rolls open during inspection period (H. B. 239) 1024

COUNTY TREASURER
Compensation (H. B. 80) 240
Salary, approval by budget commission (H. B. 197) 873

COURT OF APPEALS
Building, appropriation for (H. B. 408) 1797

COURT REPORTERS
Fees in certain counties (H. B. 329) 1382
Fees in certain counties (H. B. 384) 1598

CREASEY, FRED
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. R. 13) 133; (H. B. 56) 188; (H. B. 66) 205; (H. B. 86) 275; (H. B. 126) 593; (H. R. 52) 1086; (H. R. 59) 1092; (H. B. 347) 1455; (H. B. 360) 1513; (H. R. 99) 2187; (H. R. 100) 2188; (H. R. 108) 2545; (H. B. 521) 3218
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226 1155

CRIMES
Alibi, notice of intent to rely on (H. B. 332) 1386
Deadly weapon, penalty for carrying concealed (H. B. 356) 1467
Fine, credit on, for time spent in jail (H. B. 360) 1513
Fraudulently obtaining merchandise (H. B. 372) 1572
Separate trials of jointly indicted defendants (H. B. 334) 1387
Sodomy (H. B. 335) 1387

CRIMINAL CODE AMENDMENTS
Bail during trial on felony charge (H. B. 24) 95

DAIRY CATTLE
Research on artificial insemination (H. B. 33) 140

DAUGHERTY, S. J.
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226, 284

DEAD ANIMALS
Disposal plants, location of (H. B. 489) 2342
Disposal within city of first class forbidden (H. B. 490) 2343

DEADLY WEAPONS
Permit to carry concealed (H. B. 413) 1860

DEATH SENTENCE
Execution by lethal gas (H. B. 4) 19

DECEDENTS' ESTATES
Burial expenses as preferred claim, limit on (H. B. 488) 2342

DEEDS
Name of grantor, when former name must be given (H. B. 176) 799

DEMUMBRUN, L. A.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 100) 322; (H. B. 150) 675; (H. B. 151) 675; (H. B. 221) 897; (H. R. 61) 1137; (H. B. 331) 1385; (H. R. 95) 2061
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226 1307
Legislative Council, appointment to 4614

DENNY, EDWARD W.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 11) 46; (H. B. 16) 375; (H. B. 128) 596; (H. R. 31) 678; (H. B. 245) 1035; (H. B. 246) 1035; (H. B. 247) 1036; (H. B. 248) 1037; (H. B. 271) 1113; (H. B. 281) 1125; (H. B. 282) 1129; (H. B. 284) 1156; (H. B. 312) 1332; (H. B. 346) 1440; (H. B. 392) 1651; (H. B. 393) 1658; (H. R. 85) 1677; (H. B. 458) 2122; (H. B. 464) 2160; (H. B. 465) 2160; (H. B. 466) 2163; (H. B. 467) 2170; (H. B. 468) 2174; (H. B. 481) 2226; (H. B. 487) 2336; (H. B. 493) 2434; (H. B. 495) 2447; (H. B. 497) 2473; (H. B. 498) 2473; (H. B. 499) 2474; (H. B. 506) 2540; (H. B. 526) 3290
Committees served on: ..... 11; 97; 217 to 226 1070

DENT, EMORY G.
Memorial bridge in honor of (H. R. 104) 2482

DEPOSITIONS
Fees for taking (H. B. 374) 1573

DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN'S BOARD
Reorganization of (H. B. 129) 597
Reorganization of (H. B. 187) 833

DIVORCE
County attorney, repeal of requirement for resistance of divorce actions by (H. B. 100) 322
County attorney, repeal of requirement for resistance of divorce actions by (H. B. 209) 889
County detective for investigation of divorce cases, provision for (H. B. 361) 1513
Friend of the Court for divorce cases (H. B. 296) 1264
Insanity as grounds for (H. B. 257) 1050
Marriage prohibited for five years after divorce (H. B. 61) 199
Nonsupport of children, or abduction from parent awarded custody, penalty for (H. B. 328) 1382

DOGS
License fees, listing and collection of (H. B. 376) 1577
Public eating or sleeping place, not to enter (H. B. 18) 91

DORAN, ADRON
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 26) 99; (H. R. 17) 212; (H. B. 102) 325; (H. B. 119) 379; (H. B. 121) 387; (H. B. 172) 793; (H. R. 77) 1468; (H. B. 408) 1797; (H. B. 472) 2181; (H. B. 482) 2228; (H. B. 508) 2617
Committees served on: ..... 44; 217 to 226; 284; 2514 2642

DRAINAGE DISTRICTS
Terms of members and secretary of board of commissioners (H. B. 221) 897

DRUG ADDICTS
Arrest, punishment and probation (H. B. 294) 1262

DRUGS
Licensing of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of drugs (H. B. 347) 1455
Manufacture, distribution, wholesaling, and auction sales of, regulation of (H. B 300) 1270

DRUG STORES
Regulation of (H. B. 300) 1270

DRURY, GEORGE I.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 30) 135; (H. B. 37) 146; (H. B. 85) 273; (H. B. 106) 352; (H. B. 146) 638; (H. B. 211) 890; (H. B. 238) 1021; (H. B. 278) 1122; (H. B. 340) 1391; (H. B. 422) 1872; (H. B. 423) 1885; (H. B. 487) 2336
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226 284

EASLEY, FORREST C.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 66) 205; (H. B. 187) 833; (H. B. 362) 1514
Committees: ..... 97; 217 to 226 1155

EDLIN, B. S.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. R. 38) 841; (H. B. 391) 1650; (H. B. 425) 1889
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226
Resolution appointing as Louisville Assistant Fire Chief 4188

EDMONSON COUNTY
Boundaries with Barren and Hart Counties (H. B. 388) 1647
Boundaries with Barren and Hart Counties (H. R. 95) 2061

EDUCATION
Cooperative marketing and consumers' cooperatives, school courses in required (H. B. 519) ... 3168
Negro education, appointment of assistant supervisor of (H. B. 226) 921
Negroes, higher education for (H. B. 223) ... 917
Vocational training for veterans, revolving fund and appropriation for (H. B. 511) ... 2802

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM
Commission to make survey of (H. B. 508) ... 2617

EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF
Negro education, employment of assistant supervisor of (H. B. 226) 921

ELECTIONS
Absent voting law (H. B. 494) ... 2435
Ballots, penalty of officers violating duties as to issuance of (H. B. 450) 2103
Campaign expenditures, limit on (H. B. 99) ... 321
Certificates of returns and election, penalty for officers failing to perform duties as to (H. B. 450) ... 2103
Circuit judges, nonpartisan election of (H. B. 403) ... 1786
Contest of elections (H. B. 83) ... 267
Corrupt practices (H. B. 99) ... 321
Cost, state to pay part of (H. B. 183) ... 804
Cost, state to pay part of (H. B. 94) ... 291
Hours of holding (H. B. 152) ... 676
Officers of election, per diem of (H. B. 27) ... 100
Officers, pay of (H. B. 143) ... 629
Penalties for officers violating election laws (H. B. 450) ... 2103
Primary elections in certain cities, when dispensed with (H. B. 181) 803
Primary elections in certain third-class cities (H. B. 31) ... 136
Primary elections, time of holding (H. B. 125) ... 593
Purgation boards and officers, compensation, time of meetings (H. B. 331) 1385
Purgation not to be made for failure to vote (H. B. 180) ... 802
Purgation officers, pay of (H. B. 502) ... 2489
Registration, branch offices for (H. B. 391) ... 1650
Time of holding, Constitutional amendment concerning (H. B. 379) 1594
Voting machines, recanvass of returns from (H. B. 425) ... 1889

EMBALMERS AND FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Amendment of licensing law (H. B. 101) ... 323
War veterans, credit in apprenticeship and on renewal fees (H. B. 503) 2538

EMBRY, ECK
Bill introduced:.....(H. B. 495) 2447
Committees served on: .....217 to 226

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE
Financial responsibility of employers who do not operate under Workmen's Compensation Act (H. B. 201)..... 876
Wage discrimination because of sex forbidden (H. B. 484)..... 2237
Wages and hours (H. B. 455)..... 2106
Washrooms for industrial employes (H. B. 330)..... 1384

EMPLOYES OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Extra compensation for (H. R. 85)..... 1677

EMPLOYES OF THE HOUSE
Additional compensation for (H. R. 2)..... 13
Election of 9, 10
Oath of office 10
Resolution authorizing Speaker to employ..... 11

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Organization of, on return to state control (H. B. 416)..... 1864

ENGINEERS, PROFESSIONAL
Veterans' exemption from license renewal fee (H. B. 210) 889

ENTERTAINMENT, PLACES OF
One-year license for (H. B. 204)..... 885

ERNST, R. R.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 121) 387; (H. B. 278) 1122; (H. R. 73) 1402; (H. B. 358) 1510; (H. B. 482)..... 2228
Committees served on:.....217 to 226

ESCHEAT
Real estate owned by religious society (H. B. 17)..... 90

ESTATES OF DECEDENTS
Burial expenses, limit as preferred claim (H. B. 214) 892
Burial expenses, limit as preferred claim (H. B. 488)..... 2342
Temporary administrator (H. B. 358)..... 1510
Widow's exemption (H. B. 136)..... 604

EVERSOLE, ARCHIE H.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 187) 833; (H. R. 76)..... 1404
Committees served on .....217 to 226, 284

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCES
Use of lethal gas (H. B. 4)..... 19
Use of lethal gas (H. B. 132)..... 600

EXECUTIONS
Homestead exemption, increase of (H. B. 199) 874

EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS
Temporary administrator (H. B. 358) 1510

FALMOUTH DAM PROJECT
Protest against (H. R. 107) 2546
Protest against (H. R. 111) 3169

FENCES
Division fences, notice before building of (H. B. 160) 716

FINANCE, COMMISSIONER OF
Biennial report of 4705

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, MOTORISTS'
Provisions for (H. B. 365) 1540
Provisions for (H. B. 433) 1898

FINE
Credit on, for time spent in jail (H. B. 360) 1513

FIREARMS
Registration of (H. B. 88) 279

FIREMEN
Chief of fire department placed under civil service in certain cities (H. B. 243) 1026
Pension board in second-class cities (H. B. 218) 896
Pension credits for war veterans (H. B. 260) 1072
Pensions in second and third-class cities (H. B. 127) 595
Pensions in second and third-class cities (H. B. 174) 796

FIREWORKS
Sale and use, restrictions on (H. B. 436) 2007

FISCAL COURTS
County judge, when may vote (H. B. 196) 873
Per diem of members (H. B. 156) 691
Salary for county commissioners (H. B. 203) 884

FLOOD CONTROL
Condemnation to widen creek in fourth-class city (H. B. 386) 1642
City flood control systems (H. B. 441) 2042
City of fourth class, in (H. B. 404) 1790
Federal payments for, disposition of (H. B. 468) 2174

FLOOD WALL
Condemnation for, by second-class city (H. B. 322) 1362

FLOUR
Enriched, sale of (H. B. 339) 1390

FOOD MERCHANTS
Licensing of (H. B. 347) 1455

FORESTS
County forests (H. B. 342) 1396

FRIEND OF THE COURT
Provision for, in divorce cases (H. B. 296) 1264

FROZEN FOOD LOCKER PLANTS
Licensing and regulation of (H. B. 303) 1287

FT. THOMAS
Resolution urging establishment of veterans' hospital at (H. R. 8) 129

FUNK, A. E.
Resolution authorizing Secretary of State to pay attorney fee to (H. R. 14) 134

GAMBLING PLACES
Abatement of, as nuisances (H. B. 472) 2181

GAME AND FISH
Damage, animals causing, claims for (H. B. 483) 2236
Deer, open season on (H. B. 483) 2236
Fishing with pole and line, no license for (H. B. 162) 718
Fish ladders (H. B. 434) 1921
Quail, open season for (H. B. 71) 234
Red fox, killing of (H. B. 137) 619
Revision of game and fish laws (H. B. 312) 1332
Traps, regulations as to (H. B. 463) 2159
Veterans, free licenses for (H. B. 63) 202

GARBAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS
Cities may issue revenue bonds for (H. B. 232) 927

GAS, NATURAL
Production tax on (H. B. 153) 686

GASOLINE TAX
Aviation fuel, refund of tax on (H. B. 529) 3394
Aviation fuel, repeal of refund law (H. B. 355) 1467
Farm tractors and engines, exemption from tax on gasoline used in (H. B. 85) 273
Farm tractors and engines, refund of tax on gasoline used in (H. B. 42) 153

Increase (H. B. 186) 832
School busses, refund of tax on gasoline used in (H. B. 474)..... 2184

GAS SYSTEMS, ARTIFICIAL
Cities may issue revenue bonds for (H. B. 230)..... 923

GAS WELLS
Spacing of (H. B. 422)..... 1872

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Contingent fund for Chief Clerks (H. R. 1)..... 12
Deficiency appropriation for (H. B. 517)..... 3166
Electrical roll-call systems for (H. B. 518)..... 3166

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Establishment of (H. B. 423)..... 1885

GILES, HENRY J.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 278) 1122; (H. R. 79)..... 1469
Committees served on: .....217 to 226; 866; 2514

GILLIAM, SALLY ANN
Honorary page, naming as (H. R. 102)..... 2241

GILLIAM, TOM
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 14) 87; (H. B. 15) 88; (H. B. 106) 352; (H. B. 127) 595; (H. B. 165) 751; (H. B. 166) 760; (H. B. 167) 768; (H. B. 243) 1026; (H. B. 278) 1122; (H. B. 279) 1124; (H. R. 70) 1302; (H. B. 313) 1353; (H. B. 329) 1382; (H. B. 350) 1460; (H. R. 84) 1677; (H. B. 423) 1885
Committees served on:.....85; 217 to 226

GILLIGAN, MICHAEL B.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 12) 81; (H. B. 16) 89; (H. B. 63) 202; (H. B. 64) 203; (H. B. 129) 597; (H. B. 187) 833; (H. B. 231) 927; (H. B. 276) 1120; (H. B. 316) 1354; (H. B. 317) 1357; (H. B. 318) 1358; (H. B. 319) 1360; (H. B. 320) 1360; (H. B. 377) 1578; (H. B. 378) 1593; (H. B. 397) 1672; (H. B. 418) 1869; (H. B. 419) 1869; (H. B. 501) 2476
Committees served on:.....217 to 226; 2514

GOFF, OTTO W.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 106) 352; (H. B. 186) 832; (H. R. 47) 902; (H. B. 487) 2336
Committes served on:.....217 to 226

GOVERNOR
Messages from
At beginning of session 27, 83
National Park Commission report, submitting 681

Negro Affairs Commission report, submitting 957
Post-War Advisory Planning Commission, re..... 1436
Vetoing H. B. 107 3217
Vetoing H. B. 187 3728
Vetoing H. B. 397 3505
Vetoing H. B. 416 3732
Vetoing H. B. 428 4355
Youth Guidance Commission Report, submitting 508
Removal of officers for cause only (H. B. 261)..... 1072

GOVERNOR'S MANSION, OLD
Restoration and use as museum (H. B. 302)..... 1286

GRAND JURY
Charge to (H. B. 206)..... 887
Deficiency in, how supplied (H. B. 297)..... 1266

GUEST IN MOTOR VEHICLE
Liability of driver to (H. B. 25)..... 95

HACKWORTH, GREEN H.
Resolution honoring (H. R. 78)..... 1468

HALL, R. M.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 165) 751; (H. B. 166) 760; (H. B. 167) 768; (H. R. 54) 1088; (H. B. 357) 1509; (H. B. 520) 3218
Committees served on:.....217 to 226; 2514

HAMMONS, CLAUDE L.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 106) 352; (H. B. 145) 633; (H. B. 157) 692; (H. B. 160) 716; (H. B. 187) 833; (H. B. 208) 888; (H. B. 262) 1073; (H. B. 285) 1177; (H. B. 331) 1385; (H. B. 345) 1401; (H. B. 371) 1559; (H. B. 376) 1577; (H. B. 387) 1643; (H. B. 438) 2010; (H. B 448) 2055; (H. B. 487)..... 2336
Committees served on: .....217 to 226; 2514
Vote of confidence in..... 242

HANDBOOKS
Legalizing and licensing (H. B. 131) 598

HART COUNTY
Boundaries with Barren and Edmunson Counties (H. B. 388)..... 1647
Boundaries with Barren and Edmonson Counties (H. R. 95)..... 2061

HEALTH, BOARDS OF
Retirement plan for employes of Louisville and Jefferson County Board (H. B. 319)..... 1360

HELM, HAROLD G.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. R. 10) 131
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226; 2514
Legislative Council, appointment to 4614

HENDERSON, HOWARD
Resolution in memory of (H. R. 9) 130

HIGHWAY BOARD OF CLAIMS
Establishment of (H. B. 248) 1037

HIGHWAY COMMISSION
Appointive, provisions for (H. B. 323) 1365
Elective, provisions for (H. B. 326) 1378

HIGHWAY PATROL
Duty to pick up cancelled motor vehicle license plates and operators' licenses (H. B. 497) 2473

HIGHWAYS
Claims for damages, Board to hear (H. B. 248) 1037
County road employes and road supervisor, compensation in certain counties (H. B. 265) 1075
Right of ways for primary roads, state to pay for (H. B. 279) 1124
Rural highways
Appropriation for (H. B. 186) 832
Appropriation for (H. B. 456) 2120
Appropriations for, allocation of (H. B. 189) 836
Appropriations for, amount and allocation of (H. B. 2) 16
Appropriations for, expenditure as directed by fiscal court (H. B. 273) 1117
Unimproved roads, fact-finding committee to obtain information concerning (H. R. 68) 1192

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF
Survey of motor vehicle taxes for roads (H. R. 75) 1404

HILTON, E. R.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. R. 7) 85; (H. B. 142) 625; (H. B. 143) 629; (H. B. 187) 833; (H. B. 203) 884; (H. B. 331) 1385; (H. B. 353) 1465; (H. B. 450) 2103; (H. B. 511) 2802
Committees served on: ..... 44; 217 to 226; 2514

HOLIDAYS
Roosevelt's birthday (H. B. 30) 135

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION
Increase of (H. B. 199) 874

HOSPITALS
Municipal, provisions for (H. B. 479) 2224

HOSPITAL SERVICE CORPORATIONS
Reorganization as life insurance company (H. B. 259) 1071

HOUSE BILLS (Bold face type indicates a roll call)
No. 1—(Repeal of income tax—Wagner) 15, 233, 2516, 2620
No. 2—(Allocation of rural highway funds—Clyde Howard and Preston).....16, 233, 1833, 1925, 2316, **2322,** 3969
No. 3—(Strip mining—C. W. Taylor).....18, 233, 1111
No. 4—(Execution of death sentences—C. W. Taylor and Riley).....19, 233, 870, 1562, 1600, 3233, **3235,** 4053
No. 5—(Constitutional Amendment to lower voting age—C. W. Taylor).....20, 233, 2329
No. 6—(Fraudulent sale of watches—C. W. Taylor) 21, 233, 286, 359, 591
No. 7—(Race track pari-mutuel tax—C. W. Taylor) 21, 233, 2516, 2620
No. 8—(Public assistance—Steinford).....23, 233, 1434, 1474
No. 9—(Repeal of motor vehicle use tax—Burnley) 24, 233, 2516, 2620
No. 10—(Old age and needy blind assistance—Steinford) 25, 233, 868, 937, 1143, 1147, 1474, **1476**
No. 11—(Biennial appropriations—Denny).....46, 233, 2516, 2620
No. 12—(Constitutional amendment to lower voting age—Gilligan) 81, 233, 2329
No. 13—(Constitutional amendment to lower voting age—M. Howard).....82, 233, 2329
No. 14—(Tax equivalent payments for city utilities—Gilliam).....87, 233, 915, 1054, 1231, **1234**
No. 15—(School tax rates—Gilliam).....88, 233, 2516, 2620
No. 16—Certified copies of marriage certificates—Gilligan) 89, 233, 1176
No. 17—(Escheat of real estate of religious societies—Myers) 90, 282, 869, 2516, 2620
No. 18—(Dogs or cats in public places—Clyde Howard) 91, 282, 591
No. 19—(Limitation of action on sheriff's bond—H. L. Moore 91, 282, 1111
No. 20—(Police of second-class cities, hours of work and annual leave—Brown) 91, 282, 869, 937, 1199, **1200,** 1968, 2069, 2139
No. 21—(Pay of jurors—H. L. Moore) 92, 282, 2516, 2620
No. 22—(Public assistance, effect of liability of adult child of applicant—H. L. Moore) 93, 282, 2422
No. 23—(Pay of jurors—Spencer).....94, 282, 591, 646, 821, **823,** 844
No. 24—(Bail during trial on felony charge—H. L. Moore) 95, 282, 1854, 2002, 3394, **3395, 3721,** 4603
No. 25—(Liability of motorists to guest—Spencer).....95, 283, 1111

No. 26—(Disposition of unclaimed War Bond payroll deductions—Doran).....99, 283, 608, 725, 855, **857**, 1105, 1140
No. 27—(Pay of election officers—Morgan).....100, 283, 2516, 2621
No. 28—(State police—Stephens).....101, 283, 1111
No. 29—(Destruction of old checks of State Treasurer—Losey) 108, 283, 591, 646, **817**, 1112, 1173, 1245
No. 30—(Roosevelt's birthday a holiday—Drury) 135, 175, 176, 226, 242, 361, **392**, 744, 749, 750, 1247, 1305, **1306**, 1477
No. 31—(Primary elections in third-class cities—Kincaid) 136, 283, 1097, 1568, 1639, 1806, 2001, 2608, **2612**
No. 32—(Repealing utilities gross receipts tax—Clyde Howard).....140, 283, 2516, 2621
No. 33—(Research on artificial insemination of cattle—Walters).....140, 283, 286, 360, **464**, 846, 866, 868
No. 34—(Civil service for employes of second-class cities—Wagner).....141, 283, 2516, 2621
No. 35—(Hours of work and vacations for police of second-class cities—Wagner) 144, 283, 286, 360, **394**, 1500, 1765
No. 36—(Reinstatement of war veterans in state employment —J. Lee Moore, Myers and Brown) 145, 175, 176, 226, 232, 1438, 1604, **1614**
No. 37—(Lowering age requirements for notaries public—Drury) 146, 283, 591, 646, 819
No. 38—(Inheritance tax exemptions—Burnley) 147, 283, 2516, 2621
No. 39—(Pay of councilmen of fourth-class cities—Martin) 148, 283, 685, 805, **864**, 1637, 1766
No. 40—(Meters to measure oil and gas royalties—Runyan) 148, 283, 2516, 2621
No. 41—(Classification of cities—Martin) 149, 283, 685, 805, 866, 910, 2891, **2896**, 3443, **3648**, 3702, 4052, 4604
No. 42—(Farm tractor gas tax refund—Brown) 153, 283, 286, 360, 470, 608, 647, **666**, 1105, 1141
No. 43—(Sanitation districts—Lucas).....164, 283, 2516, 2621
No. 44—(Sanitation districts—Lucas....165, 302, 918, 1053, 1215, **1216**
No. 45—(Sanitation districts—Lucas).....165, 302, 2516, 2621
No. 46—(Sanitation districts—Lucas) 167, 302, 916, 1053, 1234, **1235**
No. 47—(Public road districts—Lucas).....168, 302, 1205, 1309
No. 48—(Public road districts—Lucas).....169, 302, 1205, 1309
No. 49—(Public road districts—Lucas).....170, 302, 1205, 1310
No. 50—(Public road districts—Lucas) 171, 302, 1109, 1195, 1621, **1622**
No. 51—(Water districts—Lucas).....172, 302, 2516, 2621
No. 52—(Water districts—Lucas).....173, 303, 2517, 2621
No. 53—(Water districts—Lucas).....174, 303, 1109, 1195, 1623, **1624**
No. 54—(Water districts—Lucas).....175, 303, 916, 1053, 1236, **1237**
No. 55—(Trial commissioners for county courts—Burnett) 187, 303, 590, 645, 726, **815**, 1112, 1173, 1245
No. 56—(Membership of county boards of supervisors—Creasey) 188, 303, 591, 646, **852**, 1430, 1439

No. 57—(Railroad train crews—Jonas)
188, 303, 590, 645, 726, 807, **814**
No. 58—(Boarding homes for children—Stapelton)
195, 303, 1223, 1310, 3517, **3522,** 4053
No. 59—(Compacts with other states for reciprocity as to motor vehicle fees and taxes—Wagner) 197, 303, 2422
No. 60—(Time of commencing operations under motor carrier certificate—Wagner)
198, 303, 1109, 1195, 1621, 1767, 1808, **1810,** 3332, 3525
No. 61—(Remarriage after divorce—Slusher) 199, 303, 2517, 2621
No. 62—(Inheritance tax rates and exemptions—Preston and) Wagner) 199, 303, 1438, 1563, 2589, 2621
No. 63—(Free hunting and fishing licenses for veterans—Gilligan) 202, 303, 2517, 2621
No. 64—(Seating accommodations on trains and busses—Gilligan) 203, 303, 917, 1194, 2421
No. 65—(Tax on coin-operated musical devices—Love)
205, 303, 2327, 2488
No. 66—(Truck weight limits and fees—Calvert and others)
205, 303, 590, 646, 732, **743,** 1328, 1439
No. 67—(Attorney for water district—Martin)
210, 303, 805, 851, 910, **912,** 1485, 1563, 1638
No. 68—(Salary of juvenile court stenographer—Martin)
210, 303, 2517
No. 69—(Salary of probation officers—Martin)
211, 303, 1259, 1406, 2094, **2095,** 4308, **4309,** 4604
No. 70—(Transfer of balances of toll bridge funds—Hunt)
233, 361, 1775, 1924
No. 71—(Open season for quail—Webster) 234, 361, 2517, 2621
No. 72—(Exemption of real estate from taxation—Clyde Howard) 235, 361, 2329
No. 73—(Salaries of county police—Martin)
235, 361, 1110, 1195, 1771, **1772,** 3274, 3286
No. 74—(Compensation of jury commissioners—Stone)
236, 361, 916, 1053, **1221,** 2154, 2265
No. 75—(Compensation of typist for jury commissioners—Stone) 237, 361, 916, 1053, 1217, **1218,** 2154, 2265
No. 76—(Time for appeal to Court of Appeals—Stone)
238, 361, 1854, 2001, 3245
No. 77—(Compensation of special policemen—Stapelton)
238, 361, 2517, 2621
No. 78—(Compensation of county auditor—Stapelton)
239, 361, 2101, 2197, 3719, **3720,** 4603
No. 79—(Names of Teachers' Colleges—Bailey)
240, 361, 2517, 2621
No. 80—(Compensation of county treasurer—Stephens)
240, 361, 591
No. 81—(Public printing—Weintraub) 241, 361, 1111
No. 82—(Tax exemption for veterans—Wilburn).....266, 589, 2329
No. 83—(Contest of elections—Biggers) 267, 589, 2517, 2621
No. 84—(Tax on bank deposits—Arnold) 272, 589, 2517, 2621

No. 85—(Gas tax exemption for farm tractors and engines —Drury) 273, 589, 2517, 2621
No. 86—(Defrauding newsboys—Creasey) 275, 589, 1109, 1194, 1493, **1494,** 3442, 3526
No. 87—(Workmen's compensation in case of subsequent injury—Bonn) 275, 589, 869, 938, 1206, **1210,** 1968, 2069, 2139
No. 88—(Registration of firearms—Runyan and Trivette) 279, 589, 1111
No. 89—(Assistants for welders—Losey) 281, 589, 1830, 1925
No. 90—(Old age assistance—Kincaid) 287, 589, 2422
No. 91—(Abolishment of Legislative Council—Wagner) 287, 589, 2517, 2622
No. 92—(Revenue bonds for city market places—Bassett) 287, 589, 1068, 1141, 1318, **1321,** 2418, 2490
No. 93—(Purchases by governmental agencies from the United States—Tipton) 291, 589, 607, 725, 855, 908
No. 94—(Expenses of elections—Clyde Howard and others) 292, 826, 905, 940, 1062, **1099,** 2781, 2905
No. 95—(Regulations for railroad cabooses—Brown and Arnold) 292, 589, 607, 725, 854, 908, 938, 1146
No. 96—Licensing of naturopathic physicians—Burnley) 294, 589, 2422
No. 97—(Increasing compensation of elective state officers —Howell) 300, 589, 608, 725, 861, **863,** 1112, 1173, 1245
No. 98—(Bonds of state officers and employes—Nunn) 308, 670, 1175, 1309, 1934, **1960,** 2776, 2905
No. 99—(Campaign expense limits—Harry L. Moore) 321, 670, 826, 905, 938, **940,** 3442, 3526
No. 100—(Resistance of divorce actions by county attorney —Demumbrun) 322, 670, 1111
No. 101—(Embalmers and funeral directors—M. Howard) 323, 806, 1439
No. 102—(Penalty for soliciting marriages—Doran) 325, 670, 868, 937, **1148,** 2264, 2345
No. 103—(Marketing of tobacco—Myers) 326, 670, 1571
No. 104—(Plumbers and plumbing—Myers) 332, 670, 2421
No. 105—(Requirements as to railroad employes—Brown) 349, 670, 2517, 2622
No. 106—(Repeal of admission tax—Spencer and others) 352, 670, 2517, 2622
No. 107—(Election of city attorney in fourth-class cities— Prichard) 352, 670, 869, 937, 1196, **1198, 2154** 2265, **3216,** e 3696, **3697**
No. 108—(Marketing of tobacco—McPherron).....353, 670, 1471, 1571
No. 109—(Additional state tuberculosis sanitoria—Steinford) 355, 670, 1176, 1309, 2067, 2347, 2350
No. 110—(Powers of school attendance officers—Losey) 357, 671, 826, 906, **941,** 2154, 2265
No. 111—(Salary of secretary-treasurer of Registered Nurses Board—Burnett) 363, 671, 1175, 1309, 1930, **1931,** 3589, 3704

No. 112—(Bonus and other benefits for veterans—Wagner) 363, 671, 2517, 2622
No. 113—(Repeal of personal income tax—Wagner) 367, 671, 2517, 2622
No. 114—(Changing term of circuit court—Peniston) 374, 671, 844, 906, 949, **951,** 1968, 2069, 2139
No. 115—(County purchasing agent—Stapelton) 375, 671, 2101, 2198, 3738, **3739,** 4603
No. 116—(Tax on race track pari-mutuels—Denny) 375, 671, 2328, 2488
No. 117—(Advisory Commission for services to the Blind—Burnley) 378, 671, 1110, 1625, **1626,** 2154, 2265
No. 118—(Advancements to county tax commissioners—Stone) 379, 671, 916, 1053, 1219, **1220,** 3589, 3703
No. 119—(Deficiency appropriation for Legislative Council—Doran and others) 379, 671, 868, 937, 1143, 1196
No. 120—(Repeal of personal income tax—Phillips) 380, 589, 608, 640, 647
No. 121—(Uniform school tax rates—Doran, Ernst and Runyan) 387, 671, 826, 906, 951, 1063, **1066,** 1501, 1766
No. 122—(Police court matrons—Phillips).....389, 671, 1989, 2126
No. 123—(Workmen's compensation—Weintraub) 671, 1205, 1309, 1473, 2070, **2082,** 3274, 3286
No. 124—(Biennial appropriations—Howell) 471, 590, 1331, 1474, 1679, **1750,** 2537, 2551, 2642, 3121, **3159,** 3171, **3172,** 3640, 3696
No. 125—(Date of primary election—Wells and Morgan) 593, 1470, 2517, 2622
No. 126—(Acts and Journals for Teachers' Colleges—Creasey 593, 748, 916
No. 127—(Pensions for police and firemen—Gilliam) 595 748, 938, 1202, **1204**
No. 128—(Taxation of right to receive income—Howell and Denny) 596, 748, 1438, 1562, 2192, **2194,** 2781, 2905
No. 129—(Disabled Ex-Service Men's Board—Gilligan) 597, 748, 2517, 2622
No. 130—(Carrying concealed deadly weapons—Bingham) 598, 748, 844, 1097, 1142, 1491, **1492,** 2418, 2490
No. 131—(Legalizing and licensing handbooks—Anderson) 598, 748, 916
No. 132—(Use of lethal gas in executions—Anderson) 600, 748, 2518, 2622
No. 133—(Include domestic and farm labor in wage and hour law—Anderson) 601, 748, 2518, 2622
No. 134—(Labor discrimination on ground of race or color—Anderson) 602, 748, 2518, 2622
No. 135—(Fraudulent school census reports—Mullins) 603, 748, 1508, 1600, 3574, **3575**
No. 136—(Widow's exemptions—Smith and Begley) 604, 748, 844, 2518, 2622

No. 137—(Killing of red fox—Kincaid) 619, 865, 2518, 2622
No. 138—(Rural electric cooperatives—Risner)
620, 865, 1154, 1196, 1814, **1819,** 3590, 3644, **3645,** 3704
No. 139—(Repealing motor vehicle use tax—Hulette)
623, 865, 2518, 2622
No. 140—(Public park on Old Capitol grounds—Hulette)
623, 865, 916, 1053, 1213, **1214,** 2641, 2747
No. 141—(Compensation of deputy constables—Stone)
624, 865, 2518, 2622
No. 142—(Unemployment compensation—Hilton)
625, 865, 869, 937, 1201, 1498, 1766, 1775, 2127, **2134**
No. 143—(Pay of election officers—Hilton)
629, 865, 869, 937, 1150, **1153, 1190,** 1508
No. 144—(Workmen's compensation for occupational diseases—Lowman) 630, 906, 2518, 2622
No. 145—(Incorporation of new cities—Hammons)
633, 906, 955, 1054, 1238, **1244,** 2264, 2345
No. 146—(Mileage tax on motor carriers—Drury) 638, 907, 2518, 2622
No. 147—(Trustees of sixth-class cities—C. W. Taylor)
639, 907, 2518, 2623
No. 148—(Veterans' bonus—Bingham) 640, 907, 2518, 2623
No. 149—(Waiting period for marriage license—Mullins)
674, 907, 1110, 2001
No. 150—(Fee of county clerk for collecting legal process taxes—McClure and Demumbrun)
675, 907, 1110, 1195, 1767, **1768,** 2781, 2905
No. 151—(Fee of county clerk for registration lists—McClure and Demumbrun)
675, 907, 1438, 1562, 2690, **2691,** 3442, 3526
No. 152—(Hours of holding elections—Clyde Howard)
676, 907, 1069, 1142, 1479, 1508
No. 153—(Tax on production of natural gas—Morgan)
686, 907, 2518, 2623
No. 154—(Licensing of real estate brokers—Myers)
688, 907, 2518, 2623
No. 155—(Exempt military service pay from income tax—Myers).....690, 907, 2518, 2623, 3710, **3711,** 4350, **4351,** 4605
No. 156—(Per diem of fiscal court members—Myers)
691, 907, 1069, 1142, 1477, **1478**
No. 157—(State wholesaling of alcoholic beverages—Hammons).....692, 943, 2519, 2623
No. 158—(Assistant county attorney—Jonas)
715, 943, 957, 1176, 1309, 1961, **1962,** 2537, 2774, **2775,** 2905
No. 159—(Workmen's compensation for Welfare Department—Love).....716, 907, 2137, 2198, **3306,** 4053
No. 160—(Division fences—Hammons)
716, 907, 1109, 1194, **1615,** 2776, **2777,** 2905
No. 161—(Eastern Standard Time adopted—W. R. Smith)
717, 907, 2102
No. 162—(Pole and line fishing—Maurice Howard)
718, 907, 2519, 2623

No. 163—(Premarital medical examinations—Trivette)
719, 907, 1111
No. 164—(Distilled spirits manufacturing tax—Huff)
719, 907, 2519, 2623
No. 165—(Aviation law—Bassett and others)
751, 943, 1069, 1141, 1407, **1417,** 2264, 2345
No. 166—(Airport zoning—Bassett and others)
760, 943, 1069, 1141, 1418, **1426,** 2264, 2345
No. 167—(Making airports part of primary road system—
Bassett and others) 768, 943, 1069, 1142, 1427, **1429**
No. 168—(Civil service in cities of second and third classes—
Wagner) 769, 943, 1098, 1223, **1227,** 2642, 2904, 3113,
3443, 3813, **3815,** 4054
No. 169—(Wholesaling of distilled spirits—Coleman and Bonn)
773, 943, 2519, 2623
No. 170—(Small loan interest rates—Coleman and Bonn)
781, 943, 1990
No. 171—(Medical service plan corporations—Prichard)
781, 943, 1195, 1966, 2003, 2756, **2771,** 4053
No. 172—(Soil and Water Resources Division—Preston and
others) 793, 943, 1258, 1406, 2085, **2088,** 2641, 2747
No. 173—(Toilet facilities for busses—Kincaid)....796, 943, 2519, 2623
No. 174—(Pensions for police and firemen—Lowman)
796, 943, 2519, 2623
No. 175—(Local tax records—Stone and Phillips)
798, 943, 1640, 1806, 2519, 2623
No. 176—(Name of grantor in deed—Stone and Phillips)
799, 943, 1109, 1194, 1621
No. 177—(Filing maps or plats of cities—Stone and Phillips)
799, 943, 2519, 2623
No. 178—(Inquest judgments, recording of—Stone and Phillips)
801, 943, 1069, 1142, **1432,** 2154, 2265
No. 179—(Rate of tobacco sales—Riley).....802, 943, 1571
No. 180—(No purgation for failure to vote—Prichard)
802, 944, 1640, 1806, **2550,** 4053
No. 181—(Primary elections in certain cities—Prichard)
803, 944, 1110, 1195, 1664, **1665,** 4053
No. 182—Fee of county clerk for adjusting tax books—
Prichard) 803, 944, 1110, 1195, **1769,** 4053
No. 183—(State to pay part of election costs—Bingham)
804, 944, 2519, 2623
No. 184—(Amendments to small loan law—Weintraub)
827, 944, 1990, 2124, 2198
No. 185—(Preference to veterans in state employment—Webb)
831, 944, 2519, 2623
No. 186—(Tax on gasoline, lubricating oil and gasoline pumps
—Morgan and others).....832, 944, 2519, 2623
No. 187—Disabled Ex-Service Men's Board—Preston and
others)
833, 944, 1176, 1309, 1963, **1965,** 2641, 2747, 3727, **3730,** 4302

No. 188—(Taxation of notes secured by Kentucky mortgages—McClure).....835, 944, 2519, 2624
No. 189—(Allocating of rural highway funds—J. Lee More) 836, 944, 2519, 2624
No. 190—(Tender to employes of right to accept or reject Workmen's Compensation Act—Trivette) 837, 1095, 2519, 2624
No. 191—(Carrying concealed deadly weapon—Trivette and Runyan) 838, 1095, 2519, 2624
No. 192—(City revenue bonds for industrial buildings—Preston and Bassett) 838, 1095, 1110, 1195, 1666, **1669,** 2885, 3161
No. 193—(Term of court in 23rd District—Tipton) 871, 1095, 1258, 1406, 3115, **3116,** 4053
No. 194—(Interest rates on bank loans—Smith, Brown and Howell) 872, 1095, 1259, 1407, 1641, 1925, **1928,** 3332, 3367, **3370,** 3526
No. 195—(Loans by building and loan associations—Spencer) 872, 1095, 2519, 2624
No. 196—(Vote of county judge as member of fiscal court—Calvert) 873, 1095, 1640, 1806
No. 197—(Salary of county treasurer—Stephens) 873, 1095, 2102
No. 198—(Tax exemptions for veterans—Stephens) 874, 1095, 2520, 2624
No. 199—(Increase of homestead exemption—Stephens) 874, 1095, 1111
No. 200—(Poll tax exemptions—Stephens) 875, 1095, 1176
No. 201—(Financial responsibility of employers—Weintraub) 876, 1095, 1205, 1309, 1473, 2503, **2511,** 3442, 3526
No. 202—(Legislative Research Committee—Baker and Howell) 879, 1095, 1259, 1407, 1820, **1828**
No. 203—(Salaries of county commissioners—Hilton) 884, 1095, 1776, 1924, 3373, **3374,** 4311, **4312,** 4604
No. 204—One-year license for places of entertainment—H. L. Moore).....885, 1095, 2520, 2624, **3673**
No. 205—(Surveyors' fees—J. T. Morgan) 886, 1096, 1777, 2520, 2624
No. 206—(Charge to grand jury—Peniston) 887, 1096, 1205, 1309, 2083, **2084,** 2885, 3161
No. 207—(Tobacco warehouse charges—Preston).....887, 1096, 1571
No. 208—(Boundary between Knox and Laurel Counties—Hammons) 888, 1096, 1175, 1309, 1932, **1933,** 2781, 2905
No. 209—(County attorney need not resist divorce actions—Prichard) 889, 1096, 1111, 1331, 2137, 2198, 2531, 2635
No. 210—(Exemption of veterans from renewal fee for engineer's license—Love) 889, 1096, 1990, 2126, 3580, **3581,** 4352, 4601
No. 211—Compensation of mayor and council of fifth-class cities—Drury).....890, 1096, 1765, 1807, 3371, **3372,** 4054
No. 212—(Sheriff's deputies and expenses in certain counties—Brown).....890, 1096, 1331, 1474, 2778, **2780**

No. 213—(Financial statements of labor unions and cooperative associations—Barnes).....893, 1096, 1571
No. 214—(Burial expenses as preferred claim against estate—Whitlow).....892, 1096, 1438, 1562
No. 215—(Export tax on whiskey—Bingham)....894, 1096, 2520, 2624
No. 216—(Admissions tax—Jennings and Losey) 894, 1096, 2520, 2624
No. 217—(Coal production tax—Bingham).....895, 1096, 2102
No. 218—(Police and firemen's pension board in second-class cities—Weintraub).....896, 1096, 1259, 1407
No. 219—(Barbers to post price lists—Coleman and Bonn) 897, 1096, 1508, 1600
No. 220—(Repeal of barber and beautician licensing law—Coleman and Bonn).....897, 1096, 2520, 2624
No. 221—(Terms of members and secretary of drainage board —Demumbrun).....897, 1096, 2520, 2624
No. 222—(Labor activities and criminal syndicalism—Weintraub).....1110, 1195, 1627, 1629
No. 223—(Expansion of Kentucky State College—Anderson) 917, 1096, 2191, 2324, 3763, 3766, 4603
No. 224—(Discrimination on account of race or color by mercantile establishments—Anderson) 919, 1096, 1804, 1859, 2003, 2127, 2199, 2200
No. 225—(Discrimination on account of race or color by medical schools and hospitals—Anderson).....920, 1096, 2221
No. 226—(Assistant supervisor of Negro Education—Anderson) 921, 1096, 2192
No. 227—(Kentucky Commission on Negro Affairs—Anderson) 921, 1096, 2099, 2196
No. 228—(To permit Negroes to be members of Kentucky Aeronautics Commission—Anderson).....922, 1096, 2520, 2624
No. 229—(Accrediting of schools—Anderson).....923, 1096, 2192
No. 230—(City artificial gas systems—Burnley) 923, 1096, 1259, 1406, 2591, 2596, 3443, 3816, 4302, 4303, 4604
No. 231—(Penalty for selling autos above O.P.A. price—Gilligan) 927, 1096, 2520, 2624
No. 232—(City garbage disposal systems—Burnley) 927, 1096, 1259, 1406, 2089, 2093, 3094, 3110, 3112
No. 233—(Qualifications for chiropractor's license—Brown) 931, 1096, 2191, 2324
No. 234—(Medical scholarships—Preston) 932, 1096, 2520, 2624, 3088, 3091, 3589, 3703
No. 235—(Stenographer for county judge—Preston) 935, 1096, 2520, 2624
No. 236—(Membership of Barbers and Beauticians Board—Webster and Barnes).....1019, 1096, 2420, 2548, 3380
No. 237—(Financial statements of water districts—Martin) 1020, 1096, 1671, 1807, 3235, 3236, 4354, 4603
No. 238—(Local option elections—Fred Morgan, Drury and Howell) 1021, 1096, 1104, 1142, 1329, 1332, 1563, 1567

No. 239—(Fees of county tax commissioners—Wilburn)
1024, 1096, 1260
No. 240—(Railroad trains to stop in each county—Love)
1024, 1096, 2102
No. 241—(Permission for minor to play pool—Love)
1024, 1096, 1508, 1600, 2889, **2890,** 3589, 3703
No. 242—(Appropriation for armories—Lowman)
1025, 1096, 2327, 2488, 2753, **2755,** 3442, 3526
No. 243—(Civil service for chiefs of police and fire departments in certain cities—Burnley and others)
1026, 1097, 1105, 1141, 1314, **1317,** 1968, 2069, 2139
No. 244—(Tax on coin-operated devices—McPherron)
1029, 1097, 2520, 2625
No. 245—(Purchases from federal agencies by school boards—Denny) 1035, 1097, 1508, 1600
No. 246—(Supplemental appropriations for public assistance—Denny).....1035, 1097, 2520, 2625
No. 247—(Appropriation to State Educational Agency for Surplus Property—Denny) 1036, 1097, 2099, 2196
No. 248—(Highway Board of Claims—Denny) 1037, 1097, 1260, 2239
No. 249—(Tobacco warehousing charges—Brown)....1039, 1097, 1571
No. 250—(Fees of jailers—Phillips)
1040, 1097, 1260, 1308, 1777, 1966, 2520, 2625
No. 251—(Street facilities for protection of blind persons—Phillips) 1041, 1097, 1439
No. 252—(Salary of doorkeeper for police court—Phillips)
1042, 1097, 1258, 1406
No. 253—(Investments by trustees—Arnold)
1042, 1097, 1989, 2126, 3658, **3660**
No. 254—(Censorship of moving pictures—Phillips)
1044, 1097, 2520, 2625
No. 255—(Automobile for coroner of Jefferson County—Phillips).....1049, 1097, 2521, 2625
No. 256—(Salary of deputy coroner and stenographer in Jefferson County—Phillips).....1050, 1097, 2521, 2625
No. 257—(Divorce on ground of insanity—Myers)
1050, 1097, 1109, 1194, 1617, **1620,** 2418, 2490
No. 258—(Quarters, food and lodging for jurors—Stapleton)
1070, 1470, 1776, 1924
No. 259—(Reorganization of hospital service corporations—Stapleton) 1071, 1470, 1672, 1807, 3212, **3213,** 3590, 3703
No. 260—(Pension credit for veteran police and firemen——Weintraub) 1072, 1470, 1508, 1600, 3755, **3756,** 4354, 4603
No. 261—(Removal of officers by Governor—Wagner)
1072, 1470, 2521, 2625
No. 262—(Insurance agents writing own risks—Hammons)
1073, 1440, 1470
No. 263—(Secretary for master commissioner—Weintraub)
1074, 1470, 1508, 1600, 2783, **2784,** 3817, **3818,** 4054
No. 264—(Record books for sheriffs—Weintraub)
1075, 1470, 2521, 2625

No. 265—(Compensation for county road employes—Martin) 1075, 1470, 1829, 1925, 3249, **3250**, 3512, **3513**
No. 266—(Stenographer for county attorney, salary of—Steinford) 1076, 1470, 1507, 1600, 2752, **2753**, 3442, 3526
No. 267—(Race track pari-mutuel tax—Wilburn) 1077, 1470, 2521, 2625
No. 268—(Condemnation of land by counties—Howell) 1078, 1470, 2521, 2625
No. 269—(City vehicle licenses—Burnley) 1079, 1470, 2521, 2625, 3178, **3179**
No. 270—(Additional judges for Jefferson Circuit Court—Anderson) 1080, 1470, 1777, 1924
No. 271—(Unemployment Compensation base wages and benefits—Preston and Denny) 1113, 1471, 2521, 2625
No. 272—(To abolish Division of Securities—Howell) 1115, 1471, 2521, 2625
No. 273—(Use of rural highway appropriations—Howell) 1117, 1471, 2521, 2625
No. 274—(Indexing of Constitutional Debates and Private and Local Acts—Preston) 1118, 1471, 2521, 2625
No. 275—(Increase civil jurisdiction of justices' courts—Bingham) 1119, 1471, 1777
No. 276—(Motor vehicle registration receipts and operators' licenses, combined issuance of—Gilligan) 1120, 1471, 2323
No. 277—(Teaching monetary system in schools—Thompson and Brown) 1122, 1471, 1509
No. 278—(Popular election of school superintendents—Whitlow and others) 1122, 1471, 2192, 2240, 2346, 2483, **3396**
No. 279—(Payment for right of way for primary roads—Thompson and others) 1124, 1471, 2521, 2626
No. 280—(Attachment of corporate stock—Brown) 1125, 1471, 2521, 2626
No. 281—(Banking Board—Denny and others) 1125, 1471, 2521, 2626
No. 282—(Separate Department of Banking—Denny and others) 1129, 1471, 1856, 2003
No. 283—(Divisions for Services for the Blind—Stapleton and Weintraub) 1133, 1471, 2522, 2626
No. 284—(Unemployment Compensation—Denny and Preston) 1156, 1506, 2522, 2626
No. 285—(City and county taxes on alcoholic beverages—Hammons) 1177, 1506, 1640, 1806
No. 286—(Admission of veterans to practice law—Bingham) 1178, 1506, 2522, 2626
No. 287—(Assessments for taxes in second-class cities—Morgan) 1179, 1506, 2101, 2198
No. 288—(Housing project profits to go to city sinking fund—Morgan) 1181, 1506, 2328
No. 289—(Tax levies for city libraries—Morgan) 1182, 1506, 2522, 2626
No. 290—(Statements to be filed by corporations—Barnes) 1183, 1506, 2522, 2626

No. 291—(Qualifications of assistant mine foremen and entry foremen—Hunt) 1183, 1506, 1854, 2002
No. 292—(Exemptions from boxing match license—Coleman) 1260, 1506, 2101, 2198, **3591,** 4352, 4601
No. 293—(Supplying deficiency in petit jury—Burnett) 1261, 1506, 1777, 1924
No. 294—(Arrest, prosecution and probation of drug addicts—Burnett) 1262, 1506, 1776, 1924
No. 295—(Meetings of jury commissioners—Burnett) 1263, 1506, 2522, 2626
No. 296—(Friend of the Court in divorce cases—Burnett) 1264, 1506, 1776, 1924
No. 297—(Supplying deficiency in grand jury—Burnett) 1266, 1506, 1776, 1924
No. 298—(County law libraries—Burnett) 1267, 1506, 2522, 2626
No. 299—(Annexation by second-class cities—Burnett) 1268, 1506, 1671, 1807, 1994, **1999**
No. 300—(Regulation of pharmacists, drug stores, etc.—J. Lee Moore) 1270, 1506, 2219, 2346, 3034, **3053,** 3590, **3646,** 3705
No. 301—(Reorganization of State Fair Board—Walters) 1284, 1600, 2220, 2346, 2491, **2496,** 2885, 3161
No. 302—(Restoration of Old Governor's Mansion—Hulette) 1286, 1601, 2522, 2626
No. 303—(Frozen food locker plants—Kitchen) 1287, 1601, 1990, 2126
No. 304—(Exemption for contract motor carriers in border operations—Lowman) 1292, 1601, 2102, 2522, 2626
No. 305—(Coal production tax—Brown) 1293, 1601, 2522, 2626
No. 306—Revenue bonds for city sewerage systems—Wagner) 1294, 1601, 1671, 1807
No. 307—(Purchases from federal agencies—Wagner) 1295, 1601, 1854, 2001, 3665, **3666,** 4354, 4603
No. 308—(Increase of inheritance tax exemptions—Myers) 1295, 1601, 2522, 2626
No. 309—(Change of Senatorial Districts in Jefferson County—Stone and Phillips) 1296, 1601, 1990, 2126, 3187, **3195,** 3650, 3704
No. 310—(Recording of local tax assessment records—Wagner) 1303, 1601, 2195
No. 311—(City or county may contribute to soil conservation program—Phillips)....1304, 1601, 2522, 2626, **3625,** 4352, 4601
No. 312—(Revising game and fish laws—Denny and Kitchen) 1332, 1601, 1854, 2002, 2698, **2718,** 3442, 3526
No. 313—(Fiscal year of second-class cities—Gilliam) 1353, 1601, 1672, 1807, 2512, **2513,** 3094, 3161
No. 314—(Repeal of law as to assessments of accounts receivable—Clyde Howard).....1353, 1601, 2522, 2626
No. 315—(Importation of swine—Clyde Howard) 1354, 1601, 2099, 2196, 2744, **2745,** 3589, 3704
No. 316—(City libraries in cities of first class—Stone and others).....1354, 1601, 2522, 2627

No. 317—(Transfer of Louisville Bridge to state—Stone and others) 1357, 1601, 1776, 1924
No. 318—(Joint city-county building for Louisville and Jefferson County—Stone and others).....1358, 1601, 2522, 2627
No. 319—(Retirement plan for employes of Louisville and Jefferson County Board of Health—Stone and others) 1360, 1601, 2522, 2627
No. 320—(Independent school district at Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home—Stone and others) 1360, 1601, 2523, 2627
No. 321—(Weight tax exemption for contract motor carriers in border counties—J. Lee Moore) 1362, 1601, 1830, 1925, 2589, **2590**, 3443, **3573**, 3639
No. 322—(Condemnation for flood wall by second-class city—Steinford).....1362, 1602, 1671, 1807, 2694, **2697**, 3442, 3526
No. 323—(Reestablishment of Highway Commission—Clyde Howard).....**1365, 1602, 2523, 2627**
No. 324—(Civil service for employes of school board of second-class cities—Wagner).....1366, 1602, 1765, 1808
No. 325—(Salary of stenographer for Commonwwealth's attorney—Weintraub) 1377, 1602, 1671, 1807, 2886, **2887, 3819,** 4054
No. 326—(Elective State Highway Commission—Myers) 1378, 1602, 2523, 2627
No. 327—(Statutes and Codes for circuit judges—Myers) 1381, 1602, 2523, 2627
No. 328—(Penalty for abandoning child—Myers) 1382, 1602, 2523, 2627, 3714, **3715**, 4354, 4603
No. 329—(Compensation of stenographic reporters—Gilliam) 1382, 1602, 1672, 1807
No. 330—(Washrooms for industrial employes—Burnley) 1384, 1602, 2523, 2627
No. 331—(Compensation of purgation boards and officers—Steinford and others 1385, 1602, 1640, 1806, 3739, **3741, 4349,** 4605
No. 332—(Notice of intent to claim alibi—Weintraub) 1386, 1602, 2102
No. 333—(Jury challenges in criminal cases—Weintraub) 1386, 1602, 2103
No. 334—(Separate trials for joint defendants—Weintraub) 1387, 1602, 1854, 2001
No. 335—(Sodomy—Weintraub) 1387, 1602, 2523, 2627
No. 336—(Compensation of sheriff and deputies in certain counties—Weintraub) 1388, 1602, 1671, 1807, 2971, **2972**, 3811, **3812**, 4054
No. 337—(Compensation of members and employes of Railroad Commission—Brown and Joe Morgan) 1389, 1602, 2523, 2627
No. 338—(Two drivers for common carrier busses—Rayburn) 1390, 1602, 2523, 2627

No. 339—(Enrichment of bread and flour—Brown)
1390, 1602, 2523, 2627
No. 340—(Jury challenges in criminal cases—Drury)
1391, 1602, 2523, 2627
No. 341—(Compulsory workmen's compensation—Brown)
1391, 1602, 1830, 1925
No. 342—(County forests—Anderson
1396, 1603, 2523, 2628, 3674, 3678, 4352, 4601
No. 343—(Investments of life insurance companies—Stone)
1399, 1603, 2523, 2628
No. 344—(Condemnation of land by counties—Phillips)
1400, 1603, 2328, 3226, 3516, 4053, 4054
No. 345—(City and county excise taxes on sale of alcoholic beverages—Hammons).....1401, 1603, 2523, 2628, 3754
No. 346—(Licensing of accountants—Walters and Denny)
1440, 1603, 2220, 2346
No. 347—(Licensing of dealers in foods and drugs—Creasey)
1455, 1603, 2524, 2628
No. 348—(Licensing of practical nurses—Mrs. Burnett)
1457, 1603, 2524, 2628
No. 349—(Removal of city employes of fourth-class cities—Bingham) 1460, 1603, 2192
No. 350—(County road engineers—Gilliam).....1460, 1603, 1830
No. 351—(Indexing county records—Steinford)
1462, 1603, 2101, 2198
No. 352—(Compensation of deputy circuit and county clerks—Steinford).....1463, 1603, 1833, 1925, 3329, 3331, 4054
No. 353—(Penalty for hit and run driving—Hilton and Weintraub) 1465, 1603, 2524, 2628, 3762, 3763, 4354, 4603
No. 354—(Compensation of county tax commissioner and deputies—Bonn).....1466, 1603, 1990, 2126, 3671, 3672, 4352, 4601
No. 355—(Repeal of exemption of aviation fuel from gasoline tax—Love.....1467, 1603, 2524, 2628
No. 356—(Penalty for carrying concealed deadly weapons—Jonas) 1467, 1603, 2422
No. 357—(Admission to practice law—Hall)
1509, 1603, 2524, 2628, 3237, 3239, 4306, 4307, 4604
No. 358—(Temporary administrator of estate—Ernst)
1510, 1603, 1776, 2100, 2196, 2524, 2628
No. 359—(Powers of Statute Revision Commission—Myers)
1511, 1603, 2102
No. 360—(Credit on fine for time spent in jail—Creasey)
1513, 1603, 2102
No. 361—(County detectives for juvenile and divorce cases—Wagner).....1513, 1603, 1671, 1807
No. 362—(Qualifications for public assistance—Easley)
1514, 1604, 1776, 1924, 3655, 3657, 4354, 4603
No. 363—(Rates for fire insurance—Howell)
1516, 1604, 2190, 2324, 3532, 3544, 4352, 4601

No. 364—(Rates for casualty insurance—Howell)
1527, 1604, 2191, 2325, 3544, **3557,** 4312, **4313,** 4604
No. 365—(Motorists' financial responsibility—W. R. Smith)
1540, 1604, 2524, 2628
No. 366—(Motor vehicle title certificates—Phillips) 1550, 1604, 2422
No. 367—(New trial for excessive damages—Weintraub)
1553, 1604, 1854, 2001
No. 368—(County land and building fund—Spencer and Phillips) 1554, 1604, 1776, 2524, 2628, 3622, **3624,** 4352, 4601
No. 369—(Teachers' retirement for teachers in welfare institutions—Losey)....1555, 1604, 2191, 2324, 2587, **2588,** 3589, 3704
No. 370—(Sheriffs' fees, and compensation of deputies—Spencer and Phillips) 1556, 1604, 2328, 2483, 2549
No. 371—(Penalty for abandoning child—Hammons)
1559, 1604, 1776, 1924
No. 372—(Penalty for defrauding merchant—Kincaid)
1572, 1991, 2524, 2628
No. 373—(Tobacco warehouse charges—Lowman).....1572, 2524, 2628
No. 374—(Fees for taking depositions—Myers) 1573, 1991, 2524, 2628
No. 375—(Sale of baby chicks and poults—Bassett)
1574, 1991, 2099, 2196, 2596, **2599,** 3442, 3526
No. 376—(Dog license—Hammons)....1577, 1991, 2524, 2629, 3381, **3383**
No. 377—(Metropolitan sewer district for Louisville—Bonn and others)
1578, 1991, 2524, 2629, 3053, **3071,** 3590, 3642, **3643,** 3706
No. 378—(Conveyance or encumbrance of city water works or lighting system—Gilligan) 1593, 1991, 2101, 2197, 2785, **2786**
No. 379—(Constitutional amendment as to time of elections—Arnold and Clyde Howard) 1594, 1991, 2329
No. 380—(Tie-in sales of alcoholic beverages—Prichard)
1595, 2361, 2421, 2549
No. 381—(Terms of court in Second District—Burnley and Fred Morgan) 1596, 1991, 2100, 2197, 3113, **3114,** 3443, 3526
No. 382—(Salary of police court clerk—Weintraub)
1597, 1991, 2191, 2325
No. 383—(Discount on city taxes in certain cities—Weintraub)
1597, 1991, 2191, 2325, 3708, **3709**
No. 384—(Fees of stenographic reports—Weintraub)
1598, 1991, 2524, 2629
No. 385—(Qualifications for public assistance—Mrs. Burnett)
1642, 1991, 3651, **3652,** 4352, 4602
No. 386—(Widening creek in fourth-class city—Waterfield)
1642, 1991, 2190, 2324, 2781, **2782,** 3442, 3526
No. 387—(Regulation of honey bees—Clyde Howard and others) 1643, 1991, 2220, 2346, 3757, 3761, 3944
No. 388—(Boundary between certain counties—Preston and Kirkpatrick) 1647, 1991, 2327, 2488, 2872, **2874,** 3274, 3286
No. 389—(Terms of court in Eleventh District)
1649, 1991, 2101, 2198, 2692, **2693,** 3442, 3526

No. 390—(License of clergyman to perform marriages—Lucas) 1650, 1991, 2221
No. 391—(Branch offices for registration of voters—Spencer and others) 1650, 1991, 2524, **2629**
No. 392—(Revisions of alcoholic beverage law—Kitchen and others) 1651, 1991, 2524, 2629, 3506, 3558, 3572
No. 393—(Revisions of alcoholic beverage law—Kitchen and others)....1658, 2242, 2525, 2629
No. 394—(Reserve fund of building and loan associations —Stapleton) 1661, 1989, 1992, 2125
No. 395—(Board of directors of building and loan associations —Stapleton) 1661, 1989, 1992, 2126, 3116, **3117, 4305, 4306,** 4604
No. 396—(Direct reduction plan loans by building and loan associations—Stapleton)....1662, 1989, 1992, 2125
No. 397—(Civil service for employes of city of first class—Bonn and others) 1672, 1992, 2099, 2196, 2355, **2360,** 2752, 2905, 3505, 3698, **3699,** 4052
No. 398—(Warranty in sale of canned goods—Wagner) 1676, 1992, 2525, 2629
No. 399—(Mileage for members of General Assembly—Calvert) 1992, 2220, 2346
No. 400—(Condemnation for water supply by public inn—J. Lee Moore)....1778, 1992, 2327, 2488
No. 401—(Sales tax on soft drinks—Joe Morgan) 1779, 1992, 2525, 2629
No. 402—(Equalization of teachers' salaries—Anderson) 1785, 1992, 2192
No. 403—(Nonpartisan election of circuit judges—Anderson) 1786, 1992, 2525, 2629
No. 404—(Flood control by cities of fourth class—Peniston) 1790, 1992, 2422
No. 405—(Amendments of teachers' retirement law—Lowman and others) 1792, 1992, 2191, 2324, 3507, **3511, 3810,** 4054
No. 406—Liability insurance for members of police and fire departments—Weining) 1796, 1992, 2220, 2346, 3576, 3577, 4314, **4315,** 4604
No. 407—(Water district maintenance tax—W. R. Smith) 1796, 1992, 2525, 2629
No. 408—(Appropriation for Judiciary Building—Howell and others)....1797, 1992, 2525, 2629
No. 409—(County judge to be old age assistance administrator —Bingham) 1811, 1992, 2328
No. 410—(World War II memorials—Runyan) 1811, 1992, 2220, 2346
No. 411—(Minimum salary of teachers—Losey) 1813, 1992, 2191, 2324
No. 412—(Age of policemen and firemen in third-class cities—Kincaid) 1814, 1992, 2101, 2197
No. 413—(Permit to carry concealed deadly weapon—Whitlow) 1860, 1992, 2102
No. 414—(Reorganization of State Fair Board—Whitlow) 1861, 1992, 2525, 2629

No. 415—(Stenographers for Commonwealth's attorneys—McPherron) 1863, 1993, 2525, 2629
No. 416—(Return of Employment Service to state—Howell and Biggers).....1864, 1993, 2100, 2197, 2307, **2311,** 2885, 2905, 3731, **3735,** 4302
No. 417—(District detectives for Commonwealth's attorneys—McPherron) 1868, 1993, 2421, 2549, 3092, **3093**
No. 418—(Wharves in first-class cities—Stone and others) 1869, 1993, 2220, 2346, 3478, **3479,** 4353, 4602
No. 419—(Appointment of assessor in first-class cities—Stone and others).....1869, 1993, 2220, 2346
No. 420—(Improvement and extension of city sewer systems—Losey) 1870, 1993, 2421, 2549
No. 421—(Commitment of juvenile criminals—Kincaid) 1872, 1993, 2487, 2549, **3737**
No. 422—(Spacing of oil and gas wells—Drury) 1872, 1993, 2099, 2196, 2243, 3072, **3086**
No. 423—(Geological Survey established—Gilliam and Drury) 1885, 1993, 2099, 2196, 3268, **3272**
No. 424—(Tax on coal production—Prichard) 1888, 1993, 2525, 2629
No. 425—(Recanvass of voting machines—Brantley and others) 1889, 1993, 2525, 2629, 3693, **3695,** 4353, 4602
No. 426—(Renewal of insurance agents' licenses—Preston and Wells) 1891, 1993, 2190, 2324, 3661, **3663,** 4353, 4602
No. 427—(Sick leave for school teachers—Runyan and Trivette) 1891, 1993, 2191, 2324, 3514, **3515**
No. 428—(Vacancies in office of mayor pro tem and member of board of commissioners in certain cities—Steinford) 1892, 1993, 2101, 2197, 2351, **2354,** 2886, 3161, 4355, **4357,** 4396
No. 429—(Appropriation for disabled veterans—Steinford) 1894, 1993, 2525, 2629
No. 430—(Fee for attorney appointed to represent indigent defendant—Steinford) 1895, 1993, 2525, 2629
No. 431—(City special assessments for public improvements—Weintraub).....1895, 2242, 2525, 2630, 3686, **3689,** 4360, **4362,** 4605
No. 432—(Retail sales by brewers—Prichard) 1897, 2421, 2549, **3180,** 3589, 3703
No. 433—(Motorists' financial responsibility—Spencer and others) 1898, 2191, 2195, 2325, 2719, **2743,** 3442, 3647, 3704
No. 434—(Fish ladders—Bingham).....1921, 2242, 2525, 2630
No. 435—(State purchase and distribution of school busses—Noe) 2004, 2242, 2525, 2630
No. 436—(Regulation of sale and use of fireworks—Jonas) 2007, 2242, 2526, 2630
No. 437—(Race track pari-mutuel tax—Bassett) 2008, 2242, 2526, 2630
No. 438—(Prohibiting trespass by poultry—Hammons) 2010, 2242, 2323, 2346, 2600, **2601**

No. 439—(Boundaries of legislative districts in Jefferson County—Stone) 2011, 2099, 2196, 3202, **3211,** 3590, 3703
No. 440—(Revision of mining laws—Brown and others) 2020, 2201, 2526, 2630, 2934, 2965, 3443, 3503, **3504,** 3639
No. 441—(Flood control—Lowman) 2042, 2242, 2420, 2548
No. 442—(Sunday movies—Jennings) 2047, 2242, 2526, 2630
No. 443—(Sale or lease of State Fair Grounds—Howell) 2048, 2242, 2526, 2630, 3726, **3727,** 4353, 4602
No. 444—(Salary of stenographer for county judge—Stapleton) 2049, 2242, 2526, 2630
No. 445—(Commitment of mental incompetents to U. S. Health Service—Losey) 2049, 2242, 2526, 2630, 3666, **3668,** 4354, 4603
No. 446—(Building for Unemployment Compensation Commission—Fred Morgan and Joe Morgan) 2051, 2242, 2420, 2548
No. 447—(Fee for registering government owned motor vehicles —McClure) 2054, 2243, 2421, 2549, 3691, **3692,** 4354, 4604
No. 448—(Burial associations—Hammons).....2055, 2191, 2195, 2325
No. 449—(Tax on coin-operated devices—McPherron) 2062, 2243, 2526, 2630
No. 450—(Penalties on election officials—McClure and others) 2103, 2243, 2327, 2488, 3094, **3095**
No. 451—(Pay of Commonwealth's attorneys during period of military service—Clyde Howard and Simmons) 2103, 2243, 2526, 2630, 3653, **3654,** 4353, 4602
No. 452—(Reciprocal license exemptions for nonresident owners of motor vehicles—Myers).....2104, 2243, 2422
No. 453—(Fee for collecting school taxes—Myers) 2105, 2243, 2526, 2630
No. 454—(Relationship that will bar marriage—Myers) 2106, 2243, 2526, 2630, 3272, **3273,** 3650, 3704
No. 455—(Wages and hours—Weintraub).....2106, 2243, 2526, 2630
No. 456—(Appropriation for rural highways—Noe) 2120, 2243, 2526, 2630
No. 457—(Taxation of property of religious and educational institutions—Maurcie Howard) 2122, 2243, 2526, 2631, 2888, **2889,** 3590, 3703
No. 458—(Capital outlay for state institutions—Denny) 2122, 2243, 2526, 2631, 3086, **3087,** 4353, 4602
No. 459—(Strip mining—Lowman) 2135, 2243, 2526, 2631, 3592, **3594,** **3700**
No. 460—(Appropriation to pay miscellaneous claims—Tipton) 2155, 2243, 2527, 2631
No. 461—(Purchase of liquor by minors—Kitchen) 2156, 2243, 3683, **3684,** 4353, 4602
No. 462—(County-wide local option elections—Bonn and Coleman) 2157, 2243, 2421, 2549, 3319, **3327,** **3328**
No. 463—(Animal traps—Myers).....2159, 2243, 2527, 2631
No. 464—(Seizure of unstamped liquor, and collection of liquor taxes—Denny) 2160, 2243, 2527, 2631

No. 465—(Tax assessments by Department of Revenue—Denny) 2160, 2243, 2527, 2631
No. 466—(Short-form income tax returns—Denny) 2163, 2243, 2527, 2631
No. 467—(Assessment of motor vehicles as a condition to registration—Denny) 2170, 2244, 2527, 2631
No. 468—(Disposition of Federal Flood Control funds—Denny) 2174, 2244, 2527, 2631
No. 469—(Revenue bonds for public projects—Peniston) 2175, 2244, 2527, 2631, 3226, **3231,** 3650, 3706
No. 470—(Service of subpoenas by Department of Industrial Relations—Jonas) 2179, 2244, 2527, 2631
No. 471—(Complaints as to dangerous working conditions —Jonas) 2180, 2244, 2527, 2631
No. 472—(Injunctions against gambling establishments—Doran) 2181, 2244, 2420, 2548
No. 473—(Consolidation of offices of treasurer and clerk in cities of fifth class—Stapleton) 2184, 2244, 2527, 2631
No. 474—(Refund of gas tax on gas used in school busses—Martin) 2184, 2244, 2527, 2631
No. 475—(County tax commissioners—Kincaid) 2185, 2244, 2527, 2631, 3377, 3379
No. 476—(Gambling on State Fair Grounds—Brantley and others) 2221, 2527, 2632, 3685, **3686,** 4355, 4358, 4604, 4613, 4615
No. 477—(Appropriation to Secretary of State to print Constitution—Fred Morgan) 2222, 2527, 2632
No. 478—(Use of force account on city public works—Wagner) 2222, 2527, 2632
No. 479—(Municipal hospitals—Wagner)....2224, 2527, 2632
No. 480—(Licensing of veterinarians—Arnold)....2225, 2528, 2632
No. 481—(Automobile license plates—Denny) 2226, 2528, 2632
No. 482—(Selection of school textbooks—Doran and Ernst) 2228, 2528, 2632
No. 483—(Open season on red deer; claim for damages by wild animals—Phillips) 2236, 2528, 2632
No. 484—(Wage discrimination because of sex—Phillips and Anderson) 2237, 2528, 2632
No. 485—(Attorney for city-county air board—Bassett) 2238, 2528, 2632, 3176, **3177,** 3590, 3704
No. 486—(Licensing of motor vehicle operators—McClure) 2330, 2528, 2632, 3298, **3305,** 4054
No. 487—(Amendment of mine safety laws—Goff and others) 2336, 2528, 2632
No. 488—(Limit on burial expenses as preferred claim against estates—Maurice Howard) 2342, 2528, 2632
No. 489—(Animal disposal plants—Stone)....2342, 2528, 2632
No. 490—(Disposal of dead animals in cities of first class—Stone) 2343, 2528, 2632
No. 491—(War Memorials—McClure) 2422, 2528, 2632, 3307, **3318,** 4054

No. 492—(Advertising of optometrists—Clyde Howard)
2432, 2528, 2633, 3473, **3475**
No. 493—(Industrial Life insurance—Howell and Denny)
2434, 2528, 2633, 3724, **3725**, 4353, 4602
No. 494—(Absent voting law—Howell).....2435, 2528, 2633
No. 495—(Adoption—Denny and others).....2447, 2528, 2633
No. 496—(Plumbers and plumbing—Meyers)....2456, 2529, 2633, **3754**
No. 497—(Highway Patrol to pick up canceled motor vehicle plates and operators' licenses—Denny).....2473, 2529, 2633
No. 498—(Motor vehicle use tax exemptions—Denny)
2473, 2529, 2633
No. 499—(State Fire and Tornado Insurance Fund—Denny)
2474, 2529, 2633, 3712, **3713**, 4353, 4602
No. 500—(Alcoholic beverage minimum resale prices—Stone)
2476, 2529, 2633
No. 501—(Election of aldermen in Louisville—Weining and others)
2476, 2529, 2633
No. 502—(Pay of purgation officers in Louisville—Weintraub)
2489, 2529, 2633
No. 503—(Veteran benefits for embalmers and funeral directors—Maurice Howard)
2538, 2619, 2805, 3499, **3501**, 3529, 3661
No. 504—(Salary for county jailers—Kincaid).....2539, 2619, 2805
No. 505—(Committees to visit mental institutions—Burnett)
2539, 2619, 2805
No. 506—(Agricultural and Industrial Develompent Committee —Denny) 2540, 2620, 2805
No. 507—(School equalization funds—Losey)
2615, 2788, 2805, 3470, **3472**, 4054
No. 508—(Commission to survey educational system—Doran)
2617, 2788, 2805, 3582, **3586**, **3701**, 4355, 4604
No. 509—(Tax for Jefferson County Children's Home—Brown)
2787, 2789, 2806, 3722, **3723**, 4353, 4603
No. 510—(Car expenses of deputy sheriffs—Brown)
2801, 2906, 2929, 3669, **3670**
No. 511—(Vocational training for war veterans—Lowman & Hilton).....2802, 2906, 2929, 3578, **3580**, 4354, 4603
No. 512—(Printing in local community—Kitchen)
2909, 3118, 3174, **3531**, **4304**, 4604
No. 513—(Working hours for city employes—Martin) 2909, 3118, 3174
No. 514—(Veterans' housing projects—Lowman)
2910, 3118, 3174, 3480, **3499**, **4310**, 4604
No. 515—(Lincoln Institute, conveyance of property of an appropriation for—Rules Committee)
2966, 3118, 3175, 3476, **3477**, 4053, 4055
No. 516—(Revison of public printing law—Bassett)
2967, 3118, 3175, 3678, **3682**, 4347, **4348**, 4602
No. 517—(Deficiency appropriation for General Assembly—Howell) 3166, 3214, 3223, 3375, **3376**, 3696, 3704

No. 518—(Electrical roll-call system for House—Howell) 3166, 3214, 3223, 3716, **3718,** 4355, 4604
No. 519—(School instruction in cooperative marketing—Whitlow) 3168, 3214, 3223
No. 520—(Retail drink licenses—Jonas and Hall) 3218, 3284, 3295
No. 521—(Revocation of license of insurance agents—Creasey) 3218, 3284, 3295
No. 522—(Situs of intangible property for tax purposes—W. R. Smith) 3219, 3285, 3295
No. 523—(Fees of police in third-class cities—Myers) 3221, 3285, 3295
No. 524—(Appropriation for cataloging of Legislative and Law Library—Losey) 3289, 3384, 3397, **3690**
No. 525—(Coverings for cisterns and wells—Burnett 3289, 3384, 3397
No. 526—(Revision of law as to State Library—Howell & Denny) 3290, 3384, 3397
No. 527—(Revision and correction of statutes—Stone) 3387, 3523, 3530
No. 528—(Deficiency appropriation for Veterans' Division—McPherron 3393, 3523, 3530, 3663, **3664,** 4354, 4603
No. 529—(Refund of tax on aviation fuel—Bassett) 3394, 3523, 3530

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS

Unnumbered Resolutions

Use of temporary rules 10
Committee to notify Governor and Senate of organization of House 10
Employment of assistants for House 11
Invitation to Frankfort pastors to serve as chaplains 11
Declaring emergency in tobacco marketing 96
Investigation of tobacco market 214

No. 1—(Contingent fund for Clerks—Howell) 12, 45, 98, 177, **178,** 283
No. 2—(Additional compensation for officers and employes of General Assembly—Howell) 13, 45, 98, 179, **181,** 283
No. 3—(To pay claim—C. W. Taylor) 26, 303, 392, 844, 1259, 3226, 3434, **3435**
No. 4—(Furniture for Speaker's office—J. Lee Moore) 26, 85, 98, 177, **227,** 1093, 1140
No. 5—(Purchase of Legislative Digest—Howell) 13, 45, 98, 182, **183,** 283
No. 5A—(Time of adjournment—Howell) 84, 109
No. 6—(Loudspeaker system for House—Howell) 84, 98, 177, **228**
No. 7—(Authority to sue—Hilton) 85, 303, 391, 605, 667, **669,** 1093, 1140
No. 8—(Veterans' hospital at Ft. Thomas—Steinford) 129, 176, 245

No. 9—(In memory of Howard Henderson—Nunn).....130, 175
No. 10—(Authority to sue—Helm)
131, 303, 392, 1260, 2804, 2929, 3436, 4317, 4318, 4605
No. 11—(Authority to sue—Jennings)
132, 303, 1855, 2002, 2269, 2270, 3443, 3525
No. 12—(Dentist's license for Grover C. Bentley—W. R. Smith)
133, 361, 590, 646, 747, 1105, 1140
No. 13—(Lighting and elevators in Capitol—Creasy)....133, 176, 245
No. 14—(Attorney fee for A. E. Funk—Marcum)
134, 303, 391, 605, 672, 1185, 1257
No. 15—(Authority to sue—Waterfield)
186, 303, 391, 605, 726, 2154, 2265
No. 16—(Investigation of tobacco market—Brown)..... 213
No. 17—(Authority to sue—Doran)
212, 303, 391, 605, 728, 2154, 2266, 2345
No. 18—(Authority to sue—Doran)
303, 391, 605, 730, 2154, 2267, 2268, 2345
No. 19—(Qualifications to take Bar examination—
Stephens) 265, 609
No. 20—(Postwar Advisory Planning Commission—Stapleton) 303
No. 21—(In honor of J. T Linton—Howell) 304
No. 22—(Refund of taxes—Myers).....307, 671, 827, 906, 944
No. 23—(Authority to sue—Myers) 307, 671, 1856
No. 24—(To pay claim—Losey).....308, 671, 827, 906, 946, 1833, 1930
No. 25—(Soil conservation—Brown) 358, 608
No. 26—(In honor of Fred Carptenter—Howell) 359
No. 27—(Authority to sue—Waterfield)
390, 671, 827, 906, 947, 949, 2418, 2490
No. 28—(Per diem of J. T. Linton—Whitlow) 390, 671, 1260,
1331, 1640, 1803, 1924, 3224, 3225, 3590, 3704
No. 29—(Committee to investigate sale of Fair Grounds—
Bonn) 1470, 2529, 2633
No. 30—(To pay claim—Hunt)
1231, 2529, 2633, 3437, 3438, 4353, 4602
No. 31—(To pay claim of War Department—Lowman and
Denny) 678, 1113, 1856, 2003, 3259, 4353, 4602
No. 32—(To pay claim—Fred Morgan)
721, 1113, 1259, 3741, 3742, 4343, 4605
No. 33—(Authority to sue—Hulette)
721, 1113, 1855, 2003, 2271, 2273, 3331, 3524
No. 34—(Authority to sue—Risner)
722, 1113, 1855, 2002, 2274, 2275, 2886, 3161
No. 35—(Authority to sue—Risner)
723, 1113, 1640, 1806, 2290, 2291, 3331, 3524
No. 36—(Authority to sue—W. R. Smith)
724, 1113, 1855, 2003, 2276, 2277, 3331, 3524
No. 37—(Investigation of mine disaster—Brown) 806
No. 38—(Authority to sue—Losey and Edlin)
841, 1113, 1641, 1806, 2292, 2293, 3094, 3163
No. 39—(To pay claim—Preston) 842, 1113, 1260

No. 40—(To pay claim—Preston).....843, 1113, 1259
No. 41—(Committee to study mining laws—Brown).....851, 954
No. 42—(Authority to sue—Morgan)
898, 1113, 1856, 3743, **3744, 4340,** 4605
No. 43—(Authority to sue—Morgan)
899, 1113, 1856, 3745, **3746, 4344,** 4605
No. 44—(Authority to sue—Morgan)
900, 1113, 1258, 1406, 2294, **2295,** 3332, 3524
No. 45—(Authority to sue—Morgan)
901, 1113, 1856, 3747, **3748,** 4345, **4346,** 4605
No. 46—(To pay claim—Slusher)
902, 1113, 1260, 1923, 2531, 2635, 2870, **2871,** 3589, 3704
No. 47—(Authority to sue—Goff)
902, 1113, 1856, 3749, **3750, 4341,** 4605
No. 48—(Authority to sue—Barnes)
903, 1113, 1856, 2003, 2278, **2279,** 3215, 3286
No. 49—(Authority to sue—Barnes)
904, 1113, 1855, 2002, 2280, **2282,** 3215, 3285
No. 50—(Authority to sue—Trivette)
935, 1113, 1855, 2002, 2283, **2284,** 3214, 3285
No. 51—(Authority to sue—Burnett)
936, 1113, 1258, 1406, 2296, **2297,** 3094, 3163
No. 52—(Authority to sue—Creasey)
1086, 1113, 2529, 2633, 2812, **2813,** 3332, 3524
No. 52A—(Investigation of University of Kentucky—Arnold) 1019
No. 53—(Authority to sue—W. R. Smith)
1087, 1113, 1855, 2002, 2285, **2287,** 3214, 3285
No. 54—(To pay claims—Hall)
1088, 1113, 1260, 1498, 2531, 2635, 3260, **3261,** 3651, 3704
No. 55—(Authority to sue—McClure)
1089, 1113, 1857, 2240, 2531, 2635, 2814, **2815,** 3332, 3525
No. 56—(Authority to sue—McClure)
1090, 1113, 1857, 2240, 2531, 2635, 2816, **2817,** 3332
No. 57—(Authority to sue—McClure)
1091, 1113, 2529, 2633, 2817, **2818,** 3332, 3525
No. 58—(Teachers' salaries—Myers).....1091, 1248, 1474
No. 59—(Investigation of Public Assistance field workers —Creasey) 1092
No. 60—(Hose for Lady from Fayette—Stapleton)..... 1092
No. 61—(Authority to sue—Demumbrum)
1137, 1506, 1855, 2002, 2287, **2289,** 3214, 3285
No. 62—(Authority to sue—Love)
1138, 1506, 1641, 2297, 2298, 2886, 3161
No. 63—(To pay claim—W. R. Smith)
1139, 1507, 1854, 1929, 2002, 2299, **2300,** 4053
No. 64—(To pay claim—Todd)
1139, 1507, 1641, 1806, 3262, 4352, 4601
No. 65—(Authority to sue—Rayburn)
1155, 1507, 1856, 2619, 2805, 3398, 3400, 4352, 4601

No. 66—(Authority to sue—Bailey)
1184, 1507, 1641, 1806, 2301, **2302,** 3332, 3525
No. 67—(Authority to sue—Bailey)
1184, 1507, 1641, 1807, 2303, **2304,** 4318, **4319,** 4605
No. 68—(Fact-finding committee on unimproved roads—Jennings) 1192
No. 69—(Miller-Horton Hall at Morehead State College—Lowman) 1193, 1833, 1930
No. 70—(Compensation of Commonwealth's attorney during period of military service—Gilliam)
1302, 1507, 2421, 2549, 2809, **2811,** 3332, 3525
No. 71—(To pay claim—Hunt)
1302, 1507, 2529, 2633, 3439, **3440,** 4352, 4601
No. 73—(Authority to sue—Ernst)
1402, 1507, 2529, 2634, 2819, **2821,** 3798, 4054
No. 74—(Authority to sue—Myers)
1403, 1507, 1641, 1807, 2305, **2306,** 3094, 3163
No. 75—(Survey of taxes for roads—Todd) 1404, 1664
No. 76—(Wilderness Road—Eversole).....1404, 2529, 2634
No. 77—(Additional appropriation for contingent fund for Clerk and Speaker of House—Doran)
1468, 1507, 2099, 2196, 2363, **2364,** 3094, 3161
No. 78—(Honoring Green H. Hackworth—Howell) 1468, 1473, 3589
1468, 1473, 3589
No. 79—(To pay claim—Giles)
1469, 1507, 2529, 2634, 3263, **3264,** 4353, 4602
No. 80—(Authority to sue—Mullins)
1560, 2530, 2634, **2822,** 3332, 3525
No. 81—(Appropriation to Department of Military Affairs—Huff) 1561, 2530, 2634
No. 82—(To pay claim—Losey)
1561, 2530, 2634, 3265, **3266, 4342,** 4605
No. 83—(Benefits for disabled veterans—Bingham) 2245, 2530, 2634
No. 84—(Authority to sue—Gilliam)
1677, 2530, 2634, 2807, **2808,** 3332, 3525
No. 85—(Extra compensation for officers and employes of General Assembly—Taylor and others)
1677, 1808, 1989, 2126, 2361, 2363, 3094, 3161
No. 86—(Authority to sue—Stapleton) 1799, 2530, 2634, 2823, **2825**
No. 87—(Authority to sue—Stapleton) 1800, 2530, 2634, 2826, **2827**
No. 88—(Authority to sue—Stapleton) 1801, 2530, 2634, 2828, **2829**
No. 89—(Authority to sue—Stapleton) 1802, 2530, 2634, 2830, **2831**
No. 90—(Time of adjournment—Howell)..... 1803
No. 91—(Authority to sue—McClure)
1921, 2531, 2635, 2832, **2833,** 3332, 3525
No. 92—(Committee to investigate teachers' salaries—Myers) 1857
No. 93—(To pay claim—Stapleton).....1922, 2530, 2634
No. 94—(Authority to sue—Lowman)
1922, 2530, 2634, 2834, **2835,** 3332, 3525

No. 95—(Boundaries between Barren, Hart and Edmonson counties—Demumbrum) 2061, 2530, 2635
No. 96—(Compensation of Commonwealth's attorney—Clyde Howard and Simmons) 2123, 2530, 2635, 3266, **3267,** 4053
No. 97—(To pay claim—Stone) 2136, 2530, 2635, **3401,** 4353, 4602
No. 98—(Authority to practice as a veterinarian—Nunn) 2187, 2531, 2635
No. 99—(Authority to sue—Creasey) 2187, 2531, 2635, 2836, **2837,** 3443, 3525
No. 100—(Authority to sue—Creasey) 2188, 2531, 2635, 2838, **2840,** 3443, 3525
No. 101—(Authority to sue—Burnett) 2189, 2531, 2635, 2841, **2842,** 3443, 3525
No. 102—(Daughter of Representative Gilliam—Myers)..... 2241
No. 103—(To pay claim—Begley and W. R. Smith) 2344, 2531, 2635, **3751,** 4346, **4347,** 4605
No. 104—(Emory G. Dent Memorial Bridge—Myers) 2482, 3589, 3704
No. 105—(Authority to sue—Tipton).....2543, 2620, 2805
No. 106—(Authority to sue—Todd) 2544, 2620, 2805, 2843, **2844,** 3444, 3525
No. 107—(Protest against Falmouth Dam project—Lowman) 2546, **2547**
No. 108—(Authority to sue—Creasey).....2545, 2620, 2805
No. 109—(Condolences on death of Mr. Baker's mother—Howell) 2803
No. 110—(Extending appreciation to R. W. Keenon—J. Lee Moore) 2809, 3589
No. 111—(Protest against Falmouth Dam Project—Lowman) 3169, **3170,** 3589
No. 112—(Authority to sue—Burnett) 3173, 3214, 3223, 3402, **3403,** 4352
No. 113—(To pay claim—Bassett) 3222, 3296, 3404, **3405, 4316,** 4605
No. 114—(To pay claim—Begley and Smith) 3233, 3285, 3296, 3440, **3441, 4320,** 4605
No. 115—(To pay claim—W. R. Smith) 3470, 3523, 3530, 3752, **3753,** 4353, 4602
No. 116—(Protesting criticism of Mr. Prichard—J. Lee Moore) 3626
No. 117—(Inviting Covington to annex itself to Newport—Weintraub) 3809
No. 118—(Urging Congress to raise pay of postal clerks—Martin) 3809, 3973, 4351
No. 119—(Requesting Senate to return H. B. 387—Howell)..... 3944
No. 120—(Expressing appreciation to Colonel Matt Winn—Whitlow) 4044
No. 122—(Expressing pride in Gentleman from Bourbon—Stapleton) 4188
No. 123—(Providing employment for certain members of the House—Stapleton) 4188
No. 124—(Sine die adjournment—Howell) 4400

HOUSING PROJECTS
Profits to go to city sinking fund (H. B. 288) 1181
Veterans'-housing (H. B. 514) 2910

HOWARD, CLYDE S.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 2) 16; (H. B. 18) 91; (H. B. 32) 140; (H. B. 72) 235; (H. B. 94) 291; (H. B. 119) 379; (H. B. 152) 676; (H. B. 314) 1353; (H. B. 315) 1354; (H. B. 323) 1365; (H. B. 379) 1594; (H. B. 387) 1643; (H. B. 408) 1797; (H. B. 433) 1898; (H. B. 450) 2103; (H. B. 451) 2103; (H. R. 96) 2123; (H. B. 476) 2221; (H. B. 492) 2432
Committees served on: .....44, 217 to 226, 2514

HOWARD, MAURICE
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 13) 82; (H. B. 101) 323; (H. B. 106) 352; (H. B. 162) 718; (H. B. 187) 833; (H. B. 457) 2122; (H. B. 488) 2342; (H. B. 503) 2538
Committees served on: .....11, 217 to 226, 866, 1307, 2514

HOWELL, JERRY F.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. R. 1) 12; (H. R. 2) 13; (H. R. 5) 13; (H. R. 5A) 84; (H. R. 6) 84; (H. B. 97) 300; (H. R. 21) 304; (H. R. 26) 359; (H. B. 119) 379; (H. B. 124) 471; (H. B. 128) 596; (H. B. 165) 751; (H. B. 166) 760; (H. B. 167) 768; (H. B. 194) 872; (H. B. 202) 879; (H. B. 238) 1021; (H. B. 268) 1078; (H. B. 272) 1115; (H. B. 273) 1117; (H. B. 281) 1125; (H. B. 282) 1129; (H. R. 78) 1468; (H. B. 363) 1516; (H. B. 364) 1527; (H. B. 392) 1651; (H. B. 393) 1658; (H. R. 85) 1677; (H. B. 408) 1797; (H. R. 90) 1803; (H. B. 416) 1864; (H. B. 440) 2020; (H. B. 443) 2048; (H. B. 493) 2434; (H. B. 494) 2435; (H. B. 517) 3166; (H. B. 518) 3166; (H. B. 526) 3290; (H. R. 119) 3944; (H. R. 124) 4400
Committees served on: .....44, 97, 217 to 226, 284, 866, 2514, 2642
Legislative Council, appointment to 4614

HUFF, J. J.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: .....(H. B. 164) 719; (H. R. 81) 1561
Committees served on: .....217 to 226, 284

HULETTE, IRA W.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 139) 623; (H. B. 140) 623; (H. R. 33) 721; (H. B. 302) 1286
Committees served on: .....217 to 226

HUNT, W. H.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 70) 233; (H. B. 291) 1183; (H. R. 71) 1302; (H. B. 440) 2020
Committees served on: .....217 to 226, 284

INCOME TAX
Exemption of military service pay (H. B. 155) 690
Repeal of entire tax (H. B. 1) 15
Repeal of personal income tax (H. B. 113) 367
Repeal of personal income tax (H. B. 120) 380
Short-form returns (H. B. 466) 2163

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF
Subpoenas, service of (H. B. 470) 2179
Unsafe places of employment, proceedings as to (H. B. 471)..... 2180

INHERITANCE TAXES
Exemptions from (H. B. 38) 147
Exemptions from (H. B. 308) 1295
Rates and exemptions (H. B. 62) 199

INQUESTS CONCERNING SANITY
Judgment, recording of (H. B. 178)..... 801

INSANE PERSONS
Commitment to U. S. Health Service (H. B. 445) 2049
Institutions for, committees to visit (H. B. 505) 2539

INSURANCE
Agents for fire insurance companies, causes for revocation of license of (H. B. 521)..... 3218
Agents holding license for purpose of writing own risks, revocation in case of (H. B. 262) 1073
Agents' licenses, annual renewal of (H. B. 426) 1891
Industrial life insurance, what is (H. B. 493) 2434
Investment of funds of life companies (H. B. 343) 1399
Rates for casualty insurance, regulation of (H. B. 364) 1527
Rates for fire insurance, regulation of (H. B. 363) 1516

INVESTMENTS
Trustees may invest in securities of investment companies (H. B. 253) 1042

JAIL
Credit on fine for time spent in jail (H. B. 360) 1513

JAILERS
Fees for keeping prisoners (H. B. 250) 1040
Salary for (H. B. 504) 2539

JEFFERSON COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME
Tax levy for (H. B. 509) 2787

JENNINGS, KIRBY
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. R. 11) 132; (H. B. 186) 832; (H. B. 216) 894; (H. R. 68) 1192; (H. B. 442) 2047
Committees served on: ....11, 217 to 226, 1307

JOINT SESSIONS WITH SENATE
To hear Governor's message 27
To hear representatives of Committee for Kentucky 398

JONAS, PAUL S.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 57) 188; (H. B. 106) 352; (H. B. 119) 379; (H. B. 158) 715; (H. B. 356) 1467; (H. B. 436) 2007; (H. B. 470) 2179; (H. B. 471) 2180; (H. B. 520) 3218
Committees served on: ....217 to 226, 2514

JONES, L. H.
Bill introduced: (H. B. 450) 2103
Committees served on: ....217 to 226, 284

JUDICIAL COUNCIL
Report of 3594

JUDICIARY BUILDING
Appropriation for (H. B. 408) 1797

JUKE BOXES
Tax on (H. B. 65) 204

JURIES
Challenges in criminal cases (H. B. 333) 1386
Challenges in criminal cases (H. B. 340) 1391
Commissioners, compensation of (H. B. 74) 236
Commissioners, time of meetings in certain counties (H. B. 295) 1263
Drawing additional names from wheel before court day ....(H. B. 293) 1261
Food, quarters and lodging for jurors, payment for (H. B. 258) 1070
Grand jury, supplying deficiency in (H. B. 297) 1266
Pay of jurors (H. B. 21) 92
Pay of jurors (H. B. 23) 94
Typist for commissioners, compensation of (H. B. 75) 237

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
Civil jurisdiction, increase of (H. B. 275) 1119

JUVENILE COURT
Stenographer for, salary of (H. B. 68) 210

JUVENILE CRIMINALS
Investigation before commitment to penal or correctional institution (H. B. 421) 1872

KEENON, R. W.
Resolution expressing appreciation to (H. R. 110) 2908

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES
Purchase of copies for use of House 129

KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE FOR NEGROES
Expansion of curriculum and facilities (H. B. 223) 917

KINCAID, B. F.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 31) 136; (H. B. 90) 287; (H. B. 137) 619; (H. B. 173) 796; (H. B. 372) 1572; (H. B. 412) 1814; (H. B. 421) 1872; (H. B. 475) 2185; (H. B. 504) 2539
Committees served on: .....217 to 226, 284

KIRKPATRICK, G. O.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 278) 1122; (H. B. 388) 1647; (H. B. 487) 2336
Committees served on: .....217 to 226

KITCHEN, EDGAR
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 303) 1287; (H. B. 312) 1332; (H. B. 392) 1651; (H. B. 393) 1658; (H. B. 461) 2156; (H. B. 512) 2909
Committees served on: .....217 to 226

KNOX COUNTY
Boundaries with Laurel County (H. B. 208) 888

LABOR
Discrimination on ground of race or color forbidden (H. B. 134) 602
Wages and hours law for women and minors, amendment to include domestic and farm labor (H. B. 133) 601

LABOR UNIONS
Financial statements, filing of (H. B. 213) 893

LAUREL COUNTY
Boundary with Knox County (H. B. 208) 888

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
Abolishment of (H. B. 91) 287
Appointment of members of 4614
Budget recommended by 117
Deficiency appropriation for (H. B. 119) 379
Report of 109

LEGISLATIVE DIGEST
Purchase of (H. R. 5) 13

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS
Boundaries in Jefferson County (H. B. 439) 2011
Boundaries in Jefferson County (H. B. 309) 1296

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMITTEE
Provision for (H. B. 202) 879

LIBRARIES
Appropriations for, by cities and counties, to be voluntary rather than mandatory (H. B. 289) 1182
Cities of first class, in, amendment of law concerning (H. B. 316) 1354
County law libraries, operation of in certain counties (H. B. 298) 1267

LIBRARY, STATE
Cataloging, appropriation for (H. B. 524) 3289
Revision of law as to (H. B. 526) 3290

LINCOLN INSTITUTE
Conveyance of property to state, and appropriation for operation of (H. B. 515) 2966

LINTON, J. T.
Payment of per diem of (H. R. 28) 390
Resolution in memory of (H. R. 21) 304

LOCAL OPTION
County-wide elections (H. B. 462) 2157
Resolution asking public hearing concerning (H. B. 238) 1329
Separate elections for cities in case of county-wide elections (H. B. 238) 1021

LOSEY, HOMER E.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 29) 108; (H. B. 89) 281; (H. R. 24) 308; (H. B. 110) 357; (H. B. 119) 379; (H. R. 38) 841; (H. B. 216) 894; (H. B. 369) 1555; (H. R. 82) 1561; (H. B. 411) 1813; (H. B. 420) 1870; (H. B. 445) 2049; (H. B. 507) 2615; (H. B. 524) 3289
Committees served on: .....217 to 226, 284, 866, 1307, 2514, 2642
Speech on H. B. 120 642

LOUDSPEAKER SYSTEM FOR HOUSE
Appropriation for (H. R. 6) 84

LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME
Independent school district at (H. B. 320) 1360
Tax for (H. B. 509) 2787

LOVE, A. L.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 65) 204; (H. B. 159) 716; (H. B. 210) 889; (H. B. 240) 1024; (H. B. 241) 1024; (H. R. 62) 1138; (H. B. 355) 1467; (H. B. 433) 1898
Committees served on: .....217 to 226
Legislative Council, appointment to 4614

LOWMAN, HARRY K.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 144) 630; (H. R. 31) 678; (H. B. 165) 751; (H. B. 166) 760; (H. B. 167) 768; (H. B. 174) 796; (H. B. 187) 833; (H. B. 242) 1025; (H. R. 69) 1193; (H. B. 304) 1292; (H. B. 373) 1572; (H. B. 405) 1792; (H. R. 94) 1922; (H. B. 441) 2042; (H. B. 459) 2135; (H. R. 107) 2546; (H. B. 511) 2802; (H. B. 514) 2910 (H. R. 111) 3169
Committees served on: .....217 to 226, 866, 2514

LUCAS, E. J.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 43) 164; (H. B. 44) 165; (H. B. 45) 165; (H. B. 46) 167; (H. B. 47) 168; (H. B. 48) 169; (H. B. 49) 170; (H. B. 50) 171; (H. B. 51) 172; (H. B. 52) 173; (H. B. 53) 174; (H. B. 54) 175; (H. B. 66) 205; (H. B. 390) 1650; (H. B. 391) 1650; (H. B. 476) 2221
Committees served on: .....217 to 226
Resolution appointing as Louisville Chief of Police (H. R. 123) 4188

McCLURE, WILLIAM E.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 106) 352; (H. B 150) 675; (H. B. 151) 675; (H. B. 187) 833; (H. B. 188) 835; (H. R. 55) 1089; (H. R. 56) 1090; (H. R. 57) 1091; (H. R. 331) 1385; (H. B. 405) 1792; (H. R. 91) 1921; (H. B. 447) 2054; (H. B. 450) 2103; (H. B. 486) 2330; (H. B. 491) 2422
Committees served on: .....217 to 226

McPHERRON, JACK
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 66) 205; (H. B. 106) 352; (H. B. 108) 353; (H. B. 187) 833; (H. B. 244) 1029; (H. B. 415) 1863; (H. B. 417) 1868; (H. B. 449) 2062; (H. B. 528)..... 3393
Committees served on: .....217 to 226

MARCUM, ED.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. R. 14) 134; (H. B. 66) 205; (H. B. 186) 832
Committees served on: .....217 to 226, 2514

MARKET PLACE
Revenue bonds for, in third-class cities (H. B. 92) 287

MARQUETTE, FRANK D.
Bill introduced: (H. B. 476) 2221
Committees served on: .....217 to 226, 1307

MARRIAGE
Clergyman not required to give bond (H. B. 390) 1650
Divorced persons, when may marry again (H. B. 61) 199
Medical examination before marriage (H. B. 163) 719
Penalty for soliciting marriages (H. B. 102) 325
Relationship that will bar (H. B. 454) 2106
Three-day waiting period for license (H. B. 149) 674
Waiting period before issuance of license (H. B. 163) 719

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES
Certified copies for war veterans (H. B. 16) 89

MARTIN, E. H.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 39) 148; (H. B. 41) 149; (H. B. 67) 210; (H. B. 68) 210; (H. B. 69) 211; (H. B. 73) 235; (H. B. 237) 1020; (H. B. 265) 1075; (H. B. 450) 2103; (H. B. 474) 2184; (H. B. 513) 2909; (H. R. 118) 3809
Committees served on: .....217 to 226

MASTER COMMISSIONER
Secretary for, in certain counties (H. B. 263) 1074

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS
Provisions for (H. B. 234) 932

MEDICAL SERVICE PLAN CORPORATIONS
Regulation of (H. B. 171) 781

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE
Certificate as to election of 3
Oath of 7

MENTAL INSTITUTIONS
Committees to visit (H. B. 505) 2539

MERCHANT
Defrauding of, penalty (H. B. 372) 1572

MESSAGES, GOVERNOR'S
At beginning of session 27, 83
Re Post-War Advisory Planning Commission 1436

Transmitting report of Commission on Negro Affairs 957
Transmitting report of National Park Commission 681
Transmitting report of Youth Guidance Commission 508
Vetoing H. B. 107 3217
Vetoing H. B. 187 3728
Vetoing H. B. 397 3505
Vetoing H. B. 416 3732
Vetoing H. B. 428 4355

MILITARY AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF
Appropriation to, for expenses of Active Militia during flood (H. R. 81) 1561
Veterans' Division, deficiency appropriation for (H. B. 528) 3393

MILLER-HORTON HALL
Designation of (H. R. 69) 1193

MINES AND MINING
Assistant foremen and entry foremen, qualifications of (H. B. 291) 1183
Committee of labor and operators to study mining laws 1322
Committee to study mining laws, resolution for (H. R. 41) 851
Safety laws, revision of (H. B. 440) 2020
Safety laws, revision of (H. B. 487) 2336
Straight Creek mine disaster, transcript of evidence taken before investigating committee 4055
Strip mining (H. B. 3) 18
Strip mining (H. B. 459) 2135

MOORE, HARRY L.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 19) 91; (H. B. 21) 92; (H. B. 22) 93; (H. B. 24) 95; (H. B. 99) 321; (H. B. 106) 352; (H. B. 204) 885
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226, 1155

MOORE, J. L.
Bill introduced: (H. B. 408) 1797
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226, 1307

MOORE, J. LEE
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. R. 4) 26; (H. R. A) 96; (H. B. 36) 145; (H. B. 94) 291; (H. B. 119) 379; (H. B. 187) 833; (H. B. 189) 836; (H. B. 300) 1270; (H. B. 321) 1362; (H. B. 400) 1778; (H. R. 110) 2908; (H. R. 116) 3626
Committees served on: ..... 44, 97, 217 to 226, 1155, 2514

MOREHEAD STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
Miller-Horton Hall, designation of (H. R. 69) 1193

MORGAN, FRED H.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 27) 100; (H. B. 106) 352; (H. B. 119) 379; (H. B. 125) 593; (H. B. 153) 636; (H. R. 32) 721; (H. B. 186) 832; (H. B. 238) 1021; (H. B. 243) 1026; (H. B. 287) 1179; (H. B. 288) 1181; (H. B. 289) 1182; (H. B. 381) 1596; (H. B. 446) 2051; (H. B. 477) 2222
Committees served on: ....217 to 226

MORGAN, JOE T.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 205) 886; (H. R. 42) 898; (H. R. 43) 899; (H. R. 44) 900; (H. R. 45) 901; (H. B. 337) 1389; (H. B. 401) 1779; (H. B. 446) 2051; (H. B. 487) 2336
Committees served on: ....217 to 226, 1307

MOTION PICTURES
Board of Censorship for (H. B. 254) 1044
Sunday movies, referendum on (H. B. 442) 2047

MOTOR CARRIERS
Busses, co-driver required on (H. B. 338) 1390
Extension of time for commencing operations under certificate (H. B. 60) 198
Mileage tax on passenger carriers (H. B. 146) 638
Seating accommodations for passengers (H. B. 64) 203
Toilet facilities for busses (H. B. 173) 796
Weight tax exemption for contract carriers in border counties (H. B. 304) 1292
Weight tax exemption for contract carriers in border counties (H. B. 321) 1362

MOTOR VEHICLES
Assessment for taxation must be shown to secure license (H. B. 467) 2170
Compacts with other states for exemption of nonresidents from fees and taxes (H. B. 59) 197
Financial responsibility law (H. B. 365) 1540
Financial responsibility law (H. B. 433) 1898
Guest, liability of driver to (H. B. 25) 95
Hit-and-run driving, penalty for (H. B. 353) 1465
Leaving scene of accident, penalty for (H. B. 353) 1465
License plates, canceled, Highway Patrol to pick up (H. B. 497) 2473
License plates, issuance at same time and place as operators' licenses (H. B. 276) 1120
License plates, issuance of, number (H. B. 481) 2226
Occupational licenses, validity in city other than by which issued (H. B. 269) 1079
O.P.A. ceiling price, penalty for selling in excess of (H. B. 231) 927
Operator's license, amendments concerning (H. B. 486) 2330
Operator's license, cancelled, Highway Patrol to pick up (H. B. 497) 2473

Operator's license, issuance at same time and place as license plates (H. B. 276) 1120
Reciprocal license exemptions for nonresidents (H. B. 452) 2104
Registration at same time and places as issuance of operators' licenses (H. B. 276) 1120
Registration of government-owned vehicles, fee of county clerk for (H. B. 447) 2054
Taxes for road purposes, resolution for survey of (H. R. 75) 1404
Title certificates (H. B. 366) 1550
Truck weight limits and fees (H. B. 66) 205
Truck weight limits, resolution from Georgia Legislature concerning 1173
Use tax, exemptions from (H. B. 498) 2473
Use tax, repeal of (H. B. 9) 24
Use tax, repeal of (H. B. 139) 623

MULLINS, E. C.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 135) 603; (H. B. 149) 674; (H. B. 187) 833; (H. R. 80) 1560; (H. B. 405) 1792
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226, 1307

MUNICIPAL LIGHT, WATER AND GAS PLANTS
Tax equivalent payments to school districts (H. B. 14) 87

MYERS, RODES K.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 17) 90; (H. B. 36) 145; (H. R. 22) 307; (H. R. 23) 307; (H. B. 103) 326; (H. B. 104) 332; (H. B. 154) 688; (H. B. 155) 690; (H. B. 156) 691; (H. B. 187) 833; (H. B. 257) 1050; (H. R. 58) 1091; (H. B. 278) 1122; (H. B. 308) 1295; (H. B. 326) 1378; (H. B. 327) 1381; (H. B. 328) 1382; (H. R. 74) 1403; (H. B. 359) 1511; (H. B. 374) 1573; (H. R. 92) 1857; (H. B. 452) 2104; (H. B. 453) 2105; (H. B. 454) 2106; (H. B. 463) 2159; (H. R. 102) 2241; (H. B. 496) 2456; (H. R. 104) 2482; (H. B. 523) 3221
Committees served on: ..... 97, 217 to 226, 284

NARCOTIC DRUGS
Habitual users, arrest, punishment and probation of (H. B. 294) 1262

NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION
Report of 682

NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIANS
Licensing of (H. B. 96) 294

NEGRO AFFAIRS COMMISSION
Provisions for permanent commission (H. B. 227) 921
Report of temporary commission 960, 2973

NEGROES
Assistant supervisor of Negro Education, employment of (H. B. 226) 921
Discrimination by hospitals and medical schools forbidden (H. B. 225) 920
Discrimination by mercantile establishments forbidden (H. B. 224) 919
Discrimination in employment forbidden (H. B. 134) 602
Higher education for Negroes, provisions for (H. B. 223) 917

NEWCOMB, JOHN C.
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226; 670

NEWPORT, CITY OF
Resolution inviting Covington to annex (H. R. 117) 3809

NEWS VENDORS
Penalty for defrauding (H. B. 86) 275

NOE, THOMAS A., JR.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 165) 751; (H. B. 166) 760; (H. B. 167) 768; (H. B. 187) 833; (H. B. 435) 2004; (H. B. 456) 2120
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226; 1070

NOTARIES PUBLIC
Age of (H. B. 37) 146
Fees for taking depositions (H. B. 374) 1573

NUNN, JOE E.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. R. 9) 130; (H. B. 98) 308; (H. B. 278) 1122; (H. R. 98) 2187
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226; 284

NURSES, PRACTICAL
Licensing and regulation of (H. B. 348) 1457

NURSES, TRAINED
Salary of secretary-treasurer of State Board of Registration for Nurses (H. B. 111) 363

OATH OF MEMBERS OF HOUSE
Administering of 7

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Extra compensation for (H. R. 85) 1677

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE
Additional compensation for (H. R. 2) 13
Election of 9, 10
Oath of office 10

OFFICERS, STATE
Election of, Constitutional Amendment to change time of (H. B. 379) 1594

OIL AND GAS LEASES
Meters to measure royalties (H. B. 40) 148

OIL WELLS
Spacing of (H. B. 422) 1872

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE
Amount of assistance (H. B. 90) 287
Appropriation for (H. B. 146) 638
Appropriation for, from special tax (H. B. 217) 895
Appropriation for, from special tax (H. B. 244) 1029
Casual income not ground for denying or reducing assistance (H. B. 385) 1642
Committee to investigate field workers' staff 1155
"Cost of living" schedule (H. B. 8) 23
County judge to be local administrator of (H. B. 409) 1811
Deficiency appropriation for (H. B. 246) 1035
Field workers' staff, resolution for investigation of (H. R. 59) 1092
Qualifications for (H. B. 362) 1514
Relative's support liability, effect of (H. B. 10) 25
Relative's support liability, effect of (H. B. 22) 93
Relative's support liability, effect of (H. B. 90) 287

OLD CAPITOL
Public park on grounds of (H. B. 140) 623

O. P. A.
Penalty for selling autos in excess of ceiling price (H. B. 231) 927

OPTOMETRISTS
Advertising prohibited (H. B. 492) 2432

PARI-MUTUEL TAX
Provisions for (H. B. 7) 21
Provisions for (H. B. 267) 1077
Provisions for (H. B. 437) 2008
Provisions for (H. B. 116) 375

PENISTON, LOUIS T.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 114) 374; (H. B. 187) 833; (H. B. 206) 887; (H. B. 404) 1790; (H. B. 469) 2175
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226

PETTY LOAN COMPANIES
Interest rates (H. B. 170) 781
Interest rates, revocation of licenses, advertising, period of loans, liens, insurance, records (H. B. 184) 827

PHARMACISTS
Licensing and regulation of (H. B. 300) 1270

PHILLIPS, SYLVESTER
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 120) 380; (H. B. 122) 389; (H. B. 175) 798; (H. B. 176) 799; (H. B. 177) 799; (H. B. 178) 801; (H. B. 250) 1040; (H. B. 251) 1041; (H. B. 252) 1042; (H. B. 254) 1044; (H. B. 255) 1049; (H. B. 256) 1050; (H. B. 309) 1296; (H. B. 311) 1304; (H. B. 344) 1400; (H. B. 366) 1550; (H. B. 368) 1554; (H. B. 370) 1556; (H. B. 387) 1643; (H. B. 391) 1650; (H. B. 425) 1889; (H. B. 483) 2236; (H. B. 484) 2237
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226; 1140
Resolution appointing as Louisville Assistant Chief of Police..... 4188

PISTOLS
Enforcement of law imposing penalty for carrying concealed (H. B. 191) 838
Penalty for carrying concealed (H. B. 130) 598
Registration of (H. B. 88) 279

PLUMBERS AND PLUMBING
Regulation and licensing (H. B. 104) 332
Regulation and licensing (H. B. 496) 2456

POLICE COURTS
Clerk's salary in certain counties (H. B. 382) 1597
Doorkeeper's salary (H. B. 252) 1042
Matrons in city of first class (H. B. 122) 389

POLICEMEN
Chief placed under civil service in certain cities (H. B. 243) 1026
Hours of work and annual leave in second-class cities (H. B. 20) 91
Hours of work and annual leave in second-class cities (H. B. 35) 144
Pension board in second-class cities, membership of (H. B. 218) 896
Pension credits for returning war veterans (H. B. 260) 1072
Pensions in second and third-class cities (H. B. 127) 595
Pensions in second and third-class cities (H. B. 174) 796

POLICE, STATE
Provisions for state police force (H. B. 28) 101

POLL TAXES
Exemptions for old persons and war veterans (H. B. 200) 875

POOL
Written permission for minor to play (H. B. 241) 1024

POSTAL CLERKS
Resolution urging Congress to raise pay of (H. R. 118) 3809

POST-WAR ADVISORY PLANNING COMMISSION
Membership of, resolution concerning (H. R. 20) 303
Message of Governor concerning 1436
Report of 4627

POULTRY
Trespass by (H. B. 438) 2010

PRESTON, LEONARD W.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 2) 16; (H. B. 62) 199; (H. B. 66) 205; (H. R. A) 214; (H. B. 94) 291; (H. B. 119) 379; (H. B. 172) 793; (H. B. 187) 833; (H. B. 192) 838; (H. R. 39) 842; (H. R. 40) 843; (H. B. 207) 887; (H. B. 234) 932; (H. B. 235) 935; (H. B. 271) 1113; (H. B. 274) 1118; (H. B. 279) 1124; (H. B. 284) 1156; (H. B. 388) 1647; (H. R. 85) 1676; (H. B. 408) 1797; (H. B. 426) 1891
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226; 2514

PRICHARD, EDWARD F.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 107) 352; (H. B. 165) 751; (H. B. 166) 760; (H. B. 167) 768; (H. B. 171) 781; (H. B. 172) 793; (H. B. 180) 802; (H. B. 181) 803; (H. B. 182) 803; (H. B. 209) 889; (H. B. 380) 1595; (H. B. 392) 1651; (H. B. 393) 1658; (H. B. 424) 1888; (H. B. 432) 1897
Committees served on: .....44, 85, 97, 217 to 226, 670, 2514
Resolution expressing pride in (H. R. 122) 4188
Resolution resenting criticism of (H. R. 116) 3626
Vote of confidence in 3626

PRIMARY ELECTIONS
Cities of fourth class having commission form of government, when primary unnecessary (H. B. 181) 803
Cities of third class under commission form of government, primaries in (H. B. 31) 136

PRINTING, PUBLIC
County or city, printing for to be done within limits of (H. B. 512) 2909
Revision of law as to (H. B. 516) 2967
Where to be done, methods, wages (H. B. 81) 241

PRIVATE AND LOCAL ACTS
Publication and indexing of (H. B. 274) 1118

PROBATION OFFICERS
Salary (H. B. 69) 211

PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM FOR HOUSE
Appropriation for (H. R. 6) 84

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE—See OLD AGE ASSISTANCE—BLIND, NEEDY—CHILDREN, DEPENDENT

PUBLIC PROJECTS
Revenue bonds for (H. B. 469) 2175

PURCHASES
By state and political subdivisions from Federal Government (H. B. 93) 291
From Federal agencies, by political subdivisions (H. B. 307) 1295

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
Hospitals and medical schools, by (H. B. 225) 920
Mercantile establishments, by (H. B. 224) 919

RACING
Legalizing and licensing handbooks (H. B. 131) 598
Tax on pari-mutuels (H. B. 7) 21
Tax on pari-mutuels (H. B. 116) 375
Tax on pari-mutuels (H. B. 267) 1077
Tax on pari-mutuels (H. B. 437) 2008

RACING COMMISSION
Report of 4677

RAILROAD COMMMISSION
Compensation of members and employes (H. B. 337) 1389

RAILROADS
Cabooses, regulations for (H. B. 95) 292
Passenger trains to stop in each county (H. B. 240) 1024

Seating accommodations for passengers (H. B. 64) 203
Train crews, requirements as to (H. B. 57) 188
Train crews, requirements as to (H. B. 105) 349

RAYBURN, HOBART
Bills and Resolutions introduced: .....(H. R. 65) 1155; (H. B. 338) 1390
Committees served on: .....217 to 226

REAL ESTATE BROKERS
Licensing of (H. B. 154) 688

REGISTRATION AND PURGATION
Branch offices for registration (H. B. 391) 1650
County purgation boards and officers, compensation, time of meetings (H. B. 331) 1385
Failure to vote, no purgation for (H. B. 180) 802
Fee of county clerk for registration lists (H. B. 151) 675
Purgation officers, pay of (H. B. 502) 2489

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES
Escheat of real estate in excess of fifty acres (H. B. 17) 90

REPORTERS, STENOGRAPHIC
Compensation in certain counties (H. B. 329) 1382
Fees in certain counties (H. B. 384) 1598

REPORTS
Finance, Commissioner of 4705
Judicial Council 3594
Legislative Council 109
National Park Commission 682
Negro Affairs Commission 960, 2973
Post-War Advisory Planning Commission 4627
Racing Commission 4677
State Treasurer 4964
Superintendent of Public Instruction 4616
University of Kentucky, investigating committee 4400
Youth Guidance Commission 508

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS
Boundaries in Jefferson County (H. B. 439) 2011

REPRESENTATIVES
Certificate as to election of 3

RESOLUTIONS—See HOUSE RESOLUTIONS—SENATE RESOLUTIONS

REVENUE AND TAXATION
Accounts receivable, repeal of law as to reassessment of (H. B. 314) 1353
Admissions tax, increase of (H. B. 216) 894
Admissions tax, repeal of (H. B. 106) 352
Assessment of property for city taxes in second-class cities (H. B. 287) 1179
Assessment records of cities and taxing districts, filing with county clerk (H. B. 310) 1303
Assessment records in cities and towns in Jefferson County (H. B. 175) 798
Assessments by Department of Revenue, notice, review, appeal (H. B. 465) 2160
Bank deposits, increase of tax on (H. B. 84) 272
Coal production tax (H. B. 217) 895
Coal production tax (H. B. 305) 1293
Coal production tax (H. B. 424) 1888
Coin-operated devices, tax on (H. B. 65) 204
Coin-operated devices, tax on (H. B. 244) 1029
Coin-operated devices, tax on (H. B. 449) 2062
County boards of tax supervisors, membership of (H. B. 56) 188
County clerk's fee for adjusting tax books after equalization (H. B. 182) 803
County tax commissioners, advancements to (H. B. 118) 379
County tax commissioners, fee for keeping tax rolls open for inspection (H. B. 239) 1024
Educational institutions, taxation of income-producing property of (H. B. 457) 2122
Exemption of war veterans from payment of taxes accruing during military service (H. B. 198) 874
Gasoline and gasoline pumps, tax on (H. B. 186) 832

Gasoline tax
Aviation fuel, on, refund of (H. B. 529) 3394
Farm tractors and engines, refund (H. B. 42) 153
Farm tractors and engines, exemption (H. B. 85) 273
School busses, refund of tax (H. B. 474) 2184

Income tax
Exemption of military service pay (H. B. 155) 690

6972 — HOUSE JOURNAL — INDEX ..... OM
Repeal of personal tax (H. B. 113) 367
Repeal of personal tax (H. B. 120) 380
Short-form returns (H. B. 466) 2163

Inheritance tax
Exemptions (H. B. 38) 147
Exemptions (H. B. 308) 1295
Rates and exemptions (H. B. 62) 199

Legal process taxes, fee of county clerk for collecting (H. B. 150) 675
Lubricating oil, tax on (H. B. 186) 832
Motor vehicle use tax, exemptions from (H. B. 498) 2473
Motor vehicle use tax, repeal of (H. B. 9) 24
Motor vehicle use tax, repeal of (H. B. 139) 623
Natural gas production tax (H. B. 153) 686
Notes secured by mortgage on Kentucky real estate, taxability in Kentucky (H. B. 188) 835
Poll tax exemptions (H. B. 200) 875
Race track pari-mutuel tax (H. B. 7) 21
Race track pari-mutuel tax (H. B. 116) 375
Race track pari-mutuel tax (H. B. 267) 1077
Race track pari-mutuel tax (H. B. 437) 2008
Real estate, Constitutional amendment to exempt from taxation (H. B. 72) 235
Real estate tax exemption for war veterans, Constitutional amendment for (H. B. 82) 266
Religious societies, taxation of income-producing property of (H. B. 457) 2122
Right to receive income, taxation and assessment of (H. B. 128) 596
Situs of intangible property for tax purposes (H. B. 522) 3219
Soft drinks, sales tax on (H. B. 401) 1779
Tax bills and assessment records in cities and towns in Jefferson County (H. B. 175) 798
Utilities gross receipts tax, repeal of (H. B. 32) 140
Veterans, tax exemption for (H. B. 198) 874
Whiskey, export tax on (H. B. 215) 894

REVENUE BONDS
Public projects, for (H. B. 469) 2175

REVISION OF STATUTES
Correctional Revision Bill (H. B. 527) 3387

RILEY, WADE H.
Bills introduced: (H. B. 4) 19; (H. B. 179) 802
Committees served on: 217 to 226, 284

RISNER, KELSE H.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 138) 620; (H. R. 34) 722; (H. R. 35) 723; (H. B. 281) 1125; (H. B. 282) 1129
Committees served on: 217 to 226, 284, 2514

ROAD DISTRICTS, PUBLIC
Dissolution (H. B. 47) 168
Election of directors (H. B. 49) 170
Lien for assessments (H. B. 48) 169
Notice of assessments (H. B. 47) 168
Publication of financial statements (H. B. 50) 171

ROADHOUSES
One-year liceense for (H. B. 204) 885

ROADS—See HIGHWAYS—RURAL HIGHWAYS

ROLL-CALL SYSTEMS, ELECTRICAL
Provisions for (H. B. 518) 3166

RULES
Adoption of 265
Committee to draft 44
Temporary rules, resolution concerning 10
Text of House Rules 247

RULES COMMITTEE
Membership 2514

RUNYAN, AMOS
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 40) 148; (H. B. 88) 279; (H. B. 121) 387; (H. B. 191) 838; (H. B. 410) 1811; (H. B. 427) 1891
Committees served on: .....44, 217 to 226, 866, 2514

RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES
Amendment of law concerning (H. B. 138) 620

RURAL HIGHWAYS
Allocation of appropriations for (H. B. 189) 836
Appropriations for (H. B. 186) 832
Appropriations for (H. B. 456) 2120
Appropriations for, expenditure of (H. B. 2) 16
Appropriations for, expenditure of (H. B. 273) 1117
Committee to investigate, report of 2485

SALES
Warranty in sales of canned goods, when not implied as to retailer (H. B. 398) 1676

SANITATION DISTRICTS
Applications for establishment (H. B. 43) 164
Directors, election and qualifications (H. B. 45) 165
Dissolution (H. B. 44) 165
Publication of financial statement (H. B. 46) 167

SCHOOLS
Accrediting of schools by districts rather than by individual schools (H. B. 229) 923
Attendance officers not to have power to serve warrants (H. B. 110) 357

Busses, purchase and distribution by State Board of Education (H. B. 435) 2004
Busses, refund of tax on gasoline used in (H. B. 474) 2184
Census report, penalty for fraudulent (H. B. 135) 603
Civil service for noninstructional employes in second-class cities (H. B. 324) 1366
Equalization funds, basis of distribution (H. B. 507) 2615
Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home, independent district at (H. B. 320) 1360
Monetary system techniques, teaching of (H. B. 277) 1122
Purchases from federal agencies (H. B. 245) 1035
Purchases from federal agencies (H. B. 307) 1295
Superintendents, popular election of (H. B. 278) 1122
Survey of, commission to make (H. B. 508) 2617
Tax equivalent payments by municipal utilities (H. B. 14) 87
Taxes, fee for collecting (H. B. 453) 2105
Tax rates (H. B. 15) 88
Tax rates (H. B. 121) 387
Teachers' salaries, basis for fixing (H. B. 402) 1785
Teachers' salaries, committee to investigate (H. R. 92) 1857
Teachers' salaries, minimum (H. B. 411) 1813
Teachers' salaries, resolution for report to General Assembly concerning (H. R. 58) 1091
Teachers, sick leave for (H. B. 427) 1891
Textbooks, selection of (H. B. 482) 2228

SEAY, DR. MAURICE F.
Address to joint session 449

SECRETARY OF STATE
Constitution, appropriation to print copies of (H. B. 477) 2222
Salary (H. B. 97) 300

SECURITIES, DIVISION OF
Abolishment of (H. B. 272) 1115

SENATE BILLS—(Bold face number indicates a roll call.)
No. 2 ..... 245, 303, 590, 646, **745**, 850
No. 5 ..... 618, 806, 827, 906, **952**, 1107
No. 6 ..... 2531, 2636, 3820, **3882**, 4606
No. 14 ..... 2142, 2531, 2636
No. 15 ..... 1093, 1095, 2328, 2488, 2772, **2773**, 2971, 4189, **4190**, 4609
No. 17 ..... 2477, 2531, 2636, 2875, **2877**, 3240, 3242, **3244**, 3385
No. 18 ..... 1501, 1993, 2100, 2197, 2312, **2315**, 2546
No. 23 ..... 1630, 1808, 2100, 2197, 2606, **2607**, 2905
No. 24 ..... 847, 1095, 1109, 1194, 1495, **1497**, 1765
No. 25 ..... 858, 907, 2100, 2196, 3954, **3958**, 4606
No. 26 ..... 466, 672, 865, 805, 861, 910, 1101, **1103**, 1770, 4396, 4397
No. 27 ..... 468, 672, 2221, 2346, 3767, **3768**, 4606

No. 28....469, 865, 957, 1098, 1228, **1230,** 1332
No. 31....469, 672, 1109, 1194, 1483, **1484,** 1765
No. 33....1485, 1993, 2100, 2196, 3181, **3187,** 3385
No. 34....2396, 2532, 2636
No. 37....1834, 2532, 2636, 3883, **3884,** 4606
No. 39....2372, 2532, 2636, 3974, **3999,** 4606
No. 42....617, 806, 807, 851, **908,** 1107
No. 43....848, 1095, 1508, 1600, 3949, **3951,** 4606
No. 44....1969, 1993, 2100, 2197, 2745, **2746,** 3161
No. 46....1093, 1095, 1775, 1924, 4196, **4197,** 4609
No. 47....1056, 1095, 2532, 2636, 4359, **4361,** 4611
No. 48....609, 1248, 1507, 1830, 1833, 1925, 2138, 2201, **2216**
No. 51....1834, 1946, 2532, 2636
No. 52....849, 1095, 1154, 1195, **1312**
No. 54....2478, 2532, 2636, 4198, **4199,** 4609
No. 56....954, 1095, 1176, 1309, 2067, **2068,** 2199
No. 57....1105, 1507, 1640, 1806, 3885, 3886, 4606
No. 60....1188, 1993, 2101, 2198, 3887, **3888,** 4606
No. 61....2882, 2907, 2929, 4200, **4202,** 4609
No. 62....1055, 1095, 1989, 2126, 2602, **2604,** 2905
No. 64....1490, 2532, 2636, **3889,** 4606
No. 68....3101, 3119, 3175, 4203, **4206,** 4609
No. 69....1055, 1095, 2532, 2636, 4206, **4207,** 4609
No. 70....1054, 1095, 1507, 1600, 4208, **4209,** 4609
No. 71....1057, 1095, 2100, 2197, 3960, **3967,** 4609
No. 74....1847, 2532, 2636, 4210, **4211,** 4609
No. 77....617, 1257, 2244, 2323, 2347, 2604, **2605,** 2905
No. 78....1504, 2244, 2532, 2636, **2901,** 3162
No. 79....907, 914, 916, 1053, 1211, **1212**
No. 83....1106, 2532, 2636, 4362, **4363,** 4611
No. 86....1186, 2532, 2636
No. 87....3631, 3639, 3650, 4369, **4384,** 4613
No. 88....3103, 3119, 3175, 3968, **3971,** 4606
No. 92....1969, 2532, 2636
No. 99....1502, 2532, 2637, 3999, **4001,** 4606
No. 100....1504, 2532, 2637, 4002, **4003,** 4609
No. 101....1430, 2532, 2637, 4003, **4005,** 4606
No. 102....3104, 3119, 3175, 4005, **4007,** 4606
No. 103....1504, 1994, 2220, 2346, 3947, **3948,** 4606
No. 105....1146, 1148, 1154, 1195, **1310**
No. 106....1634, 2533, 2637
No. 108....1634, 2533, 2637, 4212, **4213,** 4609
No. 109....1491, 2533, 2637, 3240, **3241,** 3527
No. 110....1632, 2533, 2637, 4214, **4216,** 4610
No. 111....1631, 2533, 2637, **4217,** 4610
No. 112....1503, 2533, 2637, 3797, **3798,** 4606
No. 113....1848, 2533, 2637, 4008, **4009,** 4606
No. 114....2144, 2533, 2637, **4010,** 4606
No. 115....1751, 2244, 2533, 2637, 3296, **3297,** 3527
No. 116....1969, 2533, 2637, 3890, **3893,** 4607

No. 117.....1972, 2533, 2637, 3894, **3895,** 4607
No. 118..... 2644, 2788, 2805
No. 119..... 2245, 2533, 2637
No. 122.....2660, 2788, 2805, 3788, **3793,** 4607
No. 123.....1431, 1471, 1640, 1806, 2351
No. 124.....1848, 2533, 2637, 4387, **4388,** 4611
No. 125.....1849, 2244, 2327, 2488, 3895, **3896,** 4607
No. 127..... 3333, 3384, 3397
No. 128.....2246, 2533, 2638, 4389, **4390,** 4611
No. 129.....2246, 2533, 2638, **3959,** 4607
No. 130..... 1751, 2533, 2638
No. 133.....1753, 2244, 2328, 2489, 2897, **2898,** 3162
No. 134.....1754, 2244, 2328, 2488, 2930, **2933,** 3163
No. 135.....1757, 2244, 2328, 2488, 2898, **2900,** 3162
No. 136.....1758, 2534, 2638, 3897, **3900,** 4607
No. 137.....1972, 2534, 2638, 3901, **3906,** 4607
No. 141.....2398, 2534, 2638, 4218, **4229,** 4610
No. 142.....2370, 2534, 2638, 3907, **3908,** 4607
No. 143.....1760, 2244, 2323, 2347, 2497, **2502,** 2904
No. 144.....2144, 2534, 2638, 3909, **3911,** 4607
No. 145.....2146, 2534, 2638, 3912, **3914,** 4607
No. 146..... 1977, 2534, 2638
No. 148.....3274, 3285, 3296, 4230, **4232,** 4610
No. 150.....1980, 2244, 2323, 2347
No. 152.....3349, 3384, 3397, 4233, **4234,** 4610
No. 154..... 2246, 2534, 2638
No. 158..... 2247, 2534, 2638
No. 159.....3334, 3384, 3397, 3915, **3917,** 4607
No. 161.....3350, 3384, 3398, 4191, **4195,** 4611
No. 162.....2409, 2534, 2638, 4235, **4236,** 4610
No. 163..... 3105, 3119, 3175
No. 164.....2664, 2788, 2805, 3772, **3787,** 4607
No. 168..... 3344, 3523, 3530
No. 171.....3336, 3384, 3397, 4011, **4018,** 4610
No. 172.....2249, 2534, 2638, 3918, **3934,** 4607
No. 173..... 2479, 2534, 2639
No. 174..... 2409, 2534, 2639
No. 175.....2480, 2535, 2639, **4237,** 4610
No. 177.....3106, 3119, 3175, 3945, **3946,** 4607
No. 178.....2678, 2788, 2806, 3245, **3247,** 3527
No. 180.....3804, 3806, 3944, 4238, **4239,** 4610
No. 181.....2878, 2907, 2929, 4240, **4242,** 4610
No. 182.....2371, 2535, 2639, 4019, **4020,** 4608
No. 183.....3805, 3807, 3944, 4394, **4395,** 4611
No. 184.....2412, 2535, 2639, 4021, **4022,** 4608
No. 186.....2413, 2535, 2639, 2902, **2903,** 3162
No. 187.....2680, 2788, 2806, 4023, **4024,** 4608
No. 188.....2751, 2789, 2806, 3032, **3033,** 4242, **4244,** 4610
No. 189.....2748, 2789, 2806, 3935, **3937,** 4608
No. 190..... 2681, 2789, 2806

No. 192.....3107, 3119, 3175, **4245,** 4610
No. 196.....2879, 2907, 2929, 4025, **4026,** 4608
No. 198..... 2480, 2535, 2639
No. 199..... **3108, 3119, 3175**
No. 201.....2414, 2535, 2639, 3769, **3771,** 4608
No. 202.....2481, 2535, 2639, 3938, **3939,** 4608
No. 203.....2417, 2535, 2639, 3940, **3941,** 4608
No. 204.....3445, 3523, 3530, 4027, **4032,** 4608
No. 206.....2682, 2789, 2806, 3195, **3201,** 3385
No. 207.....3630, 3639, 3650, **4033,** 4608
No. 210.....2687, 2789, 2806, 3793, **3796,** 4608
No. 213..... 3108, 3119, 3176
No. 214.....3630, 3638, 3650, 4034, **4035,** 4608
No. 215..... 3109, 3119, 3176
No. 216.....3343, 3384, 3397, 4385, **4386,** 4611
No. 217.....3343, 3384, 3397, 4364, **4368**
No. 218.....3630, 3638, 3649, 4246, **4247,** 4610
No. 219..... 3347, 3384, 3397
No. 220.....2776, 2789, 2806, **4248,** 4610
No. 221.....3353, 3384, 3398, 4249, **4252,** 4610
No. 222.....3355, 3384, 3398, 4252, **4260,** 4611
No. 223.....3363, 3384, 3398, 4261, **4263,** 4611
No. 224.....3449, 3523, 3530, 4036, **4037,** 4608
No. 227.....3450, 3523, 3530, **4038,** 4608
No. 228.....4337, **4338, 4339,** 4611
No. 233.....2880, 2907, 2929, 4264, **4265,** 4611
No. 237.....3804, 3806, 3944, 4266, **4267,** 4611
No. 238.....3364, 3385, 3398, 4039, **4040,** 4609
No. 239.....3455, 3524, 3530, 4268, **4282,** 4611
No. 241..... 3364, 3385, 3398
No. 242..... 3365, 3385, 3398
No. 243.....3628, 3638, 3649, 4283, **4285,** 4611
No. 244.....3348, 3384, 3397, 4286, **4287,** 4611
No. 245.....3627, 3638, 3649, 4391, **4393,** 4398, **4399**
No. 246.....3110, 3120, 3176, 3942, **3943,** 4609
No. 247.....3276, 3285, 3296, 4288, **4296,** 4611
No. 250.....3451, 3524, 3530, 3951, **3953, 3972,** 4609
No. 253..... 3451, 3524, 3530
No. 255.....3366, 3385, 3398, 4041, **4042,** 4609
No. 260.....3637, 3639, 3650, 4042, **4043,** 4609
No. 261.....3802, 3806, 3944, 4297, **4299,** 4611
No. 263.....3638, 3639, 3650, 4300, **4301,** 4611

SENATE RESOLUTIONS—(Bold face number indicates a roll call.)

No. 4.....2263, 2535, 2639, 4321, **4322,** 4612
No. 5.....846, 1604, 1857, 2000, 2099, 2196, 3405, **3407,** 3704
No. 7.....246, 303, 2535, 2639
No. 10.....2365, 2535, 2639, 2845, **2846,** 3162
No. 12.....1189, 2535, 2639
No. 14.....2366, 2535, 2640, 2847, **2848,** 3162, 4045, **4046,** 4612

No. 15....2264, 2535, 2640, **4323**, 4612
No. 16....2367, 2536, 2640, **2849**, 3162, 4045, 4046, **4047**, 4612
No. 17....2367, 2536, 2640, 2850, **2851**, 3162, 4045, 4047, **4048**, 4612
No. 19....2370, 2536, 2640
No. 20....745
No. 21....2148, 2536, 2640, 2852, **2853**, 3162, 4045, 4048, 4049, 4612
No. 22....2149, 2536, 2640, 2854, **2855**, 3162
No. 23....2368, 2536, 2640, 2856, **2857**, 3162, 4045, 4049, **4050**, 4612
No. 24....2149, 2536, 2640, 2858, **2859**, 3162
No. 25....2150, 2536, 2640, 2860, **2861**, 3162
No. 26....1147, 1154
No. 27....1850, 2536, 2640, 4324, **4325**, 4612
No. 28....2151, 2536, 2640, 2862, **2863**, 3162
No. 29....1988, 2536, 2640, **3251**, 3527
No. 30....1850, 2536, 2640, 3252, **3253**, 3526
No. 31....2795, 2906, 2928, 3407, 3408, 3704
No. 32....2369, 2536, 2641, 2864, **2865**, 3163, 4045, **4051**, 4612
No. 33....1851, 2536, 2641, 3254, **3255**, 3527
No. 34....2152, 2537, 2641, 2866, **2867**, 3163
No. 35....1852, 2537, 2641, 3255, **3256**, 3527
No. 36....1635, 1858
No. 37....2152, 2537, 2641, 3257, **3258**, 3527
No. 38....2153, 2537, 2641, 2868, **2869**
No. 43....3454, 3524, 3530, 4400, 4612
No. 44....2481
No. 46....3636, 3639, 3650
No. 48....3096, 3118, 3175, 4326, **4327**, 4612
No. 49....2796, 3409, **3410**, 3705
No. 50....2643, 2788, 2805, 3411, **3412**, 3705
No. 51....2797, 2906, 2928, 3413, **3414**, 4612
No. 52....3637, 3639, 3650
No. 53....2798, 2906, 2929, 3415, **3416**, 3705
No. 54....2799, 2906, 2929, 3417, **3418**, 3705
No. 55....2800, 2906, 2929, 3419, **3420**, 3705
No. 56....2884, 2907, 2929, 3421, **3422**, 3705
No. 57....2884, 2907, 2929, 3423, **3424** 3705
No. 58....3096, 3119, 3175, 3425, **3426**, 3705
No. 59....3097, 3119, 3175, 3427, **3428**, 3705
No. 60....3098, 3119, 3175, 3429, **3430**, 3705
No. 61....3099, 3119, 3175, 3430, **3432**, 3705
No. 62....3100, 3119, 3175, 3432, **3433**, 3705
No. 63....2801, 2906, 2929
No. 64....2883, 2907, 2929
No. 66....3455, 3524, 3530, **4328**, 4612
No. 67....3799, 3806, 3943, 4329, **4330**, 4612
No. 68....3800, 3806, 3944, 4331, **4332**, 4612
No. 69....3800, 3806, 3944, 4333, **4335**, 4613
No. 70....3801, 3806, 3944, **4336**, 4613
No. 72....3802, 3806, 3944

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS
Boundaries in Jefferson County (H. B. 309) 1296

SEWERAGE SYSTEMS
Revenue bonds for extensions and improvements to city systems (H. B. 306) 1294

SEWER DISTRICT, METROPOLITAN
Provisions for (H. B. 377) 1578

SEWERS
City systems, improvement and extension of (H. B. 420) 1870

SHERIFFS
Compensation in certain counties (H. B. 336) 1388
Deputies, allowance for gasoline and oil (H. B. 510) 2801
Deputies and office expense in county containing second-class city, allowance for (H. B. 212) 890
Deputies, compensation of (H. B. 370) 1556
Fees (H. B. 370) 1556
Limitation of action against, on revenue bond (H. B. 19) 91
Record books, state to pay for (H. B. 264) 1075
School taxes, fee for collecting (H. B. 453) 2105

SIMMONS, J. W.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 451) 2103; (H. R. 96) 2123
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226, 1155

SLOT MACHINES
Tax on (H. B. 244) 1029

SLUSHER, LUTHER
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 61) 199; (H. B. 187) 833; (H R. 46) 902
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226, 1307

SMALL LOAN COMPANIES
Interest rates (H. B. 170) 781
Interest rates, revocation of licenses, advertising, period of loans, liens, insurance, records (H. B. 184) 827

SMITH, FOREST
Bills introduced: ..... (H. B. 94) 291; (H. B. 187) 833
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226

SMITH, W. R.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. R. 12) 133; (H. B. 106) 352; (H. B. 136) 604; (H. B. 161) 717; (H. R. 36) 724; (H. B. 186) 832;

(H. B. 194) 872; (H. R. 53) 1087; (H. B. 281) 1125; (H. B. 282) 1129; (H. R. 63) 1139; (H. B. 365) 1540; (H. B. 407) 1796; (H. B. 476) 2221; (H. R. 103) 2344; (H. B. 522) 3219; (H. R. 114) 3233; (H. R. 115) 3470
Committees served on:.....11, 217 to 226

SODOMY
Definition of (H. B. 335) 1387

SOFT DRINKS
Sales tax on (H. B. 401) 1779

SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES
Division of (H. B. 172) 793

SOIL CONSERVATION
City or county may appropriate funds for (H. B. 311) 1304
Resolution concerning federal legislation (H. R. 25) 358

SONG OF THE HOUSE HUNTERS
Dedication to Wilson Wyatt 1805

SOUTH FT. MITCHELL
Transfer to fourth class of cities (H. B. 41) 149

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE
Authority to employ assistants 11
Contingent fund for, additional appropriation for (H. R. 77) 1468
Election of 7
Furniture for office, appropriation for (H. R. 4)..... 26
Oath of office 9

SPECIAL POLICEMEN
Compensation when appointed by Governor (H. B. 77) 238

SPENCER, E. A.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 23) 94; (H. B. 25) 95; (H. B. 106) 352; (H. B. 195) 872; (H. B. 368) 1554; (H. B. 370) 1556; (H. B. 391) 1650; (H. B. 425) 1889; (H. B. 433) 1898
Committees served on:.....217 to 226
Resolution appointing as Louisville Fire Chief (H. R. 123)..... 4188

STAPELTON, PAUL
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 58) 195; (H. B. 77) 238; (H. B. 78) 239; (H. R. 20) 303; (H. B. 115) 375; (H. B. 258) 1070; (H. B. 259) 1071; (H. R. 60) 1092; (H. B. 283) 1133; (H. B. 394)

1661; (H. B. 395) 1661; (H. B. 396) 1662; (H. R. 86) 1799; (H. R. 87) 1800; (H. R. 88) 1801; (H. R. 89) 1802; (H. R. 93) 1922; (H. B. 444) 2049; (H. B. 473) 2184; (H. R. 122) 4188; (H. R. 123) 4188
Committees served on:.....217 to 226

STATE CAPITOL
Lighting of halls and operation of elevators during legislative session (H. R. 13) 133

STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCY FOR SURPLUS PROPERTY
Appropriation for (H. B. 247) 1036

STATE EMPLOYES
Bonds of (H. B. 98) 308
Reinstatement of war veterans (H. B. 36) 145
Veterans, preference in employment (H. B. 185) 831

STATE FAIR
Board, reorganization of (H. B. 301) 1284
Board, reorganization of (H. B. 414) 1861
Gambling devices prohibted during holding of fair (H. B. 476)..... 2221
Sale or lease of Fair Grounds (H. B. 443) 2048

STATE FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE FUND
Maximum limits on fund (H. B. 499) 2474

STATE OFFICERS
Bonds of (H. B. 98) 308
Removal only for cause (H. B. 261) 1072
Salaries, increase of (H. B. 97) 300

STATE PARKS
Old Capitol grounds, public park on (H. B. 140) 623

STATE POLICE
Provision for state police force (H. B. 28) 101

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES
Change of name of (H. B. 79) 240
Copies of Acts and Journals for (H. B. 126) 593

STATE TREASURER
Biennial report of 4964
Cancelled checks, disposition after seven years (H. B. 29)..... 108
Salary (H. B. 97) 300
War Bond payroll deductions, disposition of unclaimed balances (H. B. 26) 99

STATUTE REVISION COMMISSION
Power to publish statutes, removal of (H. B. 359) 1511

STATUTES
Furnishing to circuit judges (H. B. 327) 1381
Revision and correction of miscellaneous sections (H. B. 527) 3387

STEINFORD, GEORGE W.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 8) 23; (H. B. 10) 25; (H. R. 8) 129; (H. B. 109) 355; (H. B. 243) 1026; (H. B. 266) 1076; (H. B. 322) 1362; (H. B. 331) 1385; (H. B. 351) 1462; (H. B. 352) 1463; (H. B. 428) 1892; (H. B. 429) 1894; (H. B. 430) 1895; (H. B. 487) 2336
Committees served on: .....44, 217 to 226

STEPHENS, LEONARD S.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 28) 101; (H. B. 80) 240; (H. R. 19) 265; (H. B. 197) 873; (H. B. 198) 874; (H. B. 199) 874; (H. B. 200) 875
Committees served on: .....217 to 226, 1307

STONE, RALPH G.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 74) 236; (H. B. 75) 237; (H. B. 76) 238; (H. B. 118) 379; (H. B. 141) 624; (H. B. 175) 798; (H. B. 176) 799; (H. B. 177) 799; (H. B. 178) 801; (H. B. 309) 1296; (H. B. 316) 1354; (H. B. 317) 1357; (H. B. 318) 1358; (H. B. 319) 1360; (H. B. 320) 1360; (H. B. 343) 1399; (H. B. 377) 1578; (H. B. 397) 1672; (H. B. 418) 1869; (H. B. 419) 1869; (H. B. 425) 1889; (H. B. 439) 2011; (H. R. 97) 2136; (H. B. 489) 2342; (H. B. 490) 2343; (H. B. 500) 2476; (H. B. 527) 3387
Committees served on: .....217 to 226, 1140, 2514
Legislative Council, appointment to 4614

STRAIGHT CREEK MINE DISASTER
Committee to investigate 866
Resolution for investigation of (H. R. 37) 806
Transcript of evidence taken by investigating committee 4055

STRIP MINING
Regulation of (H. B. 3) 18
Regulation of (H. B. 459) 2135

SUITS AGAINST THE COMMONWEALTH
Ballinger, Robert (H. R. 106) 2544
Bloomer, Bart (H. R. 50) 935
Bowman, A. H. (H. R. 47) 902
Boyd, A. B. (H. R. 74) 1403

Brumley, Gilbert (H. R. 49) 904
Clayton, Raymond (H. R. 108) 2545
Cleveland, John (H. R. 38) 841
Collins, Humphrey (H. R. 91) 1921
Cooper, Myrtle (H. R. 34) 722
Dadisman, T. B., and Iva (H. R. 48) 903
Estill Motor Company (H. R. 105) 2543
Fannin, Iva (H. R. 27) 390
Flannery, William (H. R. 42) 898
Forester, Oscar H. (H. R. 67) 1184
Foster, Hayes (H. R. 80) 1560
Funk, A. E., and Myrtle (H. R. 33) 721
Grasle, George E. (H. R. 57) 1091
Gray, John Robert (H. R. 101) 2189
Gumm, Mrs. Mary Catherine (H. R. 62) 1138
Hall, Hazel (H. R. 7) 85
Hanner, R. G. (H. R. 100) 2188
Harris, John L. (H. R. 94) 1922
Hicks, E. S. (H. R. 15) 186
Judd, Grant (H. R. 45) 901
McDonald, Mrs. Elizabeth (H. R. 65) 1155
McKinney, Mrs. Jurlene (H. R. 23) 307
Mainous, Augustus (H. R. 43) 43, 899
Martin, Dan T. (H. R. 53) 1087
Near, Charles (H. R. 55) 1089
Near, Sarah (H. R. 56) 1090
Peters, Samuel (H. R. 44) 900
Pigman, Curtis (H. R. 36) 724
Prather, Mell T. (H. R. 11) 132
Raymer, Fred (H. R. 61) 1137
Runner, Johnny (H. R. 66) 1184
Savage, Harry (H. R. 73) 1402
Sheanshang, Stephen A. (H. R. 89) 1802
Siry, Floyd (H. R. 88) 1801
Smith, Mrs. Clyde (H. R. 87) 1800
Smith, Morrison B. (H. R. 84) 1677
Snow, John F. (H. R. 112) 3173
Story, I. L. (H. R. 10) 131
Thompson, J. K., Mrs. J. K., and Zella (H. R. 51) 936
Troutman, Gerald Dalton (H. R. 52) 1087
White, Eldon (H. R. 61) 1137
Whitlow, Viola (H. R. 17) 212
Wilkerson, H. L. (H. R. 99) 2187
Wireman, Morgan (H. R. 35) 723
Wright, Chester (H. R. 86) 1799

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Report of 4616
Salary (H. B. 97) 300

SUNDAY
Moving pictures on Sunday, referendum on (H. B. 442) 2047

SURVEYORS
Fees of (H. B. 205) 886

SWINE
Immunization before importation (H. B. 315) 1354

TAXES—See REVENUE AND TAXATION

TAXING DISTRICTS
Assessment records, filing with county clerk (H. B. 310) 1303

TAYLOR, C. W.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 3) 18; (H. B. 4) 19; (H. B. 5) 20; (H. B. 6) 21; (H. B. 7) 21; (H. R. 3) 26; (H. B. 147) 639; (H. R. 85) 1676; (H. B. 476) 2221
Committees served on: .....217 to 226, 284, 2514
Legislative Council, appointment to 4614

TEACHERS
Salaries, basis for fixing (H. B. 402) 1785
Salaries, committee to investigate (H. R. 92) 1857
Salaries, minimum (H. B. 411) 1813
Sick leave (H. B. 427) 1891

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT
Amendment of law concerning (H. B. 405) 1792
Teachers in welfare institutions (H. B. 369) 1555

THOMPSON, EDGAR L.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 277) 1122; (H. B. 278) 1122; (H. B. 279) 1124
Committees served on: .....217 to 226, 284, 1307

TIME
Eastern Standard Time, adoption of (H. B. 161) 717

TIPTON, RAY G.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 93) 291; (H. B. 186) 832; (H. B. 193) 871; (H. B. 278) 1122; (H. B. 460) 2155; (H. R. 105) 2543
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226

TOBACCO
Burley tobacco production and foreign marketing, resolution concerning (H. R. A) 214

Marketing of burley tobacco, resolution for investigation of (H. R. 16) 213
Marketing, regulation of (H. B. 101) 326
Sales, rate of (H. B. 179) 802
Warehouse charges (H. B. 108) 353
Warehouse charges (H. B. 207) 887
Warehouse charges (H. B. 249) 1039
Warehouse charges (H. B. 373) 1572
Warehouses, emergency closing of (H. R. A) 96

TODD, E. N.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. R. 64) 1139; (H. R. 75) 1404; (H. R. 106) 2544
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226, 1307

TOLL BRIDGES
Transfer of balances from freed bridges (H. B. 70) 233

TRAPS
Regulations as to (H. B. 463) 2159

TRIAL
Jointly-indicted defendants, separate trials for (H. B. 334) 1387
New trial for excessive damages (H. B. 367) 1553

TRIAL COMMISSIONER FOR COUNTY COURT
Salary of (H. B. 55) 187

TRIVETTE, WALTER L.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 88) 279; (H. B. 163) 719; (H. B. 190) 837; (H. B. 191) 838; (H. R. 50) 935; (H. B. 427) 1891; (H. B. 440) 2020
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226, 1307

TRUCKS
Weight limits and fees (H. B. 66) 205
Weight limits, resolution from Georgia Legislature concerning 1173

TRUST FUND INVESTMENTS
Investment in securities of investment companies (H. B. 253) 1042

TUBERCULOSIS SANITORIA
Provisions for additional state sanitoria (H. B. 109) 355

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
Amendment of law (H. B. 142) 625
Amendment of law (H. B. 284) 1156

Base period wages and benefit rates, change in (H. B. 271) 1113
Office building for commission (H. B. 446) 2051

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
Committee to investigate
Membership of committee 1070
Report of 4400
Resolution for (H. R. 52A) 1019
Research in artificial insemination of dairy cattle (H. B. 33) 140
Resolution endorsing position of President and Trustees, and expressing confidence in administration 4600

U. S. HEALTH SERVICE
Commitment of mental incompetents to (H. B. 445) 2049

VETERANS
Bonus (H. B. 148) 640
Bonus and other benefits (H. B. 112) 363
Bonus, export tax on whiskey to provide funds for (H. B. 215) 894
Disabled, appropriation for rehabilitation of (H. B. 429) 1894
Housing for (H. B. 514) 2910
State employment, preference in (H. B. 185) 831
State employment, reinstatement in (H. B. 36) 145
Tax exemption for (H. B. 198) 874

VETERANS' DIVISION
Deficiency appropriation for (H. B. 528) 3393

VETERINARIANS
Licensing of those who practiced before 1917 (H. B. 480) 2225

VETOES
H. B. 30 1247
H. B. 107 3217
H. B. 187 3727
H. B. 397 3505
H. B. 416 3731
H. B. 428 4355

VOTERS
Age, Constitutional amendment to reduce (H. B. 5) 20
Age, Constitutional amendment to reduce (H. B. 12) 81
Age, Constitutional amendment to reduce (H. B. 13) 82

VOTING MACHINES
Recanvass of returns from (H. B. 425) 1889

WAGES AND HOURS
Coverage for domestic and farm labor (H. B. 133) 601
Discrimination because of sex forbidden (H. B. 484) 2237
Regulation of (H. B. 455) 2106

WAGNER, SYLVESTER J.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 1) 15; (H. B. 34) 141; (H. B. 35) 144; (H. B. 59) 197; (H. B. 60) 198; (H. B. 62) 199; (H. B. 91) 287; (H. B. 112) 363; (H. B. 113) 367; (H. B. 165) 751; (H. B. 166) 760; (H. B. 167) 768; (H. B. 168) 769; (H. B. 243) 1026; (H. B. 261) 1072; (H. B. 306) 1294; (H. B. 307) 1295; (H. B. 310) 1303; (H. B. 324) 1366; (H. B. 361) 1513; (H. B. 398) 1676; (H. B. 476) 2221; (H. B. 478) 2222; (H. B. 479) 2224
Committees served on: ..... 11, 44, 217 to 226

WALTERS, HARRY F.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 33) 140; (H. B. 301) 1284; (H. B. 346) 1440; (H. B. 476) 2221
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226, 1070, 2514

WAR MEMORIALS
Cities of third class, in (H. B. 491) 2422
Counties and cities may establish (H. B. 410) 1811

WAR VETERANS—See VETERANS

WATCHES
Fraudulent sale of (H. B. 6) 21

WATER DISTRICTS
County attorney as legal advisor for (H. B. 67) 210
Dissolution (H. B. 54) 175
Election of commissioners (H. B. 51) 172
Financial statements, furnishing to consumers (H. B. 237) 1020
Publication of financial reports (H. B. 53) 174
Removal of commissioners (H. B. 52) 173
Tax for maintenance (H. B. 407) 1796

WATERFIELD, HARRY LEE
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. R. 15) 186; (H. R. 27) 390; (H. B. 386) 1642
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226, 2514
Speaker, election as 7

WEBB, LYLE H.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 106) 352; (H. B. 185) 831; (H. B. 187) 833
Committees served on: ..... 217 to 226

WEBSTER, W. W.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 71) 234; (H. B. 187) 833; (H. B. 236) 1019; (H. B. 389) 1649
Committees served on: ....217 to 226, 1307

WEINING, GEORGE J.
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 406) 1796; (H. B. 418) 1869; (H. B. 419) 1869; (H. B. 501) 2476
Committees served on: ....217 to 226

WEINTRAUB, MORRIS
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 81) 241; (H. B. 123) ——; (H. B. 184) 827; (H. B. 201) 876; (H. B. 218) 896; (H. B. 260) 1072; (H. B. 263) 1074; (H. B. 264) 1075; (H. B. 283) 1133; (H. B. 325) 1377; (H. B. 332) 1386; (H. B. 333) 1386; (H. B. 334) 1387; (H. B. 335) 1387; (H. B. 336) 1388; (H. B. 353) 1465; (H. B. 367) 1553; (H. B. 382) 1597; (H. B. 383) 1597; (H. B. 384) 1598; (H. B. 431) 1895; (H. B. 455) 2106; (H. B. 502) 2489; (H. R. 117) 3809
Committees served on: ....217 to 226
Legislative Council, appointment to 4614

WELDING APPARATUS
Assistant or helper for employe using (H. B. 89).... 281

WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF
Workmen's Compensation for institutional employes (H. B. 159) 716

WELLS
Covers required (H. B. 525) 3289

WELLS, LAWRENCE
Bills introduced: (H. B. 125) 593; (H. B. 426).... 1891
Committees served on: ....217 to 226

WHARVES
Leasing in first-class cities (H. B. 418) 1869

WHITLOW, RODNEY
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. R. 28) 390; (H. B. 214) 892; (H. B. 278) 1122; (H. B. 279) 1124; (H. B. 413) 1860; (H. B. 414) 1861; (H. B. 476) 2221; (H. B. 519) 3168; (H. R. 120) 4044
Committees served on: ....217 to 226

WHITWORTH, MILTON T.
Compensation as Commonwealth's attorney during period of military service (H. R. 96) 2122

WIDOW'S EXEMPTION
Increasse of (H. B. 136) 604

WILBURN, JOHN
Bills and Resolutions introduced: (H. B. 82) 266; (H. B. 239) 1024; (H. B. 267) 1077
Committees served on: .....217 to 226, 1307

WILDERNESS ROAD
Celebration of sesqui-centennial of (H. R. 76) 1404

WINN, COLONEL MATT
Resolution expressing appreciation for use of Churchill Downs for State Fair (H. R. 120) 4044

WRESTLING MATCHES
Exemptions from licenses (H. B. 292) 1260

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
Acceptance of Act by employe, tender of opportunity for (H. B. 190) 837
Benefits, increase of (H. B. 123) 671
Compulsory, in hazardous employment (H. B. 341) 1391
Financial responsibility of employers not operating under Compensation Act (H. B. 201) 876
Occupational diseases, compensation for (H. B. 144) 630
Subsequent injuries, compensation in case of (H. B. 87) 275
Welfare Department, coverage for employes in institutions under (H. B. 159) 716

WYATT, WILSON
Dedication of song to 1805

YOUTH GUIDANCE COMMISSION
Report of 508